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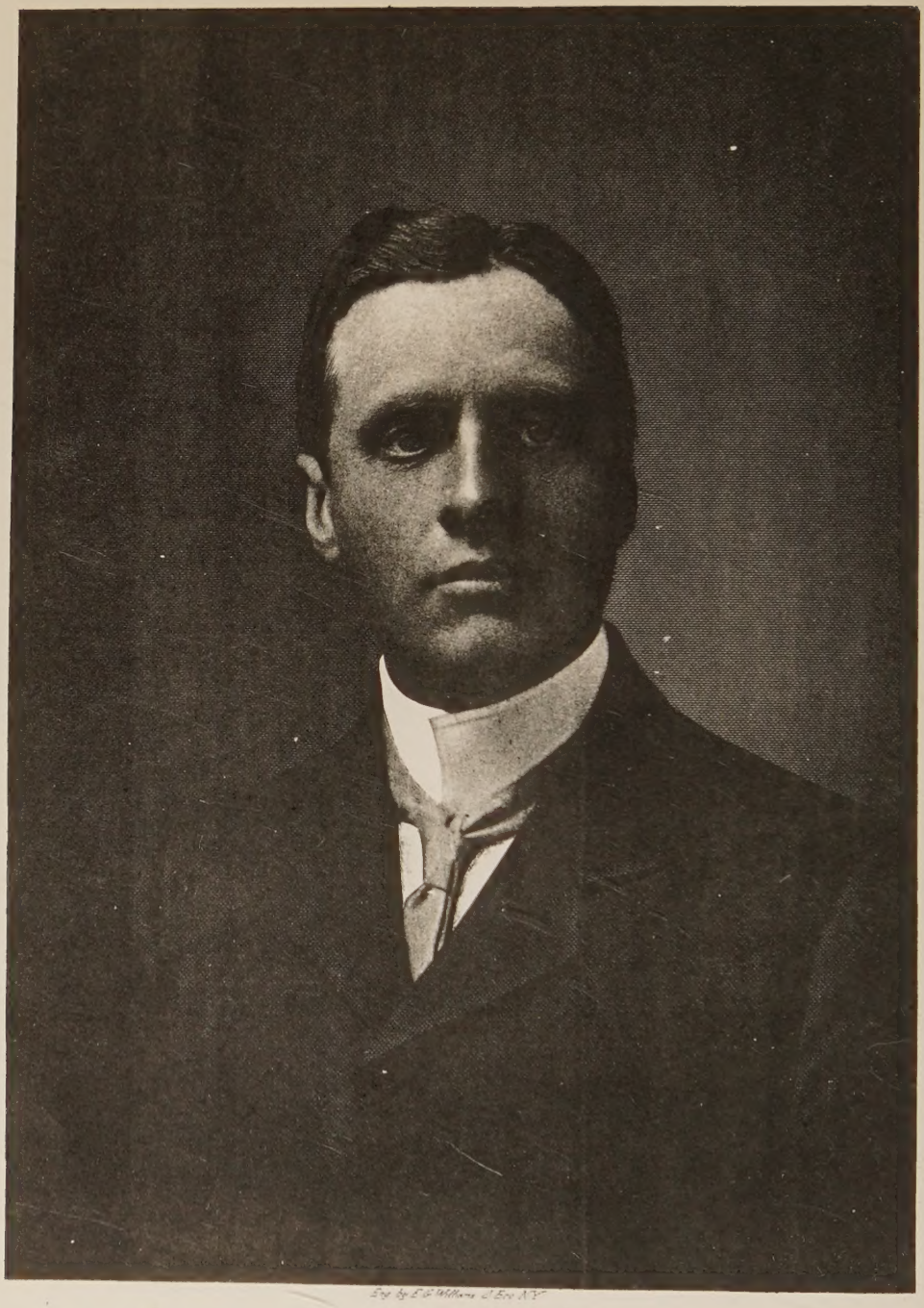

Albert J. Brown

HISTORY

OF

CLINTON COUNTY

OHIO

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ALBERT J. BROWN, A.M.
Supervising Editor

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

1915
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

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DEDICATION.

To the dear, departed ones, whose busy hands changed the giant forests into fertile fields; whose love of home established the hearthstones, the tender ties of which yet bind together the heartstrings of the native born; whose patriotism gave the best of their lives and substance for the defense of their country; whose graves make sacred the soil their feet so often trod.

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FOREWORD

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men who have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Clinton county, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception, is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Clinton county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Clinton county, Ohio," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—RELATED STATE HISTORY 33
First White Men in Northwest Territory—English and French Claims—Three Successive Sovereign Flags Over Present Ohio Territory—Passing of the Indians—Battle of Fallen Timbers—Northwest Territory—Ohio, the First Northwest State—Early Settlements—Activities of the Traders—French and Indian War—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Northwest Territory and Quebec Act—Revolutionary Period—George Rogers Clark and His Campaign—First Surveys and Early Settlers—Ordinance of 1787—First Stage of Government Under the Ordinance—Second Stage—Organization of the Northwest Territory—Representative Stage of Government—First Territorial Legislature—Division of 1800—Census of 1800—Symmes Purchase and Other Early Settlements—County Organization—Indian Wars—Formation of a New State—Date of Ohio's Admission to the Union—Capitals of Northwest Territory and of Ohio—Constitutional History of Ohio—Military Record—Land Grants—Military Lands—Refugee Tract—Road Lands—Canal Grants—Zane Sections—Ministerial Lands—School Sections—Ohio Politics—Boundary Lines.

CHAPTER II—GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY 51
Location and Boundaries of Clinton County—Area—Topography—Diversified Natural Features—Streams and Drainage—Geological Formations—Glacial Period—The Drift—Boulders, Gravel and Sand—Bones—Stone Implements—The Cincinnati Group—Clinton Formation—Niagara Formation.

CHAPTER III—ORGANIZATION OF CLINTON COUNTY 61
Legislative Act Establishing County—Commissioners Record—Survey of the County—Location of the County Seat—Erection of Townships—Their Subsequent Subdivisions—Court House History—Jails—County Office Buildings—The New Court House and Jail—County Officers—Sheriffs—Coroners—Treasurers—Recorders—Auditors—Representatives in the State Legislature—State Senators—Commissioners—District Assessor—Deputy Assessors' Returns for 1915—Board of Soldiers' Relief.

CHAPTER IV—LAND GRANTS, ENTRIES AND SURVEYS 77
Virginia Cession, and Its Conditions—Military Tract and Its Survey—First Entries in Territory Now Comprising the County of Clinton—The Murray Deeds—Difficulties of Early Surveyors.

CHAPTER V—EARLY SETTLEMENT IN CLINTON COUNTY 81
Natural Condition and Appearance of the Country at the Beginning of Settlement—Opening of the Land-office—Prior Explorations—The First Settler—The VanMeter Family—Wilson Family—Township Settlements.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—RELATED STATE HISTORY 33
First White Men in Northwest Territory—English and French Claims—Three Successive Sovereign Flags Over Present Ohio Territory—Passing of the Indians—Battle of Fallen Timbers—Northwest Territory—Ohio, the First Northwest State—Early Settlements—Activities of the Traders—French and Indian War—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Northwest Territory and Quebec Act—Revolutionary Period—George Rogers Clark and His Campaign—First Surveys and Early Settlers—Ordinance of 1787—First Stage of Government Under the Ordinance—Second Stage—Organization of the Northwest Territory—Representative Stage of Government—First Territorial Legislature—Division of 1800—Census of 1800—Symmes Purchase and Other Early Settlements—County Organization—Indian Wars—Formation of a New State—Date of Ohio's Admission to the Union—Capitals of Northwest Territory and of Ohio—Constitutional History of Ohio—Military Record—Land Grants—Military Lands—Refugee Tract—Road Lands—Canal Grants—Zane Sections—Ministerial Lands—School Sections—Ohio Politics—Boundary Lines.

CHAPTER II—GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY 51
Location and Boundaries of Clinton County—Area—Topography—Diversified Natural Features—Streams and Drainage—Geological Formations—Glacial Period—The Drift—Boulders, Gravel and Sand—Bones—Stone Implements—The Cincinnati Group—Clinton Formation—Niagara Formation.

CHAPTER III—ORGANIZATION OF CLINTON COUNTY 61
Legislative Act Establishing County—Commissioners Record—Survey of the County—Location of the County Seat—Erection of Townships—Their Subsequent Subdivisions—Court House History—Jails—County Office Buildings—The New Court House and Jail—County Officers—Sheriffs—Coroners—Treasurers—Recorders—Auditors—Representatives in the State Legislature—State Senators—Commissioners—District Assessor—Deputy Assessors' Returns for 1915—Board of Soldiers' Relief.

CHAPTER IV—LAND GRANTS, ENTRIES AND SURVEYS 77
Virginia Cession, and Its Conditions—Military Tract and Its Survey—First Entries in Territory Now Comprising the County of Clinton—The Murray Deeds—Difficulties of Early Surveyors.

CHAPTER V—EARLY SETTLEMENT IN CLINTON COUNTY 81
Natural Condition and Appearance of the Country at the Beginning of Settlement—Opening of the Land-office—Prior Explorations—The First Settler—The VanMeter Family—Wilson Family—Township Settlements.

CHAPTER VI—HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION ---------- 89
Indian Trails—Laying Out of the First Roads—Early Commissioners' Records—History of Some of the Well-known Early Roads—Turnpikes, Plank Roads and Early Improvements—Plank Road Companies—Abolition of Tolls—Railroads—Public Aid in Building of the First Railroads—Proposed Roads—Highway Statistics—Bridges—Macadamized Roads—County Highway Superintendent—Limestone for Road Construction.

CHAPTER VII—MILITARY HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY---------- 101
Residents of Clinton County Who Served in the War of the Revolution—The War of 1812—Clinton County Men in the Mexican War—The Civil War—Clinton County's Magnificent Record in Enlistments—Relief of Soldiers' Families—Soldiers' Aid Society—Military Committee for Clinton County—Warp and Woof—The First Draft—Cincinnati Threatened—The Second Draft—The Second Morgan Scare—The Third Draft—The Various Commands in Which Clinton County Men Served.

CHAPTER VIII—COURTS AND LAWYERS OF CLINTON COUNTY------ 126
Constitutional Provisions for Judicial Establishment—Provisions of the Constitution of 1851—Changes by the Constitution of 1912—First Court of Common Pleas—First Grand Jury—Interesting Items from the Early Court Records—First Session of the Supreme Court in Clinton County—Story of a Murder—The Early Judges—Early Members of the Bar—President, Associate and Common Pleas Judges—Probate Judges—Prosecuting Attorneys—Clerks of the Court.

CHAPTER IX—EDUCATION ---------- 139
First Schools in the State—Primitive Equipment and Methods—Improvement Under the Constitution of 1851—Splendid Progress Through the Years—Present School System—County Superintendent—District Superintendents—District Statistics—Normal School—Wilmington College—A Splendid Record—Endowment Funds—Buildings—Library—Museum—The Schools of Wilmington—High School Principals—Boards of Education—Interesting Items—Colored Schools—High School Graduates.

CHAPTER X—CHURCHES OF CLINTON COUNTY ---------- 152
Friends Churches—Schools—Ministers—Methodist Episcopal Churches—Centennial of the Wilmington Church—African Methodist Episcopal Churches—Methodist Protestant Churches—Baptist Churches—Primitive Baptists—Colored Baptists—Christian Churches—Wilmington Presbyterian Church—Universalist Church—Episcopal Church—Mennonite Church—Seventh-Day Adventists—Catholic Churches.

CHAPTER XI—CLINTON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS ---------- 187
One Hundred Years of Newspaper History—List of All Papers Published in the County—History of the Present Papers and Record of Those Which Have Passed Out of Existence.

CHAPTER XII—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION ---------- 195
Prevalence of Disease in Early Days—Loammi Rigdon, the First Physician

in Clinton County—Other Pioneer Doctors—Hardships and Privations of the Early Practitioners—Brief Personal Mention of Many of the Physicians Who Have Practiced in this County—Present Physicians of Clinton County —Clinton County Medical Society—Veterinary Surgeons.

CHAPTER XIII—SECRET SOCIETIES ---------- 205
Free and Accepted Masons—Royal Arch Masons—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Grand United Order of Odd Fellows—Modern Woodmen of America—Royal Arcanum—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Junior Order of United American Mechanics—Daughters of America—Knights of the Maccabees—Grand Army of the Republic.

CHAPTER XIV—BANKS AND BANKING ---------- 221
First Bank in Ohio—Banks in Wilmington—Blanchester Banks—Banks at Sabina, Port William, Martinsville, Clarksville and New Vienna—Clinton Mutual Insurance Association.

CHAPTER XV—WOMEN'S CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES ---------- 229
The Six-and-Twenty Club—The Wilmington Woman's Civic League—The Progress Club—The Yani Club—Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Woman's Relief Corps—Daughters of the American Revolution—The Conversation Club.

CHAPTER XVI—FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS ---------- 238
Clinton County Agricultural Society—The Sabina Fair—Patrons of Husbandry—Beech Grove Grange, and Those at Blanchester, New Vienna, Westboro and Clarksville.

CHAPTER XVII—ADAMS TOWNSHIP ---------- 244
Boundaries—Water Courses—Timber—Formation of the Township—Survey of Adams Township—Mills—School Houses—The Pioneers—Present Township Officers—Sligo—Ogden.

CHAPTER XVIII—CHESTER TOWNSHIP ---------- 257
Location—Boundaries—Organization—Township Records—Streams—Mills—Roads—Burial Grounds—Pioneers—Present Township Officers—New Burlington—Oakland—Kingman.

CHAPTER XIX—CLARK TOWNSHIP ---------- 263
Boundaries—Irregular Shape—Area—Natural Features—Settlement—Mills—Present Township Officers—Martinsville—Business Interests—Farmer's Station—Jonesboro.

CHAPTER XX—GREEN TOWNSHIP ---------- 269
Organization—Early Official Record—Location and Boundaries—Topography—Settlement—First School—Present Township Officers—New Vienna —New Antioch.

CHAPTER XXI—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP ---------- 275
Organization—Boundaries—Area—Natural Features — Storm — Soil — Early

Settlers—Mills—Early Events—Schools—Present Township Officers—Westboro—Midland City.

CHAPTER XXII—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP 280
Early History—Location—Boundaries—Streams—Timber—The Land—Stone—The Pioneers—Early Churches and Schools—Statistics—Present Township Officers—Port William—Lumberton—Gurneyville—McKay's Station—Mt. Pleasant.

CHAPTER XXIII—MARION TOWNSHIP 285
Location and Boundaries—Soil—Streams—Settlements—First Events—Formation of the Township—First Election—Early Schools—Present Township Officers—Blanchester—Business Directory—Present Officers.

CHAPTER XXIV—RICHLAND TOWNSHIP 291
One of the Original Townships—Division—Survey—Final Boundaries Fixed—Location—Natural Features—Soil—Timber—Land Entries—Early Settlers—Roads—Schools—Early Industries—Present Township Officers—Sabina—Business Interests—Water and Light Plant—Schools and Churches—Municipal History—Reesville—Melvin.

CHAPTER XXV—UNION TOWNSHIP 302
Boundaries—Contour of the Land—Timber—Streams—Early Roads—The Pioneers—Township Organization—Mills—Present Township Officers—Clarksville—Business Directory.

CHAPTER XXVI—VERNON TOWNSHIP 313
Location and Boundaries—Streams—Formation of the Township—Clerk's Statement for 1825 and Some Subsequent Years—The Pioneers—Schools—Roads—Present Township Officers.

CHAPTER XXVII—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP 316
Location and Boundaries—Natural Features—Early Settlers—Formation of the Township—Commissioners' Record—Mills—Schools—Present Township Officers—Cuba—Morrisville.

CHAPTER XXVIII—WAYNE TOWNSHIP 320
Establishment of the Township—Location—Altitude—Area—First Permanent Settlements—The Pioneers—Present Township Officers—Centerville.

CHAPTER XXIX—WILSON TOWNSHIP 322
First Settler—Other Pioneers—Formation of the Township—Commissioners' Record—First Election—Present Township Officers—Location and Boundaries of the Township—Streams—Bloomington.

CHAPTER XXX—TOWN OF WILMINGTON 327
Location of a County Seat—Its Various Names—Description of the Plat—Incorporation of the Town—Corporation Boundaries—First Election—Town Officials—Present Officials—Salaries—Additions to the Town Plat—Fire Department—Waterworks—Wilmington Gas, Light and Coke Company—

Electric Light Plants—Light Arches—City Hall—Street Paving—Walker Memorial Building—Wilson Flag Tower—Military Band—Champion Bridge Company—Irwin Auger Bit Company—Farquhar Furnace Company—Wilmington Casting Company—National Safety Snap Company—Wilmington Auto Compressor Company—Turnbull Manufacturing Company—Cemeteries—Postoffice History—Wilmington Library Company—Wilmington Reading Room—Present Wilmington Library—Wilmington Commercial Club—Business Directory.

CHAPTER XXXI—SIDELIGHTS ON CLINTON COUNTY HISTORY 351
Abolition in Clinton County—The Deserted Camp—Shadagee Square—The Clinton County Home-coming—Clinton County Infirmary—Clinton County Children's Home—Valuation of Public Utilities in Clinton County—Friends with Lincoln in the White House.

BIOGRAPHICAL MENTION 365

HISTORICAL INDEX

A

Abolition in Clinton County 351
Ada Chapel 154
Adams Township—
  Area 244
  Boundaries 244
  Drafts 107
  Enlistments 109
  Erection of 66
  Formation of 245
  Mills 247
  Officers, Present 255
  Petition for 245
  Pioneers 248
  Schools 140, 248
  Settlement 88
  Streams 244
  Survey of 246
  Timber 244
Admission of Ohio as a State 46
African Methodist Church 163
Anti-slavery Agitation 351
Area of the County 51
Armenia 327
Assessment Valuations 358
Assessor, District 74
Assessors' Returns 75
Associate Judges 138
Auditors, County 72

B

Banks and Banking 221
Baptist Churches 169
Bar, Early Members of the 136
Battle of Fallen Timbers 34, 44
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks 217
Big Onion 279
Blanchester—
  Banks 225
  Business Interests 289
Blanchester—
  Churches 165, 169, 172, 183, 186
  Early Industries 287
  Fire, Great 287
  Grange 243
  Incorporation 287
  Location 287
  Lodges 207, 210, 214, 218
  Newspapers 187
  Officers 290
  Physicians 200, 203
  Platted 287
Bloomington 184, 199, 326
Board of Soldiers' Relief 76
Bones of a Former Race 58
Boulders 52
Boundaries of County 51, 61
Boundary Lines, State 50
Bridges 100
Burtonville 315
Buzzard's Glory 271

C

Capitals of Northwest Territory and of Ohio 47
Canal Grants 56
Catholic Churches 184
Census of 1800 41
Center Friends Church 158
Centerville—
  Business Interests 321
  Lodges 215
  Physicians 202, 203
  Platting of 321
  School 321
Centralization of Schools 140
Chester 158
Chester Township—
  Anti-slavery Agitation 352
  Area 257
  Boundaries 257
  Cemeteries 258

Chester Township—
Churches ---- 159
Drafts ---- 107
Enlistments ---- 108
Erection of ---- 66
Mills ---- 258
Officers, Present ---- 260
Pioneers ---- 259
Records ---- 257
Roads ---- 258
Schools ---- 143
Settlement of ---- 87
Streams ---- 257
Children's Home ---- 357
Christian Churches ---- 172
Church of Christ ---- 175
Churches ---- 152
Civic League ---- 230
Civil War ---- 102
Civil War Notes ---- 106
Claims to Territory ---- 33
Clark Township—
Anti-slavery Agitation ---- 352
Area ---- 263
Boundaries ---- 263
Enlistments ---- 109
Erection of ---- 66
Mills ---- 264
Natural Features ---- 263
Officers, Present ---- 264
Petition for ---- 263
Settlement of ---- 87, 110, 263
Pioneers ---- 263
Clarksville—
Banks ---- 227
Business Interests ---- 312
Churches ---- 169
Early Industries ---- 310
Fires ---- 311
First Events ---- 310
Grange ---- 243
Incorporation ---- 311
Lodges ---- 213
Newspapers ---- 194
Officers ---- 311
Physicians ---- 199, 203, 311
Platting ---- 309
Schools ---- 311
Clerks of the Court ---- 138
Clinton ---- 315, 327
Clinton County Agricultural Society 238
Clinton County Medical Society ---- 203
Clubs and Fraternities ---- 229
Colored Baptists ---- 172
Colored Schools ---- 150
Commissioners, County ---- 73
Common Pleas Court ---- 126, 127
Common Pleas Judges ---- 138
Congress Lands ---- 55
Connecticut Reserve ---- 53
Consolidation of Schools ---- 140
Constitutional Conventions ---- 48
Constitutional History ---- 48
Conversation Club ---- 236
Coroners ---- 72
Counties Organized Before ---- 17, 99, 40
County Auditors ---- 72
County Commissioners ---- 73
County Fairs ---- 238
County Office Buildings ---- 69
County Organizations ---- 43
County Recorders ---- 72
County Seat, Location of ---- 64
County Teachers' Association ---- 143
County Treasurers ---- 72
Court House History ---- 68, 69
Courts of Clinton County ---- 126
Cuba—
Beginning of ---- 318
Business Interests ---- 319
Churches ---- 156, 181
Growth ---- 319
Inns ---- 318
Lodges ---- 209
Physicians ---- 200
Platting of ---- 318
Roads, First ---- 318

D

Date of Ohio's Admission ---- 46
Daughters of America ---- 218
Daughters of the American Revolution ---- 234, 345
Daughters of Rebekah ---- 209
Deserted Camp ---- 353
District Assessor ---- 74
District Courts ---- 127
Division of 1800 ---- 41
Doctors of Clinton County ---- 195
Dohrman's Grant ---- 55
Drafts, Civil War ---- 107, 108, 110

Drainage of the County 51
Drift Formations 56

E

Early Court Proceedings 128
Early Judges 133
Early Lawyers 136
Early Schools 139
Eastern Star, Order of 207
Education 139
Educational Progress 139
Elks, Order of 217
English Claims 34
Episcopal Church 182
Explorations in the County 81
Express Companies 358

F

Fairs 238
Fallen Timbers, Battle of 34, 44
Farmers' Organizations 238
Farmers Station 268
First Northwest Territorial Legislature 40
First Physician in County 195
First Territorial Surveys 37
Franklin College 144
Free and Accepted Masons 205
Free Turnpikes 93
French and Indian War 35
French Grant 52
French Settlement 34
French Traders 33
Friends Churches 152
Friends, Hicksite 157
Friends with Lincoln 358

G

Geology of the County 52
Governors of Ohio 58
Grand Army of the Republic 219
Grand Jury, First 128
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows 215
Grange, the 242
Grants, Land 52
Gravel 52
Green Township—
Boundaries 269
Churches 155, 173
Green Township—
Creation of 66
Drafts 107, 110
Early Records 269
Enlistments 109
Military Land 270
Officers, Present 271
Schools 271
Settlement 269
Topography 269
Greenville, Treaty of 45
Gurneyville 284

H

Hicksite Friends 157
Highway Statistics 100
Highway Superintendent 100
Highways 89
Home-coming, Clinton County 355

I

Independent Order of Odd Fellows 209
Indian Wars 44
Infirmary, County 355

J

Jails 62, 69
Jefferson Township—
Boundaries 275
Drafts 110
Drainage 275
Enlistments 109
Erection of 66
Geology 275
Mills 277
Natural Features 275
Officers, Present 278
Organization of 275
Schools 278
Settlement 88, 276
Soil 274
Storm 275
Survey of 275
Timber 275
Jonesboro 268
Judges, Early 133
Judges of the Various Courts 138
Judicial Establishment 126
Junior Order of Amer. Mechanics 217

K

Kenton Trace, the ---- 89
Kingman ---- 262
Kluck's Crossing ---- 279
Knights of Pythias---- 213
Knights of the Maccabees---- 219

L

Land Grants ---- 77
Land Grants of Ohio---- 52
Land Office Opened---- 81
Lawyers, Early ---- 136
Lawyers of Clinton County---- 126
Lee's Creek ---- 321
Legislature, First Northwest Territorial ---- 40
Lewisville ---- 326
Liberty Township—
Anti-slavery Agitation ---- 352
Churches ---- 282
Creation of ---- 66
Drafts ---- 107
Early History ---- 280
Enlistments ---- 108
Officers, Present ---- 283
Pioneers ---- 280
Schools ----143, 282
Settlement of ---- 87
Soil ---- 280
Streams ---- 280
Timber ---- 280
Valuations ---- 283
Library Aid Society---- 345
Linden ---- 256
Little Center ---- 315
Location of County---- 51
Location of County Seat---- 64
Lodges ---- 205
Lumberton ----202, 215, 283

M

Macadamized Roads ----93, 100
Macedonia ---- 319
Marion Township—
Drafts ----107, 110
Election, First ---- 286
Enlistments ---- 109
Erection of ----66, 286
Location ---- 285
Marion Township—
Officers, Present ---- 287
Schools, Early ---- 286
Settlement ----88, 285
Soil ---- 285
McKay's Station ---- 284
Martinsville—
Banks ----227, 266
Business Interests ---- 266
Churches ----175, 267
Fire Department ---- 266
Location ---- 265
Lodges ----206, 216, 218
Officers ---- 265
Physicians ---- 203
Platting of ---- 265
Population ---- 265
Postmasters ---- 265
Schools ---- 266
Valuation ---- 265
Masonic Order ---- 205
Medical History ---- 195
Medical Society ---- 203
Melvin ----169, 301
Memphis ---- 321
Mennonite Church ---- 183
Methodist Episcopal Churches---- 162
Methodist Protestant Churches---- 168
Mexican War ---- 102
Midland City ----203, 278
Military Committee 1862---- 106
Military History ---- 101
Military Record, State---- 50
Military Warrants ----79, 292
Mills ----247, 258, 264, 277, 309, 318
Ministerial Lands ---- 56
Missionaries, Early ---- 33
Modern Woodmen of America---- 215
Moravian Grant ---- 55
Morgan Scare ---- 109
Morgantown ---- 274
Morrisville ---- 319
Mt. Pleasant ----284, 327
Murder Story ---- 130
Mutual Insurance Association---- 228

N

Natural Features of the County---- 51
New Antioch—
Churches ----173, 184
Early Industries ---- 273

New Antioch—
Location ---- 273
Lodges ---- 212
Physicians ----201, 203
New Burlington—
Beginning of ---- 260
Business Interests ---- 261
Churches ---- 156
Growth ---- 260
Location ---- 260
Lodges ---- 208
Physicians ----201, 203
Population ---- 262
Underground Railroad ---- 261
New Vienna—
Bank ---- 327
Churches ----166, 177, 186, 272
Grange ---- 243
Improvements ---- 273
Location ---- 271
Lodges ----209, 211
Newspapers ---- 187
Officers ---- 273
Physicians ----199, 203
Population ---- 273
Schools ----143, 272
Settlement ---- 271
Newspapers ---- 187
Normal School ---- 143
Northwest Territorial Legislature,
First ---- 40
Northwest Territory ----33, 36

O

Oakland ----203, 262
Odd Fellows ---- 209
Ogden ----160, 161, 256
Ohio Admitted as a State---- 46
Ohio Land Company Purchase---- 52
Ohio, Natural Features ---- 60
Ohio Politics ---- 57
Ohio, Situation of---- 60
Ohio, Streams and Lakes---- 60
Order of the Eastern Star---- 207
Ordinance of 1787---- 37
Organization of Counties---- 61
Organization of the County---- 61

P

Pansy ---- 312
Paris ---- 318
Patrons of Husbandry---- 242
Peyton Murder Case---- 130
Physicians of Clinton County---- 195
Pioneer Schools ---- 139
Plank Roads ---- 92
Politics in Ohio---- 57
Pontiac's Conspiracy ---- 36
Population in 1800---- 42
Port William—
Bank ---- 226
Beginning of ---- 283
Business Interests ---- 283
Churches ---- 168
Early Industries ---- 283
Lodges ----212, 214, 217
Physicians ----201, 203
Presbyterian Church ---- 176
Present School System---- 140
President Judges ---- 138
Press, the ---- 187
Probate Court ---- 127
Probate Judges ---- 138
Progress Club ---- 231
Proposed Railroads ---- 97
Prosecuting Attorneys ---- 138
Public Utilities, Valuation of---- 358

Q

Quebec Act ---- 36

R

Railroads ---- 94
Railroads, Proposed ---- 97
Recorders, County ---- 72
Reesville—
Churches ----169, 300
Early Business Interests---- 300
Location ---- 300
Lodges ---- 300
Physicians ---- 201
Platting of ---- 300
School ---- 300
Refugee Tract ---- 54
Related State History---- 33
Representative Government---- 39
Representatives ---- 72
Revolutionary Period ---- 36
Revolutionary War ---- 101
Richland Township—
Area, Changes in---- 291

Richland Township—
Boundaries ---- 291
Drafts ---- 110
Drainage ---- 297
Early Industries ---- 295
Enlistments ---- 109
Erection of ---- 66, 291
Land Entries ---- 292
Location ---- 291
Natural Features ---- 291
Officers, Present ---- 295
Pioneers ---- 294
Roads ---- 295
Schools ---- 295
Settlement ---- 88, 292
Soil ---- 292
Timber ---- 292
Road Construction ---- 100
Road Statistics ---- 100
Roads, the First ---- 89
Royal Arcanum ---- 217
Royal Arch Masons ---- 205
Royal Neighbors of America ---- 215

S

Sabina—
Banks ---- 226, 296
Beginning of ---- 295
Business Interests ---- 296
Churches ---- 158, 166, 168, 299
Fair ---- 241
Growth of ---- 296
Light Plant ---- 299
Lodges ---- 206, 211, 216, 298
Municipal History ---- 300
Newspapers ---- 187, 299
Officers ---- 300
Physicians ---- 21, 203, 299
Platting of ---- 295
Schools ---- 299
Survey of ---- 295
Water Plant ---- 299
Sabina Fair ---- 241
St. Clair, Gen. Arthur ---- 44, 101
Salaries of Teachers ---- 142
Salt Sections ---- 56
Sand ---- 52
School Consolidation ---- 140
School Districts ---- 141
School Superintendent, County ---- 141
School Superintendents, District ---- 141
Schools, Present System ---- 140
Secret Societies ---- 205
Senators, State ---- 72
Settlement by French ---- 34
Settlement of Clinton County ---- 81
Settler, the First ---- 82
Seventh-day Adventist Church ---- 183
Sewell, David ---- 87
Shadagee Square ---- 354
Sheriffs ---- 71
Six-and-twenty Club ---- 229, 345
Sligo ---- 255
Snow Hill ---- 273
Soldiers Aid Society ---- 105
Soldiers from Clinton County ---- 102, 111
Soldiers' Relief ---- 76
State Boundary Lines ---- 59
State History, Related ---- 33
State Military Record ---- 50
State Politics ---- 57
State Roads ---- 92
State Senators ---- 72
Stone Formations in the County ---- 52
Stone Implements, Ancient ---- 53
Streams of the County ---- 51
Subscription Schools ---- 139
Superintendent of Highways ---- 100
Superintendent of Schools, County ---- 141
Supreme Court ---- 126, 129
Survey of the County ---- 62
Survey of Virginia Tract ---- 78
Surveys, First Territorial ---- 37
Symmes Purchase ---- 53, 80

T

Teachers' Association, County ---- 143
Teachers' Salaries ---- 142
Telegraph Companies ---- 358
Telephone Companies ---- 358
Territory Northwest of the Ohio ---- 34
Todd's Fork ---- 51
Topography of the County ---- 51
Township Settlements ---- 87
Townships, Erection of ---- 66
Trails, Early ---- 89
Transportation ---- 89
Treasurers, County ---- 72
Treaty of Greenville ---- 45
Turnpike Lands ---- 56
Turnpikes ---- 92

U

"Underground Railroad" ------351, 352
Union Township—
Anti-slavery Agitation---------- 352
Boundaries ----------302, 309
Creation of ---------- 66
Drafts ----------107, 110
Enlistments ---------- 108
Mills ---------- 309
Natural Features ---------- 302
Officers, Present ---------- 309
Organizations ---------- 309
Pioneers ---------- 303
Roads, Early ---------- 302
Settlement ----------87, 303
Soil ---------- 302
Streams ---------- 302
Timber ---------- 302
United States Military Lands------ 54
Universalist Church ---------- 181

V

Valuation of Public Utilities------- 358
VanMeter Family ---------- 82
Vernon Township—
Boundaries ---------- 313
Drafts ---------- 110
Enlistments ----------109
Erection of ----------66, 313
Finances ---------- 313
Location ---------- 313
Officers, Present ---------- 315
Pioneers ---------- 314
Roads ---------- 315
Schools ---------- 315
Veterinary Surgeons ---------- 203
Villars Chapel ---------- 169
Virginia Military Tract----------54, 77
Virginia Military Warrants------79, 292
Virginia Tract, Survey of---------- 77
Volunteers from Clinton County-- 102

W

War of 1812---------- 102
War of the Rebellion---------- 102
Washington Township—
Anti-slavery Agitation ---------- 352
Boundaries ---------- 316
Churches ----------171, 175
Washington Township—
Drafts ----------107, 110
Enlistments ---------- 109
Erection of ----------66, 317
Mills ---------- 318
Officers, Present ---------- 318
Pioneers ---------- 316
Schools ---------- 318
Settlement ----------88, 316
Streams ---------- 316
Wayne, Gen. Anthony---------- 44
Wayne Township—
Altitude ---------- 320
Area ---------- 320
Drafts ----------107, 110
Enlistments ---------- 109
Erection of ----------66, 320
Location ---------- 320
Officers, Present ---------- 321
Pioneers ---------- 320
Schools ---------- 143
Settlement ----------88, 320
Soil ---------- 320
West Liberty ---------- 283
Westboro—
Business Interests ---------- 278
Early Iudustries ---------- 278
Grange ---------- 243
Lodges ---------- 212
Physicians ---------- 203
Platted ---------- 278
Population ---------- 278
Wilmington—
Additions ---------- 328
Anti-slavery Agitation ---------- 351
Band ---------- 340
Banks ---------- 221
Boundaries ---------- 327
Business Directory ---------- 349
Cemeteries ---------- 342
Churches ------152, 162, 167, 169, 172, 175, 176, 182, 184
City Hall ---------- 338
Clubs ---------- 229
Commercial Club ---------- 348
Election, First ---------- 328
Enlistments ---------- 108
Fire Department ---------- 330
Flag Tower ---------- 340
Gas, Light and Coke Co.--------- 334
Incorporation of ---------- 327

Wilmington—
Industries ---- 340
Laying Out of ---- 65, 327
Library, 1816 ---- 343
Library, 1899 ---- 345
Library Association ---- 344
Light Arches ---- 338
Lighting Plants ---- 335
Location as County Seat ---- 64, 327
Lodges ---- 205, 209, 216, 219
Lot Sales ---- 65
Manufacturing Interests ---- 340
Memorial Building ---- 339
Military Band ---- 340
Name ---- 65, 66
Newspapers ---- 187
Official Roster ---- 328
Official Salaries ---- 328
Officials, Present ---- 328
Physicians ---- 195, 203
Plat of ---- 327
Postoffice ---- 343
Reading Room, 1866 ---- 344
Roster of Officials ---- 328
Schools ---- 148
Shadagee Square ---- 354
Street Paving ---- 339
Walker Memorial Building ---- 339
Waterworks ---- 333
Wilson Flag Tower ---- 340
Wilmington College ---- 143
Wilmington Woman's Civic League 230
Wilson Family ---- 85
Wilson Township—
Churches ---- 160
Drafts ---- 107, 110
Election, First ---- 325
Enlistments ---- 109
Erection of ---- 66, 323
Location ---- 325
Natural Features ---- 325
Officers, Present ---- 325
Petition for ---- 323
Pioneers ---- 322
Settlement ---- 322
Streams ---- 325
Woman's Christian Temperance Union ---- 232
Woman's Relief Corps ---- 233
Women's Clubs ---- 229

Y

Yani Club ---- 232

Z

Zane Sections ---- 56

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A

Alexander, Isaac ---- 958
Allen, Charles F.---- 508
Allison, Frank O.---- 783
Allison, Jesse H.---- 701
Antram, Arthur D.---- 429
Antram, Frank W.---- 677
Antram, John S.---- 452
Atley, C. Allen---- 801
Austin, George M., M. D.---- 395

B

Babb, James W.---- 708
Bailey, Albert I.---- 564
Bailey, Clifton D.---- 368
Bailey, Frank R.---- 890
Bailey, Luther G.---- 794
Baldwin, Frank M., M. D.---- 596
Baldwin, Marion A.---- 491
Bales, Emery R.---- 371
Bales, Thomas M.---- 542
Ballard, Joseph F.---- 671
Barns, George C.---- 521
Barns, Howard ---- 521
Batson, Jesse G.---- 765
Baugh, Carleton L.---- 751
Baughman, James W.---- 753
Benlehr, Earl W.---- 629
Benlehr, George H.---- 877
Bennett, James F.---- 752
Berlin, William ---- 531
Bernard, Christopher C.---- 905
Bernard, Elijah Q.---- 902
Bernard, Evert ---- 862
Bernard, George W.---- 915
Bernard, James E.---- 478
Bernard, James K.---- 776
Bernard, John W.---- 755
Bernard, Milton ---- 821
Bernard, Thomas F.---- 804
Black, P. B.---- 775
Blackburn, Thomas H.---- 819
Bloom, Ethelbert ---- 694
Bobbitt, George A.---- 749
Bond, Dana C.---- 746
Boring, Absalom ---- 590
Boring, John C.---- 902
Boring, William M.---- 773
Bosworth, Charles M.---- 608
Botts, Charles ---- 410
Boulware, Ray O.---- 769
Bowman, Aaron ---- 676
Boyland, Cary W.---- 611
Brackney, John ---- 771
Brady, Amos W.---- 530
Brandenburg, Frank ---- 871
Brandenburg, Lawrence W.---- 898
Brennan, John ---- 674
Briggs, Prof. Abel C.---- 868
Briggs, Eldorado, M. D.---- 436
Bright, William M. ---- 539
Brindle, Ora M.---- 779
Brown, Henry M., M. D.---- 721
Brown, Otto G.---- 417
Brown, Stephen C.---- 793
Buckley, Stephen P.---- 591
Buckley, William M.---- 580
Burk, William W.---- 780

C

Cammack, Charles H.---- 824
Carey, Enoch L.---- 712
Carey, James E. ---- 695
Carey, William ---- 557
Carey, Zimri H. ---- 754
Carnahan, William H.---- 469
Carpenter, Samuel ---- 528
Carroll, George E.---- 545
Carter, Elmer ---- 638
Cartwright, Frank B.---- 907
Cartwright, Henry G.---- 486
Cashman, James W.---- 921
Cashman, John C.---- 626

Cast, Everett J. 554
Champlin, John M. 457
Champlin, Perry M. 439
Chancellor, Sullivan D. 424
Channel, James W. 791
Clark, Job 941
Clark, Mark 885
Clarke, James B. 844
Cleland, Caleb B. 551
Clemens, Harvey W. 933
Clement, Alvin 830
Clement, Louis 830
Clement, Michael 825
Clevenger, Hon. Frank M. 408
Clevenger, Herbert P. 592
Clevenger, John R. 578
Cline, Oscar E. 889
Cole, George M. 811
Collett, Bernard Y. 636
Collett, Horace W. 684
Colvin, Jacob N. 615
Conard, George R., M. D. 784
Conard, Robert, M. D. 492
Conner, Harry L. 415
Conner, Thomas W. 879
Conover, Swift 568
Craig, John A. 653
Craig, Thomas E., M. D. 943
Crouse, George E. 643
Crouse, J. W. B. 406
Crosley, Edgar 778
Crosson, Alex 466
Curl, Charles 370
Curles, Asher 544
Curren, Patrick J. 510
Curtis, Allen A. 729
Curtis, Frank 802
Curtis, William H. 911
Custis, Albert R. 626
Custis, Charles W. 511
Custis, Cyrus E. 624
Custis, Frank 921
Custis, Heber W. 647
Custis, James E. 925
Custis, James W. 891
Custis, Levi H. 449

D

Dakin, W. H. 612
Daniel, Paul A. 908
Darbyshire, A. J. 532
Darbyshire, B. J. 461
Darnell, J. Turner 393
Denehy, John 945
Dennis, Seneca 923
Denny, George M. 638
Denver, Gen. James W. 365
Denver, Hon. Matthew R. 561
Derivan, Hubert J. 705
Doan, Hon. Azariah W. 575
Doan, Joe T. 581
Doan, Robert R. 388
Donohoo, Alva R. 838
Doughfman, Aaron E. 901
Dowden, W. L. 503
Drake, Henry 956
Drake, John S. 960
Drake, William 878
Dunlap, Charles P. 966
Dwiggins, Charles E. 427

E

Egan, Lawrence 392
Ellis, H. B. 883

F

Farquhar, Frank 459
Ferkel, Frederick 862
Fisher, Col. Charles R. 512
Fisher, David 512
Fisher, David F. 742
Fisher, Eli 910
Fisher, James P. 814
Fisher, William B. 512
Fisher, William G. 512
Fisher, William H. 689
Fitzhugh, James F. 472
Foland, Daniel J., M. D. 654
Frazee, John 851
Frey, Jacob 766
Fuller, Gideon M. 940

G

Gaddis, Alpheus 537
Gallaher, William B. 495
Gallup, Frank L. 416
Gano, John T. 891
Garner, Jesse 841
Garner, William 854
Gaskill, Harry 533

Gaskins, James F. 874
George, Edward 810
George, John J. 723
Georges, John P. 924
Giffin, George W. 519
Giffin, Theodore 827
Goodman, Simon 541
Goodwin, C. A. 895
Goodwin, Edward M. 834
Greene, Eliel C. 567
Greene, Richard C. 704
Gregory, Nathan S. 800
Grim, John 560
Gustin, J. Warren 483

H

Hackney, Edward M. 614
Hadley, Frank W. 718
Hadley, James 840
Hadley, Zene G. 948
Haines, Daniel W. 760
Haines, Eber 760
Haines, Eber W. 642
Haines, Eli 630
Haines, Frank 517
Haines, Zimri F. 865
Hair, William F. 403
Hale, Will R., D. D. S. 367
Hale, William 476
Hale, William K., M. D. 448
Haley, William 771
Hall, Daniel W. 826
Hall, Harry 849
Hall, Horace M. 940
Hallsted, James W. 835
Hannah, Albert L. 536
Hannah, James 532
Harlan, Hon. Elias D. 730
Hart, Frank D. 528
Hartman, Clayton C. 867
Harvey, E. Wilson 691
Harvey, Rev. Jesse H. 719
Hawkins, John E. 808
Haworth, Charles L. 582
Haworth, Elijah M. 648
Haworth, Frank W. 605
Haworth, Isaiah M. 660
Haworth, Odos L. 470
Haynes, Horatio B. 585
Hazard, Ernest R. 555
Hazard, Frank T. 522
Hazard, Loren M. 535
Hempstead, John T. 832
Henderson, H. N. 594
Henry, Alva C. 894
Henry, Charles A. 603
Henry, Junius A. 736
Henry, William 552
Hiatt, Francis M. 767
Hiatt, John W. 774
Hildebrant, Hon. Charles Q. 400
Hildebrecht, Robert 527
Hildebrecht, W. F. 714
Hite, Alpheus A. 793
Hixson, Charles C. 763
Hixson, Joseph 559
Hockett, John E. 769
Hodgin, Samuel H. 437
Hodgson, George S. 750
Hodson, Charles 919
Hogan, Daniel W. 834
Hoggatt, Frank 711
Holaday, Enoch 761
Holladay, Carey A. 468
Hoskins, Rev. Josephus 489
Hoskins, Walter H. 423
Hudson, William A. 770
Huffman, Jarret 562
Hummel, John S. 456
Humphreys, David A. 938
Humphreys, John T. 701
Humphreys, Raymond J. 706
Hunnicutt, Frank 733
Hunnicutt, Wilson 488
Hunt, Milton L. 471
Hunt, Robert E. 799
Hunt, William 631
Hunter, George E. 845
Hurley, Jerremma D. 657

I

Ireland, David V., M. D. 475
Ireland, Francis M. 702
Irvin, Guy H. 846
Irvin, Matthew 407
Irvin, Samuel J. 945

J

James, Alfred 822
James, Everett 914
Jarrell, William D. 903

Jay, David H. 866
Jenkins, Charles E. 856
Johnson, Alfred 498
Johnson, Charles 913
Johnson, Edward L. 802
Johnson, Flavius J. 923
Johnson, John W. 917
Johnson, Lemuel A. 858
Johnson, Otho 565
Joiner, Andrew J. 848
Jones, Henry DeBolt 640

K

Katzenmeyer, Harold E. 781
Kaufman, Isidor 589
Kester, C. D. 639
Kester, Daniel O. 857
King, George S. 566
King, Leo F. 873
Kline, Willard 762
Kuebler, Joseph 700

L

Lacy, Robert J. 467
Lair, Isaac N. 397
Lamb, W. H. 953
Langdon, John P. 453
Lawhead, Robert C. 893
Lazenby, Rezin J. 446
Leaming, Peter D. 724
Leininger, John 426
Leonard, Arthur C. 961
Lewellen, Henry L. 509
Lewis, Ellis A. 504
Lieurance, Amos W. 445
Lieurance, David 546
Lieurance, Frank W. 479
Lieurance, James 907
Linkhart, Charles 794
Linton, Edwin C. 524
Linton, Fred W. 620
Littleton, Harry L. 509
Lorish, Logan S. 846
Lundy, Homer J. 669

Mc

McCoy, Hugh 859
McCoy, Margaret E. 942
McCune, Howard 836
McDonald, Frank L. 645
McFadden, John C. 880
McKay, Clarence H. 803
McKay, Edwin F. 678
McKay, Howard F. 795
McKay, Tilghman 616
McKay, Welden N. 740
McKenzie, John B., M. D. 728
McKenzie, Stanley T. 872
McKibben, W. Jeff 644
McMillan, Horace G. 888
McMillan, Thomas H. 768
McMillan, Walter T. 675
McPherson, Elmer T. 870
McQuillan, William 813
McVey, Alfred I. 474

M

Madden, Clinton 792
Madden, Moses G. 852
Madden, Rachel 852
Madden, Solomon 852
Manmeisel, George 518
Martin, Frank J. 933
Martin, Grant 951
Mathew, John 823
Matthews, John W. 727
Matthews, Oscar L. 809
Miars, Henry B. 935
Miller, Claud B. 963
Miller, Darius J. 432
Miller, Ephraim K. 853
Miller, Frank L. 390
Miller, Isaac C. 847
Miller, Thurman 401
Mills, Albert H. 506
Mills, Warren W. 932
Mitchell, Frederick D. 609
Mock, J. Willard 964
Monfort, Rutherford B. 375
Moon, Burgess J. 563
Moon, Darius H. 502
Moon, Lindley M. 413
Moon, Rolla E. 949
Moon, Walter I. 557
Moore, John B. 912
Moore, N. Huston 379
Moore, Orville B. 758
Moore, William C. 831
Moorman, William D. 668

Morgan, Ulysses M. 576
Morris, Frank H. 692
Morris, Iemcil B. 570
Morris, Seymour C. 717
Mulford, Francis D. 928
Mulvihill, Patrick 869
Murphy, David A. 931
Murphy, David F. 690
Murphy, Frank 586
Murphy, Seneca 909
Murphy, Timothy M. 842
Murrell, Ulysses G., M. D. 464
Myers, John T. 864
Myers, Sidney D., V. S. 380

N

Nible, William D. 954
Nickerson, Harry 807
Noftsger, C. M. 419
Noftsger, Gerard B. 458
Norman, John H., M. D. 507
Noscar, Benjamin D. A. 412

O

Oglesbee, Albert 607
Oglesbee, Alonzo 785
Oglesbee, Arthur 774
Oglesbee, Granville M. 812
Oglesbee, Woodson 782
Oren, A. E. 820
Oren, Jesse N. 936
Osborn, Walter S. 766
Owens, Robert Livingston 386
Owsley, John J. 571

P

Page, Elmer E. 916
Pagett, Philip E. 657
Parlett, William C. 650
Parr, Charles 833
Pate, Andrew J. 602
Patterson, H. B. 593
Pavey, Charles T. 548
Pavey, Gilbert A. 518
Pavey, William M., Sr. 516
Peelle, Edward 937
Peelle, Reuben B. 758
Penn, Burch T. 699
Pennington, Harley D. 950
Penquite, Alfred S. 443
Pidgeon, Henry H. 756
Plummer, G. H. 954
Polk, David K. 944
Polk, John J. 957
Pond, Frank B. 623
Pond, William A. 763
Powell, Elisha 918
Price, Henry C. 577
Price, Moody H. 652
Pyle, Francis H. 788

R

Rankin, William T. 850
Rannells, Charles A. 549
Rannells, John L. 735
Reardon, John C. 799
Record, Lafe 656
Regan, Patrick 881
Regan, Thomas 831
Renner, E. Marshall 687
Reynolds, William N. 899
Rhonemus, Frank 619
Rice, George M. 399
Richards, J. M. 947
Richardson, Charles P. 384
Richardson, Jonathan M. 481
Richardson, Walter G. 707
Riley, Lewis M. 779
Roads, Thomas H. 915
Roberts, Nathan 864
Robinson, Daniel A. J. 501
Robinson, Joseph W. 895
Rolston, James A. 920
Rolston, John R. 928
Rombach, Matthew 496
Ross, John R. 843
Ruble, William K., M. D. 558
Rude, Felix 821
Rude, Peter 815
Runk, W. P. 743
Runyan, Charles S. 965
Russell, Addison P., Lit. D. 664

S

Saville, Frank D. 851
Scott, William T., M. D. 569
Seitz, John L. 595
Sewell, Charles W. 444
Shank, Edwin R. 537

Shank, Lucius D. 875
Sharp, Elmer W. 523
Shidaker, Andrew R. 690
Shrieves, Elizabeth, M. D. 732
Skimming, Charles W. 641
Skimming, Samuel H. 959
Smith, Arthur T. 570
Smith, Dr. Frank R. 374
Smith, Harley H. 685
Smith, James E. 720
Smith, John Q. 939
Smith, Simeon G. 420
Smith, William E. 381
Smithson, Charles L. 918
Snider, J. M. 887
Snowden, Alton L. 860
Snowden, Seth R. 651
Snyder, Philip E. 465
South, Thomas 377
Spahr, J. Lester 394
Sparks, Josiah W. 376
Speer, John 686
Spence, Friend P. 628
Spickard, Lewis J., M. D. 850
Spinks, Martin J. 463
Sprague, Alfred 556
Stanfield, Robert T. 703
Starbuck, Arthur W. 382
Starbuck, Asa 696
Starbuck, Marion R. 572
Starbuck, William A. 573
Steele, Harry D. 922
Steele, William B. 884
Stephens, Dennis 805
Stephens, John 435
Stewart, Philip A. 855
Stewart, William I. 734
Stieritz, Henry 738
Stieritz, Jacob 739
Stieritz, Godfrey 739
Stieritz, David 739
Stingley, Alvin 658
Stingley, Calvin 659
Stingley, J. Albert 670
Stingley, William A. 772
Stoltz, Fred 431
Stoltz, Jacob 956
Stotler, Elijah P. 600
Stroup, John H. 698
Stuntz, Harry, M. D. 514
Summers, David E. 713
Summers, Isaac R. 726
Swingley, Henry L. 963
Symons, John 829

T

Tedrick, Isaiah 818
Tedrick, William T. 818
Telfair, Clarence T. 892
Telfair, John B. 816
Terrell, Charles E. 682
Terrell, Edward E. 515
Terrell, Hugh E. 796
Terrell, James H. 900
Thatcher, Hon. Oliver J. 896
Thompson, Clayton A. 952
Thompson, William F. 680
Thorpe, G. P. 378
Thorpe, Rodney T. 927
Tilton, John 817
Toohey, Michael 863
Townsend, Oliver J. 693
Townsend, Orland 634
Tribbet, Clayton A., M. D. 921
Tribbet, L. H. 562
Trickey, Eberle D. 584
Truitt, John F. 602
Turner, Michael 839

U

Underwod, Zephaniah 929
Urton, Ephraim H. 926

V

Vandervort, John W. 587
Vandervort, Lorin A. 433
Vandervort, Nicholas W. 372
Van Pelt, Charles W. 688
Van Pelt, Elijah 882
Van Pelt, Milner 710
Venneman, Henry 455
Villars, J. Oscar 789
Villars, James 385

W

Wade, Charles 955
Walker, Mrs. Mary 500
Wall, Robert D. 744
Ward, Charles A. 462
Warnock, Henry 906

Watkins, Raymond, M. D. 493
Webb, James C. 716
Weltz, Leo 747
West, Allen M. 442
West, Judge Edward J. 672
West, Prof. Edwin P. 404
West, Emerson B. 881
West, J. Frank 635
West, Col. Owen 632
West, Owen A., M. D. 520
Whinery, Allen C. 529
Whinery, Lewis E. 499
Whinery, Lewis P. 447
Whitacre, Emmett B. 873
White, Robert W. 617
Wical, John B. 806
Wielert, George 845
Williams, Alfred J. 440
Williams, Francis R. 683
Williams, Fred G., D. D. S. 546
Williams, Joseph W. 904
Wilson, Andrew J. 484
Wilson, Lewis C. 876
Wilson, Samuel 934
Wire, George W., M. D. 454
Wisbey, Henry C. 706
Wood, Will B. 598
Woodmansee, Hoy M. 450
Woods, Henry A. 828
Woods, Robert E. 786
Worrell, George P. 633
Worrell, James G. 604
Wright, Miss Ellen C. 480
Wright, H. Doyle 814
Wright, Prof. Hugh J. 746
Wright, Laurence G. 806

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670, and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Ohio—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indian waged in trying to drive the white man out, and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on General St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers, and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continual trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory.

From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this teritory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Fort Crevecour and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enmity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701, by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Athough this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Celeron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63.)

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of the history of Ohio to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals

with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774), England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War of Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this, and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and most Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territiry. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the session of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference between the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives were to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to

report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confirmed by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the Territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799, with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of organization.	Number of representatives.
Washington	July 27, 1788	2
Hamilton	January 4, 1790	7
St. Clair	April 27, 1790	1
Knox	June 20, 1790	1
Randolph	October 5, 1795	1
Wayne	August 6, 1796	3
Adams	July 10, 1797	2
Jefferson	July 29, 1797	1
Ross	August 20, 1798	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limits

of the present article forbid. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thousand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population, are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams	3,432
Hamilton	14,632
Jefferson	8,766
Ross	8,540
Trumbull	1,302
Washington	5,427
Wayne	3,206
Total	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward	1,955	1,395
Total	24,433	20,595
Total of both sexes		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians		337
Grand total		45,365

A digression is necessary at this point in order to trace the growth of settlement of the territory now within the present state of Ohio up to 1803, when it was admitted to the Union as a state. Marietta, founded in July, 1788, by the Ohio Company, is the oldest permanent settlement in the state. A number of New Jersey settlers were organized by John Cleves Symmes, and Symmes succeeded in securing a grant of land from Congress (1788-1792) containing two hundred forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty acres, located between the Great Miami and Little Miami rivers. This grant of land is known in Ohio history as the Symmes Purchase and contained the settlements of Columbia (1788) and Cincinnati (1789), although the latter place was first christened Losantiville. The man who devised this name exercised no small amount of ingenuity in its manufacture. The proposed settlement happened to be located at the mouth of the Licking river, and this circumstance, with a little knowledge of Latin and a vivid imagination, was responsible for this hybrid word. The Latin word for town is "villa" and for mouth "os." These three Latin words account for the completed word, with the exception of the "L," and this letter is the initial letter of Licking. To make the word clear it must be read backward, syllable at a time—thus L-os-anti-ville, which being interpreted means the town opposite the mouth of the Licking.

The Virginia Military District, to which reference has been made, was settled largely by people from that state. The Connecticut Reserve, along Lake Erie, attracted many settlers from that state, among whom should be mentioned Moses Cleaveland, who, in 1796, founded the city which bears his name. The northern part of the state did not begin to fill up rapidly until after 1832, when the Ohio-Erie canal was opened for traffic. There have been estimates running from fifteen to twenty thousand as to the number of people who floated down the Ohio river within a year after the Ordinance of 1787 went into effect.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION (1788-1810).

It has already been stated that there were nine counties within the Northwest Territory in 1799, when it advanced to the second stage of territorial government. According to the provisions of the ordinance, the creation of new counties was in the hands of the governor, although after the federal constitution went into effect the secretary was also given the same power. Knox and Wayne counties were started by Secretary Winthrop Sargent according to this provision. The state of Ohio is now divided into eighty-eight counties, ten of which were created before the state was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803. The counties organized by Governor St. Clair, or his secretary, from 1788, when Washington county was organized, up to 1803, when the state was admitted to the Union, are ten in number: Washington, Hamilton, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont. The dates of the creation of the first six have already been given. Trumbull county was organized on July 10, 1800; Clermont and Fairfield, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801.

Between the years 1803 and 1810, when Fayette county was organized, there were no less than twenty-four counties organized within the state of Ohio. The first session of the General Assembly of the state organized eight counties, as follow: Franklin, Gallia, Greene, Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery and Columbiana. Muskingum started its independent existence on the first day of March, 1804. In 1805 there were four counties created, Champaign, Athens, Geauga and Highland. The session of 1807 added four more to the rapidly growing state, Miami, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Portage. The following year saw six new counties opened for entry, Delaware, Stark, Tuscarawas, Preble, Knox and Licking. One county, Huron, was created in 1899. The five counties organized in 1810 included Fayette, Pickaway, Guernsey, Clinton and Madison. This makes a total of thirty-nine counties up to and including the year 1810. In this year Cincinnati, the largest city of the state, boasted of a population of two thousand three hundred and twenty.

INDIAN WARS (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same thing. This inciting of the Indians by the British was one of the causes of the War of 1812, a struggle which has very appropriately been called the second War of Independence. The various uprisings of the Indians up to 1794 retarded the influx of settlers and was a constant menace to those who did venture into the territory. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the Indians during this period before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar, 1790, and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats every suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony," of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle which closed his campaign against the Indians is known as the battle of Fallen Timbers, and was fought on August 20, 1794. The scene of the battle lies along the Maumee river, within the limits of the present county of Defiance. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they had lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed by their chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, to formulate a treaty. The United States government appointed General Wayne as commissioner plenipotentiary to draft the treaty and, after nearly two months of bickering, a treaty was drawn up on August 3, 1795. It was signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and the delegates of twelve interested tribes. The treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterwards Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians, was a true friend of the whites. It may be said that this battle of Fallen Timbers was the most important battle fought in America between the close of the War for Independence and the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811. To Gen. Anthony Wayne will remain the honor of opening the way for permanent settlement of the Northwest Territory.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW STATE.

The three years intervening between the creation of Indiana Territory (May 7, 1800), and the admission of Ohio to the Union (March 1, 1803), are marked by an acrimonious struggle, during which Governor St. Clair was constantly growing in disfavor with his Legislature and the great mass of the people of the territory. The Legislature wanted a state formed as soon as possible, and succeeded in getting Congress to pass an

act, April 30, 1802, authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention. This act established the limits of the proposed new state, as follow: "That part of the Northwest Territory bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the Ohio river, west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Big Miami river due north to an east and west line passing through the south extremity of Lake Michigan, and by this line and the Canada line through Lake Erie to the west line of Pennsylvania." Since these boundaries omitted the eastern half of the present state of Michigan, which had been left a part of the Northwest Territory by the division of May 7, 1800, it was denounced as a fraud by the Federalists in the omitted territory. However, it is very plain that Congress carried out the intent of the Ordinance of 1787 by their act and the charge of political trickery fails of substantiation in the light of the specific provisions therein set forth regarding the creation of states out of the Northwest Territory. The enabling act provided for an election of delegates to the constitutional convention to be held in September, of the same year (1802), the delegates to meet at Chillicothe on the first Monday of the following November. The thirty-five delegates met at the appointed time and by a vote of thirty-four to one, the negative vote being cast by Ephraim Cutler, decided to proceed at once to the organization of a state government and the formation of a constitution. The convention was in session until November 29th, at which time it had completed the first constitution for the state and the one which lasted until 1851, when a second constitution was adopted.

WHEN WAS OHIO ADMITTED TO THE UNION?

It is interesting to note the difficulty which Ohio historians have had in trying to fix upon the date which marks the formal admission of the state to the Union.

The natal day of Ohio has given rise to more dispute than the natal day of any other state in the Union. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that Congress never passed an act formally admitting it to the Union. There have been no less than five dates assigned by as many different authorities, and each group of historians substantiate their claim by the citation of facts. These five dates are as follow: April 30, 1802; November 29, 1802; February 19, 1803; March 1, 1803; March 3, 1803.

The first date (April 30, 1802), has for its chief sponsor the editor of the "United States Statutes at Large." This date is not tenable at all, since the territorial judges were in office for several months after this date and were, by congressional act of February 21, 1806, paid their full salaries up to March 1, 1803. The second date (November 29, 1802), is advanced by Hickey, in his volume, "The Constitution," on the ground that the constitution was adopted on that day. The third date (February 19, 1803), has been held by several good authorities, notably, Caleb Atwater, in his "Political Manual;" G. W. Pascal, in his "Annotated Constitution," and the late president of Marietta College, I. W. Andrews. It was upon this date that Congress passed an act to "provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Ohio." This would seem to indicate that Congress recognized February 19, 1803, as the date of the admission of Ohio to the Union, but when it is recalled that Congress had not yet appointed the necessary judicial officers, it must be concluded that this is not the proper date. The fourth date (March 1, 1803), is now recognized officially as the actual day on which Ohio formally entered the Union, although it was an act of Congress passed nearly three years later which definitely settled this fact. The question arose in 1806 in Congress regarding the payment of the territorial officers, and the act of February 21st of that year ordered that the governor and judges be paid for their services up to March 1, 1803. There can be no question but that Congress placed its official approval on this date as being the first day of Ohio's existence as a separate state. The fifth and last date (March 3, 1803), was advanced as the real date of the admission of the state, for the reason that on this date Congress gave its approval to certain changes in the constitution of the state which had been adopted on November 29,

1802. These changes related to the disposition of certain school lands within the state and were of minor importance and in no sense advocated any radical changes in the constitution of the state. However, on March 3, 1803, the state had been in full operation for a space of three days and exercising all the rights and privileges of a state; the governor had been installed; the Legislature was in session and the various state officials were discharging their duties in accordance with the constitution. Thus it must be concluded from all available evidence that Ohio was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND OHIO.

The capital of the Northwest Territory was located within the present limits of Ohio during the whole existence of the Territory both before and after the division of the Territory in 1800. When the Ordinance of 1787 was formally put into operation, on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, 1788. The name of Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen Marie Antoinette, compounded by a curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

The capital remained at Marietta until 1800, when it was moved by the congressional act of May 7th of that year to Chillicothe and by the constitution adopted in 1802 the capital was to remain there at least until 1808. The Legislaure of 1809 moved the capital to Zanesville until such time as a permanent site should be selected. The Legislature at the same time that it moved the capital to Zanesville appointed commissioners to report at the following sessions "the most eligible and central spot for permanently establishing it." The approaching War of 1812 made it necessary to take the capital back to Chillicothe, where there was less danger from attack by the Indians and British. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1809 selected a small village by the name of Dublin, on the Scioto, about fourteen miles north of Columbus, but the Legislature refused to abide by their choice.

The capital was permanently located at Columbus by the legislative act of February 14, 1812, although no less than nine different sites were under consideration before the final decision was made. The act selecting the site did not choose a name for the proposed city and this honor belongs to Joseph Foos, the senator from Franklin county, who had been largely instrumental in the selection of the Legislature. At that time there was a solitary log cabin on the site and the whole tract was covered with a dense forest. The act of February 17, 1816, formally designated Columbus as the capital "from and after the second Tuesday of October, 1816." During the War of 1812, and until the buildings were ready at Columbus, the capital remained at Chillicothe.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF OHIO.

The state of Ohio has had four constitutional conventions: 1802, 1850-51, 1873-74 and 1912. The constitution of 1802, it is interesting to note, was never submitted to the people for ratification. Between the adoption of the first and second constitutions there was an effort to hold a constitutional convention. A resolution, passed December 25, 1818, authorized a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention, but at the election which was subsequently held it was decided adversely by a vote of 29,315 to 6,987.

The main facts concerning the second constitutional convention may be briefly summed up, as follow: The Legislature on October 9, 1849, authorized a vote on the question of holding a convention and the voters of the state cast a majority of 94,531 in favor of the constitutional convention. The vote stood 145,698 for and 51,167 against the convention. On April 1, 1850, the one hundred and eight delegates were elected and on the 6th of the following May they met at Columbus. The convention was in continous session until July 9, 1850, and then, not having yet completed their deliberations,

adjourned to meet again on December 2, 1850. The second session continued to hold daily meetings until March 10, 1851, when it finally concluded its labors after having spent a total of one hundred and sixty-three days. The constitution was submitted to the people of the state on June 17, 1851, and adopted by a vote of 125,564 to 109,276.

An attempt to adopt a new constitution was made in 1874, but failed. On March 30, 1871, the Legislature provided for a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention and at an election held October 10, 1871, it was decided, by a vote of 267,618 to 104,231, to hold such a convention. On April 6, 1873, the one hundred and five delegates to the convention were elected and on the 13th of the following month they met and organized. The convention continued in session from that date until August 8th, and, after a recess, met on December 2d and remained in continuous session until May 15th of the following year. The convention held daily sessions for one hundred and eighty days, one of the longest constitutional conventions ever held in the United States. With all this deliberation it would seem that a satisfactory constitution could have been framed, but the voters of the state, on August 18, 1874, rejected it by a vote of 250,169 to 102,885. This expensive attempt to make a new constitution was sufficient to thwart all efforts along this line for several years. However, the changes in economic, social and industrial conditions became more pronounced year by year, and on March 9, 1909, the Legislature submitted the question of holding a constitutional convention. At an election held on November 8, 1910, it was decided, by a vote of 693,263 to 67,718, to select delegates to a constitutional convention. The convention met on the second Tuesday of January, 1912, and remained in session until June 8, 1912, when it finally concluded its labors. This convention submitted forty-two changes in the existing constitution and on September 3rd of the same year the qualified voters of the state accepted all but eight of the proposed amendments. The eight amendments lost are as follow: Suffrage, good roads, advertising, injunctions, capital punishment, voting machines, eligibility of women and elimination of word "white" from the constitution. The amendments which carried by various majorities concerned the following subjects: Jury system, depositions, suits, wrongful death, initiative and referendum, investigations, limiting veto, mechanics' lien, welfare, compensations, conservation of natural resources, eight-hour day, removal of officials, expert testimony, land titles, prison contracts, extra sessions, reform of the judiciary, county judges, justices, school boards, school commissioners, insurance, abolishing of board of public works, taxation, corporations, double liability, state printing, civil service, submission of amendments, home rule for cities, schedule and license. The fight was the most bitter on woman's suffrage and the initiative and referendum. The vote on the first proposition was 249,420 to 336,875, and was defeated largely on account of the activity of the liquor interests. The initiative and referendum carried by a vote of 312,592 to 231,312, despite the fact that every ruse and trick known to professional politicians was used to compass its defeat.

On November 3, 1914, there were four constitutional amendments submitted to the voters of the state and the two which caused the most discussion, viz., woman's suffrage and prohibition, were defeated. The other two amendments related to home rule for cities and the regulation of the liquor traffic.

MILITARY RECORD.

The state of Ohio has had its citizens in four wars in which the United States has engaged since 1803: the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It is very unfortunate that the public records of Ohio contain no list of the soldiers of the state who fought in the War of 1812, although large numbers of the citizens served in the field under various commanders. The records as regards the Mexican War are fairly complete and show that a total of 5,536 men were sent to the front by the state. When the call was first issued for troops, Ohio was called upon to furnish three thousand men, and within a short time forty companies reported at Camp

Washington, near Cincinnati. Thirty companies were formed into three regiments, commanded by Cols. Alexander M. Mitchell, George W. Morgan and Samuel R. Curtis. These troops were sent down the Ohio in July, 1846, and joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande. In 1847 additional troops were sent from Ohio, but none of them saw any active service. The regiment under the command of Mitchell was the only one to take part in a battle, and it distinguished itself in the storming of Monterey. The state of Ohio suffered a severe loss in the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Hammer, one of the most prominent men of the state at that time. He was a member of Congress at the time of the opening of the war, but left Congress, enlisted as a private and soon after received a commission as brigadier-general. He was in the operations around Monterey and shortly afterward was stricken with a fatal disease and died on December 30, 1846.

The part which Ohio played in the Civil War can be only briefly noticed in this resume of the history of the state. That Ohio did her full duty as a loyal member of the Union is a fact which is known to everyone. Within twenty-four hours from the time the President issued his first call for troops on April 16, 1860, the Legislature had passed a bill appropriating one million dollars for military purposes. Two days later (April 19th) two regiments of Ohio troops left by rail for Washington. The ease and quickness with which this was accomplished is an indication of the intense loyalty of the state. It is a glowing tribute to the state of Ohio that although there were only thirteen regiments assigned to the state under the first call, enough men presented themselves to make more than seventy regiments. This outburst of loyalty was such that the Legislature authorized the governor to accept ten more regiments, and the state itself equipped and paid these additional men and enrolled them for the defense of the state. By October 1, 1862, the state had enrolled militia to the number of 425,147 and the state sent out for duty outside of its own limits 319,659 men, although their quota was only 306,322. This gives the state the honor of furnishing more than one-tenth of the total enlistment of men in the Northern army. In number of troops furnished, Ohio was third among all the state and in losses was second. The soldiers were a part of every army, participated in every campaign, fought in every important battle from Bull Run to Bentonville, from Sabine Cross Roads to Gettysburg. No less than forty-three Ohio regiments of infantry were present at the sanguinary engagement at Missionary Ridge and they were in like proportion at the other battles. Twelve thousand brave Ohio men were killed or mortally wounded and at least forty thousand received wounds of some kind. Thirteen thousand died of disease in the service and twenty thousand were discharged for disability arising from wounds or disease. These figures give some idea of the prominent part which the soldiers of Ohio played in the great struggle.

It is pertinent to say something of the activity of the anti-war party in the state during the time the struggle was going on. In the summer of 1863 the Democrats of the state nominated Vallandigham for governor, a man who was very outspoken in his denunciation of the war, but John Brough, a stanch Union man, had no difficulty in defeating him for the governorship. The part which Vallandigham subsequently played in the history of this state is sufficient proof that it was for the best interests of the state that he was defeated.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been he last one in which troops from Ohio have taken any part. Following the call of President McKinley for seventy-five thousand volunteers, Ohio had no difficulty in filling their quota. This war opened officially on April 25th and formally came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12th. The battles of Manila Bay, Santiago, El Caney and San Juan Hill were the only engagements of importance. According to the treaty of Paris, which was signed on December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West India possessions and the Island of Guam, and transferred her rights in the Philippines for a sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public works and improvements which belonged to the Spanish government.

THE LAND GRANTS OF OHIO.

Ohio was the first state organized out of the territory north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi river and was divided into several grants, reservations and military districts of one kind or another. These various divisions have led to an endless amount of confusion in the surveying of lands in the state and in many cases to expensive litigation. A brief summary of each one of these divisions is here presented.

THE OHIO LAND COMPANY PURCHASE.

This company was organized March 3, 1786, at Boston and on October 27, 1787, bought from the government 1,500,000 acres of land and received, outside of the portions reserved by Congress, 1,064,285 acres. Congress set aside the sixteenth section of each township for school purposes, the twenty-ninth section for religious purposes and the eighth, eleventh and twenty-sixth for such purposes as Congress might determine in the future. This tract included what was known as the "Donation Tract" of 100,000 acres, the same now being the northern part of Washington county. For this immense tract the Ohio Company paid the government sixty-six and two-thirds cents an acre.

THE FRENCH GRANT.

The secretary of the United Board of Treasury, William Duer, was instrumental in helping the Ohio Company to secure from Congress the option on 3,000,000 acres lying west and north of the original purchase of this company. The title to this tract remained in the government and out of this peculiar arrangement arose the Scioto Company, which was organized in France. Hundreds of deluded Frenchmen invested their money in this tract and received cloudy titles which caused no little trouble in later years. A large number of these French settlers landed on the banks of the Ohio on October 20, 1790, on the site of the present city of Gallipolis, which they founded and named. The Scioto Company was incompetently managed, became insolvent and the land on which the unfortunate Frenchmen had settled reverted to the United States government. While the most of them remained, there were many of them who went on farther west and located where other French settlers had previously established themselves. The United States treated the remaining French settlers in a very generous manner and by the act of March 3, 1795, granted them 24,000 acres on the Ohio river within the present limits of Scioto county.

THE SYMMES PURCHASE.

In 1788 John Cleves Symmes and other men of New Jersey organized the Miami Company and bought from the United States 1,000,000 acres, for which the company agreed to pay sixty-six cents an acre. As in the case of the purchase of the Ohio Company, the government made reservations of school and church sections, as well as three additional sections for general purposes. The Miami Company later found out that they had contracted for more than they could pay and the records show that they received and paid for only 311,682 acres in the southern part of the tract. It is interesting to note that the present site of Cincinnati was sold by the company to one Matthias Denman for the sum of five hundred dollars. The city of Cincinnati was founded the following year and the monument in that city on Third street, between Broadway and Ludlow streets, marks the location of Fort Washington, which was erected to protect the infant city from the Indians.

CONNECTICUT RESERVE.

In the year 1786 the state of Connecticut relinquished all her claims to lands in the Northwest Territory with the exception of a strip of 3,500,000 acres bordering Lake Erie. This immense tract became an integral part of Ohio as the result of two separate acts on the part of Connecticut. The state granted 500,000 acres in the western part of the reserve in 1792 to those citizens of Connecticut whose homes had been burned by the

British during the Revolutionary War. The towns of Norwalk, Greenwich, Fairfield, New Haven and New London furnished the greater part of the eighteen hundred who took advantage of the generous offer of their state. The land was surveyed into townships of five miles square and divided among the settlers in proportion to their losses. In 1795 the Connecticut Land Company purchased the rest of the reserve, amounting to 3,000,000 acres, and on April 28, 1800, the United States government passed an act which paved the way for the final absorption of the tract by the state of Ohio. In May, 1800, the Connecticut Legislature accepted the offer of the United States and formally renounced all claims to the territory in favor of the state of Ohio.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.

The reservation was retained by Virginia when the state relinquished her claim to Congress in 1784, being retained by the state for the use of the Revolutionary soldiers who had enlisted from Virginia. It comprised the territory between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, but was not to be sold unless the lands claimed by Virginia south of the Ohio river proved insufficient to pay all of the bounties promised by Virginia to her soldiers. By the year 1790 it was seen that Virginia would not have enough territory south of the Ohio to satisfy all of her needs and accordingly, in August of that year, Congress passed an act allowing the state to use the optional territory north of the Ohio river. Owing to the fact that the territory was not surveyed according to any definite plan, the various allotments assigned to the Virginia soldiers frequently overlapped and in many instances confusion and litigation resulted.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.

The Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War offered bounties of Western lands in order to increase enlistments, and soldiers so secured were given land warrants which they later presented to Congress and exchanged for land. On June 1, 1796, Congress passed an act which called upon the surveyor-general of the United States to locate a tract in the Northwest Territory for the purpose of enabling the government to have land to take up the land warrants which it had issued during the late war. The limits of this particular tract began "at the northwest corner of the Seven Ranges, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto river and along that river to the Greenville treaty line, thence along that line and east to the place of beginning." These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square and each owner received a patent for his land signed by the President of the United States.

THE REFUGEE TRACT.

This tract was set aside by the Continental Congress in April, 1783, for the benefit of such people as left Canada and Nova Scotia to help the American colonies in their fight against England during the Revolution. The subsequent congressional act of 1798 confirmed the act of the Continental Congress, and on February 18, 1801, Congress definitely selected "those fractional townships of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second ranges of townships joining the southern boundary line of the military lands." This tract of four and a half miles in width, and extending forty-two miles east of the Scioto river, contained more than twice as much as was needed to satisfy the claims of the refugees. The part unclaimed by those for whom it was set aside was attached to the Chillicothe land district and sold as Congress lands. It so happened that the future capital of the state, Columbus, is in the extreme western side of this tract.

CONGRESS LANDS.

Some of the tracts of land already described were Congress lands, viz., the French Grant, the Seven Ranges and the Refugee Tract. Congress retained and sold all lands not specifically relinquished to land companies and established land offices for the purpose

at different times at Marietta, Cincinnati, Steubenville, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Canton, Wooster, Piqua, Delaware, Wapakoneta, Lima and Upper Sandusky.

THE MORAVIAN GRANT.

The congressional grant to the Ohio Company in 1787 reserved ten thousand acres in what is now Tuscarawas county for the use of the Moravians and Christian Indians who had previously settled there, the title being vested in the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A few years later two thousand acres were added to the original grant and in 1823 the territory reverted to the United States, with the exception of the cemeteries, churchyards and a few special leases.

DOHRMAN'S GRANT.

Congress granted all of township 13, range 7, in Tuscarawas county, to one Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese citizen, who rendered valuable services to the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

THE MAUMEE ROAD LANDS.

In 1823 Congress granted to the state of Ohio about sixty thousand acres for the purpose of constructing a road from the lower rapids of the Maumee river to the western limits of the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

THE TURNPIKE LANDS.

In 1827 Congress granted to the state of Ohio forty-nine sections of land in Seneca, Crawford and Marion counties, for the construction of a road from Columbus to Sandusky.

CANAL GRANT.

Between 1825 and 1845 Congress at different times made special grants of land to the state of Ohio for canal purposes, and a total of about one million acres were thus secured by the state. By the year 1842 the state had completed six hundred and fifty-eight miles of canals, at the staggering cost to the state of $14,688,666.97, although before they were all completed the railroads were in operation in the state.

SALT SECTIONS.

In the early history of the Northwest Territory salt was a commodity hard to secure and necessarily high in price. Congress reserved every place where it was thought salt could be obtained, and in this way helped the settlers to get salt at least expense. In Ohio an entire township within the present county of Jackson was reserved, as well as about four thousand acres in Delaware county. In 1824 Congress relinquished its claim in favor of Ohio.

THE ZANE SECTIONS.

Ebenezer Zane, one of the most prominent of the men in the early history of the state, was granted three sections by Congress in 1796 in return for his services in opening a road from Wheeling to Maysville. These three sections were located at Zanesville, Chillicothe and Lancaster. Isaac Zane was granted three sections in Champaign county by Congress for valuable service to the colonies during the Revolution. Isaac Zane had been captured by the Indians when a small boy and spent the major portion of his life with them, and his influence with the Indians was such that he proved to be of great assistance to the colonies in handling them.

THE MINISTERIAL LANDS.

These lands have been previously mentioned and were reserved only in two grants, those of the Ohio Land Company and the Symmes Purchase. The grants to both set aside section twenty-nine of each township for religious purposes.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Provisions for public schools were made in all states created by the United States after the adoption of the constitution. The Ordinance of 1787 had made specific mention of the value of schools and a wise Congress set aside section sixteen of every township, which was surveyed into townships six miles square. The United States military lands were surveyed into townships, five miles square, but Congress reserved one thirty-sixth of the whole area for school purposes. There are no reservations in the Connecticut Reserve and Virginia Military District for school purposes, but Congress made up for this by setting aside an amount equivalent to one thirty-sixth of the area in each tract from other lands belonging to the United States. As a mater of fact, one thirty-sixth of the whole state was reserved for school purposes as well as three townships for universities.

OHIO POLITICS.

The politics of Ohio presents many interesting features, but this brief summary can do little more than indicate the more important landmarks in the political history of the state. The first governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, was an ardent Federalist and undoubtedly his pronounced political views had something to do with his removal from the office on November 22, 1802. From that time until 1836 the Democratic party, or the Republican or Democratic-Republican, as it was at first called, controlled the state, and it was not until William Henry Harrison, a "favorite son," became a candidate for the Presidency, that the Whigs were able to break the strength of the Democratic party of the state. In 1836, 1840 and 1844 the Whigs carried the state for the President. The panic of 1837, the popularity of Harrison and the Texas question were largely determining factors in the success of the Whigs. The Democrats regained sufficient power in 1848 to carry the state again, and repeated their victory in 1852. In 1856 John C. Fremont carried the state for the newly-organized Republican party and since that year there has been only one Democratic electoral vote in the state of Ohio. In 1892 Grover Cleveland received one of Ohio's twenty-three electoral votes, but with this exception the state has cast a solid Republican vote for President every year since 1856. Ohio has furnished five Presidents of the United States: William Henry Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and William H. Taft.

While the state has been registering Republican votes for the President, it has had eight Democratic governors, and has frequently elected them by large majorities. A complete list of the governors of the state, with the years of their tenure and their politics, is given at this point for reference:

Governor.	Tenure.	Politics.
Edward Tiffin	1803-07	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Kirker (acting)	1807-09	Democratic-Rep.
Samuel Huntington	1809-11	Democratic-Rep.
Return Jonathan Meigs	1811-14	Democratic-Rep.
Othniel Looker (acting)	1814-15	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Worthington	1815-19	Democratic-Rep.
Ethan Allen Brown	1819-22	Democratic-Rep.
Allen Trimble (acting)	1822-23	Democratic-Rep.
Jeremiah Morrow	1823-27	Democrat
Allen Trimble	1827-31	Democrat
Duncan McArthur	1831-33	National Republican
Robert Lucas	1833-37	Democrat
Joseph Vance	1837-39	Whig
Wilson Shannon	1839-41	Democrat
Thomas Corwin	1841-43	Whig

Governor.	Tenure.	Politics.
Wilson Shannon	1843-44	Democrat
Thomas W. Bartley (acting)	1844-45	Democrat
Mordecai Bartley	1845-47	Whig
William Bebb	1847-49	Whig
Seabury Ford	1849-51	Whig
Reuben Wood	1851-53	Democrat
William Medill (acting, 1853)	1853-56	Democrat
Salmon P. Chase	1856-60	Republican
William Dennison, Jr.	1860-62	Republican
David Tod	1862-64	Republican
John Brough	1864-65	Republican
Charles Anderson (acting)	1865-66	Republican
Jacob D. Cox	1866-68	Republican
Rutherford B. Hayes	1868-72	Republican
Edward F. Noyes	1872-74	Republican
William Allen	1874-76	Democrat
Rutherford B. Hayes	1876-77	Republican
Thomas L. Young	1877-78	Republican
Richard M. Bishop	1878-80	Democrat
Charles Foster	1880-84	Republican
George Hoadley	1884-86	Democrat
Joseph Benson Foraker	1886-90	Republican
James E. Campbell	1890-92	Democrat
William McKinley	1892-96	Republican
Asa S. Bushnell	1896-00	Republican
George K. Nash	1900-04	Republican
Myron T. Herrick	1904-06	Republican
John M. Patterson (died in office)	1906-	Democrat
Andrew Litner Harris	1906-09	Republican
Judson Harmon	1909-13	Democrat
James M. Cox	1913-15	Democrat
Frank B. Willis	1915-	Republican

The political history of Ohio can not be dismissed without reference to the amendments incorporated in the new constitution in 1912 which have made the constitution practically a new instrument of government. The general tendency of the thirty-three amendments is to make a freer expression of democracy through the medium of the initiative and referendum, direct primaries and home rule for cities. A workmen's compensation law was enacted which provides for compulsory contributions to an insurance fund by the employers of the state. Many changes were made in providing for improvements in social and industrial conditions. Ohio now has a constitution which is sufficiently flexible to allow changes to be made by amendment without the trouble of a constitutional convention.

BOUNDARY LINES.

The state boundaries of Ohio have been the cause for most animated discussions, not only in regard to state limits but county and township lines as well. In 1817, and again in 1834, a severe controversy arose over the boundary between Ohio and Michigan, which was settled only after violent demonstration and government interference.

In primitive times the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at

variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The Ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812 its size and location had not been definitely ascertained. During that year Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the governor of Ohio relative to the boundary lines between Michigan and Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This dispute came to a climax in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the state and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers, who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the state and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the government became necessary. A settlement resulted in the establishment of the present boundary line between the two states, Michigan being pacified with the grant of a large tract in the northern peninsula.

Ohio is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 80° 30′ and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south it extends over two hundred and ten miles, and from east to west two hundred and twenty miles—comprising thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four square miles.

The state is generally higher than the Ohio river. In the southern counties the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio river and its tributaries. The greater portion of the state was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest, or watershed, between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the bed of the river. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations and toward the sources of these streams the land becomes low and level.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, it possesses a favorable river system, which gives the state a convenient water transportation. The lake on the northern boundary, and the Ohio river on the south afford convenient outlets by water to important points. The means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased by railroad and electric lines.

CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Clinton county is located in the southwestern portion of the state of Ohio. It is bounded on the north by Greene and a part of Fayette county, east by Fayette, south and southeast by Brown and Highland counties, and west by Warren county. Its county seat, Wilmington, is only fifty-six miles, by rail, northeast of Cincinnati. Brown county only intervenes on the south between Clinton county and the Ohio river, while on the west it is separated by two counties, Warren and Butler, from the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana. It lies on the dividing ridge between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, waters draining from it into both of these streams. Clinton county includes an area of four hundred square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Clinton county, in its natural features, is greatly diversified. In the northern and southern portions of the county are large areas which are included in level and fertile plains, while along the numerous streams the topography is more broken. It becomes more or less hilly in some sections, and in many places even abrupt and bluffy. The greater portion of the drainage of the county is into the tributaries of the Little Miami river, which are also the principal waterways. Todd's fork, the greatest of these tributaries, flows west and southwest and was named previous to 1787, probably from some of the Todds who settled early in Ohio and were among its prominent pioneers and Indian fighters. It has for its branches, East fork of Todd's fork, named for its location; Cowan's, named for John Cowan, who owned R. Campbell's survey No. 2249, on that stream; Lytle's creek (named for Gen. William Lytle, also a surveyor of these lands), draining the central portion of the county; Caesar's creek, flowing across the extreme northwest corner, named for a favorite servant of some of the early surveyors, who died and was buried on its banks; Anderson's fork, rising in the northeast part of the county, flowing west and northwest and draining the northern portion of the county, deriving its name from Col. Richard C. Anderson, the principal surveyor; East fork of the Little Miami, flowing southerly from the Snow Hill locality and forming a portion of the boundary line between Clinton and Highland counties; Little East fork of the Little Miami, Silver creek, Stone lick and numerous smaller streams also assist in the drainage. Wilson's branch of Rattlesnake creek (named for Amos and Isaac Wilson, early settlers), drains into the Scioto from the northeast part of the county—Richland and Wilson townships—while Lee's creek, also a tributary of the Scioto and named in honor of Peter Lee, a surveyor of Virginia military lands, drains a portion of Wayne township. The derivation of the names, Dutch creek, Buck run and Turkey run, can easily be understood.

Todd's fork of the Little Miami is the largest stream in the county, and, in the days of the early settlements, furnished fair water power, which was available most of the year. At present, owing to the lowering of the water line and the lack of steady feed from the head streams, there is little power except at seasons when the stream is swollen by rain or melting snow. Todd's fork was widely known at the beginning of the nineteenth century, for on its banks some of the most prominent among the early settlements in the county were made. All the streams in this region are subject to sudden, and sometimes disastrous, freshets, which subside quite as rapidly as they rise. The nature of the country is such that no great natural reservoirs exist, and the streams

are, therefore, without a reserve supply to keep them steady, for, with the clearing away of the timber, the swamps have been drained and this source cut off.

Anderson's fork runs in places upon strata of the Niagara limestone, and is generally not much above bedded stone. This stream cuts through a portion of the pentamerous beds of the Niagara formation to a depth of from five to ten feet at Port William, in Liberty township. Above Port William and along this stream is a tract known as the "prairie," extending a number of miles and possessing a deep, rich, black soil. It was doubtless once the location of a swamp or shallow lake. Northeast of this prairie is supposed to be the highest point of land in the county, it being between seven hundred and eight hundred feet above low water mark of the Ohio river at Cincinnati. In the southern part of the county, at a place a short distance east of New Vienna, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the elevation is seven hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet above the same comparative location. Anderson's fork receives but few tributaries in all its course, the tract which it drains being comparatively long and narrow. The bedded stone in its channel is of the Niagara formation as far down as the Lumberton quarries, where it strikes and cuts very nearly through the formation known to geologists as Clinton, and, at a point farther down stream, at Ingalls' dam, just outside of Clinton county, it cuts about four feet of purple red shale underlying the Clinton, and strikes the higher of the Cincinnati group, or blue limestone. The East fork of Todd's fork also penetrates the blue limestone, cutting into it to a depth of nearly one hundred feet within three or four miles of Clarksville.

GEOLOGY.

Volume three of the state geological report contains an article of merit on the geology of Clinton county prepared by John Hussey, as follows:

"If we trace the line of outcrops of the various formations from the point in the western part of Clinton county, where Todd's fork leaves the county, we shall find that the strata of stone seen under those we meet proceed to the east, and if a well were dug deep enough at Wilmington or Washington, it would cut through all the strata found to the west as far as Cincinnati. The great Niagara system lies immediately beneath Wilmington; next, the Clinton iron ore and stratified stone of this formation, about thirty feet in thickness; then, underlying this and underlaid by the blue limestone of the Cincinnati group, there is a thickness of some three or four feet of ferruginous clay.

DENUDING AGENCIES.

"After the deposition of the rocks now found in Clinton county, the surface was not long, at an early geological period, beneath the surface of the sea. While the deposit of sandstone which extends almost from the very border of Fayette county to the south indefinitely, and to the east, underlying the coal, was being made, the land to the north was above water, as well as when the deposits above the sandstone were made; at least, whatever material, organic or inorganic, was ever deposited here, has long since disappeared. We have some evidence, however, that the slate which immediately underlies the sandstone extended somewhat farther north than the sandstone itself has been found. * * * Where formations in Clinton county, which were formerly continuous, have been partially removed, as on Cliff run, the Clinton formation is seen in its full thickness, while excavations show that its continuity is broken to the east of this locality, so that the exposure of white limestone on Cliff run is a mere island of that kind of stone. Besides the wearing away of the general surface and the removal of particular parts of formations, there were causes at work which have excavated channels far below the general surface. Ice, in the form of glaciers, is generally regarded as the means by which the denudation above alluded to has been effected. At this point it may be well to take up the ice age and its effects on this region in a more detailed form.

"Dr. G. M. Austin prepared an article in 1911 from which we have the privilege of taking extracts. 'As early as the middle of the Devonian age a long narrow strip of the ancient sea bottom, extending from central Kentucky to Lake Erie, near Sandusky, and including the territory of Clinton county, was lifted above the surface and has since then formed a part of the dry land of the earth.

"'On this new island, for such it then was, the rains soon gave rise to streams, and these, acting upon the surface through the countless ages that followed, cut deep channels into the strata and in time widened these, in many places, into broad valleys. Indeed, so extensive was this erosion that long before the beginning of the Ice age the land in these parts had been changed from the comparatively level plain it was at first, into a region of rough hills and deep, intersecting valleys such as we may now see in Pike county and other such eastern counties of our state which lie outside the area of glacial action.'

"Wilmington is built over one of these ancient filled-up valleys, while the college stands on the high ground that then formed its eastern limit. Could one have stood at the latter point at the close of the Pliocene age and looked toward the west, his eyes would have beheld an immense depression two-thirds as deep as the valley of the Miami at Ft. Ancient, stretching away toward the south and east beyond the limits of vision. The area of this ancient valley must have been fully seventy square miles. The erosion caused by our modern streams and the use of the drill in sinking wells have shown that its boundaries were about as follow: On the north beginning at Hawe's chapel, it follows an irregular course toward the southwest, passing a mile north of Starbucktown, near the Children's Home and parallel to Todd's fork to below Sligo; on the west, by way of Ogden and Villars' chapel to Midland City; on the south from Midland City, not far from the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, to the neighborhood of Farmers' Station; on the east from Farmers' Station, by way of Snow Hill and New Antioch, to Wilmington, including within its limits all of Washington township, and large portions of Union, Adams, Vernon, Marion, Clark, Jefferson and Greene. A considerable stream, probably as large as the Little Miami, must have flowed through this valley, coming from the south and passing out of the county toward the northeast by way of Starbucktown and Bloomington. Many lesser valleys and ravines, each furnishing an outlet for some rivulet or stream, must have opened into this great central valley, but most of these are now deeply buried under the drift and their location and extent will not be known until the drill has been sunk in every part of the county and the records of its findings brought together and compared.

"Such, in brief, was the topography of our county in these ancient times, and yet, though it differed so greatly from the present that the two possess scarcely a single feature in common, the difference is no more extreme than exists between the climates and life forms of the two periods.

"Authorities are agreed that even so late as the closing epoch of the Tertiary period a sub-tropical, or warm temperate, climate prevailed as far north as the latitude of the Great Lakes; a climate as now exists in Mexico and southern Florida. These conclusions are based largely on the character of the flora and fauna that flourished in those early days.

"The land appears to have been as heavily forested then as in recent times, but, while we recognize among the fossil wreckage of those old forests such familiar forms as the poplar, maple, hickory, beech and the sycamore, with them are the live oak, magnolia, cinnamon, wild fig and several species of palms, plant forms that are now restricted to the warm regions of the south.

"Yet varied and magnificent as was the flora that then clothed the land, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the marvelous fauna of that day. For hugeness of bulk and number of species, its mammals have not been equalled in any other

age. Had we before us a list of all the animals from the different parts of the world that have been assigned to this age, it would present a lengthy and magnificent array. When a list of those whose remains have been found so near our home that we may be reasonably sure that they once inhabited this locality, cannot fail to impress us by the number and character of its forms. Such a list would include a lion as large as that now found in Africa; two saber-toothed tigers, one of these as large as the modern Bengal tiger; a great wolf; a weasel the size of the otter, and a bear which equalled if not exceeded in size the largest grizzly; also a huge ox, a gigantic animal, one-third larger than the largest buffalo of the plains, with widely-spreading horns that measured fully ten feet from tip to tip; two extinct species related to the musk ox of the north; an elk as large as the Irish elk; an extinct peccary, and two other species related to that genus; two species of tapir; two of the horse; a gigantic beaver as large as the American black bear; a porcupine as large as a small deer; three genera, each represented by a number of species of the giant sloth, one at least of which was as large as the rhinoceros; and, finally, two elephants, the mammoth and the mastodon. But these are only the larger animals that then lived; to make the catalog complete, there should be added a number of small species now extinct, and still others whose representatives are still living.

"These were the conditions of topography, climate and life that prevailed in this state and locality in the early days of the post-pliocene era—an era that seems but little farther removed from the present day than yesterday when measured by the countless ages that reach back from it to the beginning of geological changes on our planet. For splendid as was that time, with its warmth of climate and wealth of life, its end was close at hand, and the changes were already under way which were to reach their climax in that remarkable age of ice at the close of which the present dates its beginning.

"As early as the middle of the pliocene, a slowly-falling temperature began to develop in the northern hemisphere, and gradually, as these thermic changes went on through many centuries, the warm and equable temperature that had prevailed so long ago gave place to one of decided chill. Each winter became colder than the previous and the summers more chilly and damp. The more tender animals gradually died out and the less hardy plants began to be winter killed or failed to mature their fruits.

"As the forests were thus decimated, other and hardier species replaced those which had disappeared. The animals also which had perished from cold were replaced by others migrating from colder regions, which, in the course of generations, seem to have become dwarfed and covered with a more shaggy coat of fur.

"The winter snows at length failed to melt upon the hill tops and in time gave rise to glaciers which crept slowly downward into the valleys. The cold grew more intense and at length the ice and snow were everywhere. The last of the hardy plants and animals were overwhelmed and all the northern lands lay dead and frozen under the pall of the glacial winter.

"How long this period of bitter cold continued cannot be ascertained. Its dreary reign was undoubtedly a very long one. In the White mountains it has been shown that the ice had time to attain a thickness of 6,000 feet; in northern New England, 5,000 feet; in southwestern Massachusetts, 2,800 feet; in southern Connecticut, 1,000 feet, and in the Catskills, 3,000 feet. This mighty sheet of ice moved slowly towards the south at a rate, judging from the movements of the modern glaciers, of not more than two or three feet a day. Yet so long did the age continue that ample time was given for the transportation of boulders, wrenched from the cliffs of the Canadian highlands, quite down to the Ohio river. Under the heavy heel of this enormous moving mass the land was stripped bare of its ancient soil, the hills were ground down, the valleys filled with wreckage to their brims and the surface changed into a level plain.

Once, at least, in the midst of this remarkable age there was a break in the rigor of the climate, the heavy ice sheet retreated back toward the north and, on the uncovered land, peat bogs formed in the depressions and forests of birch, hemlock and cedar sprang up from the soil. A peat bed of this period, containing fossil insects and grasses, underlies a part of Wilmington, while throughout the county traces of the old forest have been met with in many places. But this intermission was of comparatively short duration; the bitter chill of the Arctics again settled over the land, the ice for a second time came slowly down to the Ohio river and the glacial winter continued its rule for many centuries longer.

"At last, however, its long, gloomy reign was ended. Its unhospitable climate gave place to the mild temperature of the present day and out of the chaos it had wrought, slowly emerged a new era, the noblest of all that have yet been, the Age of Man.

"As a result of the amelioration of the glacial climate, the surface of the land within the area of glacial action was again subject to a series of changes only second in importance to those already described. We have seen how the advance of the ice totally effaced the physical landmarks of the old era and reduced its hills and valleys to a level plain. Now, during its period of dissolution, the order is reversed and we see the plain changed into the gentle, rolling country of upland and valley as it now exists. Practically all our modern streams within the drift area date their beginning from this period of glacial decadence. Commencing at the southern limit of the ice sheet, they slowly lengthened their channels to the northward as the ice retreated until they reached their present limits, sometimes making their way along the course of some ancient stream, sometimes across the filled-up valleys, but more frequently along new routes where no stream had flowed before. In this county, Lytle's creek, Wilson's branch and Silver creek flow their entire length across an ancient valley, while the lower reaches of Cowan's creek and East fork, all of Sewall's run and much of Todd's fork are along recent channels cut in the bedded rock.

"The melting of so vast a mass of ice made this a period of annual floods, greater in volume than any the world has since known. With each return of the summer, the whole land was deluged with water and the streams were changed for a time into veritable rivers which cut deeply and widely into the glacial clays and hollowed out deep gorges in the underlying rocks.

"Along the flanks of these new valleys were then deposited those extensive beds of glacial gravel which have proved so valuable in the building of our modern roads, while on the uplands, recessional moraines, kames and drumlins marked the line of glacial retreat. Many of these last-named deposits may now be seen in our county; one of the moraines, the largest, which crosses the county by way of Bloomington and Reesville, forms the divide between the Miami and Scioto rivers.

"Innumerable depressions were left in the glacial clays, which became the sights of ponds and lakelets that at first must have covered most of the level parts of the county.

"In the meantime, the ice very slowly retreated beyond our borders, the floods ceased, the streams dwindled to their present volume and the naked land differed little from the present time as far as its physical contour of upland and valley is concerned. It was merely waiting the return of life. On the stiff, barren clays of this new land vegetation gradually extended until its surface was again clothed in verdure, forests of modern trees took the place of groves of ancient cinnamon and figs, and the ponds and lakes began to fill with decayed vegetation, thus storing up material for the fertile black soils whose wide distribution has contributed so largely to the wealth and prosperity of our county. With the return of vegetation, a new race of animals also appeared, and man, and thus at last the great cycle of changes wrought by the Age of Ice was fully complete.

THE DRIFT.

"Judging from the present evidences which we can find in the sinking of wells, this land was once covered with water. This was probably accomplished by the land sinking down beneath the surface of the water. Every indication points to water as the medium by which the deposits were made. Upon the stone everywhere are found traces of more or less loose material. The study of this material will prove that it is a sort of drift, composed of clay with varying proportions of sand and gravel, with occasional rounded blocks of granite rock, and with the remains of trees and, sometimes, other vegetation. The greatest thickness of the drift in our district is in Clinton county, east of the "prairie," where a deposit of over one hundred feet is found. Whether the whole surface of the country was once covered as deeply as this limited area, may admit of doubt; but there are reasons for believing that the surface was once covered with a heavy drift deposit. In some places the soft material has been washed away, leaving large accumulations of sand and gravel; in other places, as the level region between the East fork of Todd's fork and Blanchester, the material of the drift was a finer sediment than is found in other places, and has not been removed or disturbed to such a degree as in other portions of the county, and, consequently, even if sand and gravel exist in it, there are no such beds of these substances as are found where the sediment had a fine character or was subsequently washed in currents of water. The clays of the drift are both blue and yellow, the former apparently prevailing in both counties, as shown in the excavations for wells. There was considerable variation in reports of the strata penetrated in sinking wells, but blue clay—or, as it is frequently called, blue mud—from its appearance, was uniformly found, though there was no uniformity on the thickness of it. Sometimes it is but a few feet in thickness, and in other places, not a mile distant, it is no less than forty feet thick. It is generally interstratified with sand and fine gravel, but sometimes no such stratification is seen. Water is found very nearly everywhere within a few feet of the surface of the earth, so that it is seldom that excavations are farther than from ten to twenty feet below the surface, and our knowledge is limited of the material underlying to this slight extent. * * * In some parts of this district, particularly those which are flat, there does not occur, within the usual range of the wells, much, if any, yellow clay. If it found, it is just below the soil for from three to ten feet, where fine, grained blue clay invariably occurs interstratified with sand.

BOULDERS.

"These are found scattered over the surface and belong above the blue clay deposit, rather than in it. The largest boulder, perhaps, which is found so far south in this state, is found in Clinton county on the county infirmary farm, near Wilmington, and this lies on the fine-grained blue clay, upon which it would seem to have fallen by the washing away of the clay in which it was formerly imbedded, and which, at a higher level, lies near it on all sides. This boulder contains about one thousand two hundred cubic feet, and weighs upward of ninety tons. * * * Smaller ones are found more or less abundantly, especially in the northern half of the county. They are found lying on or near the surface, where they have been left by the removal of the water which carried away the material deposited with them.

GRAVEL AND SAND.

"Mingled with the drift is always found a considerable proportion of these substances, being scattered through the whole mass, or, at most, showing only a slight tendency to be distinct in strata, more or less mixed with soft material. Where the original drift is in quantity and undisturbed, the sand and gravel in it are not available for economic purposes. A few years ago, these counties were thought to be lacking in these important adjuncts to civilization. Previous to 1878, a short time, the

demand for gravel road material became so exceedingly urgent that thorough and exhaustive, and, as the result proved successful, search was made for it. It is now known that no real deficiency exists. People know where to look for it. When the currents of water carried away the lighter materials of the drift deposit, those constituents which were heaviest were left behind. We may regard the highest land as the former level of the region we are speaking of. There was then a deposit of loose material, sometimes a hundred feet in thickness, above the bedded stone. This material was manifestly deposited from water, and, to account for the character of the markings upon the rock surface and the promiscuous intermixture of clays, sand and gravel, and sometimes a certain limited measure of stratification, or assorting materials according to their weight, and for the evidently remote origin of the stony constituents, requiring that they should have been brought hither, and especially for the numerous boulders, conspicuous both for their size and clear marks of foreign origin, the conclusion is reached, unhesitatingly, that ice in some form contributed to the same end. Water in a liquid state alone could not carry such material so far without having an enormous velocity, sufficient to move before it not only the loose material, but the very stone beneath it. When the water subsided, new lines of drainage appeared, corresponding, more or less, depending upon the physical features of the country, with preexisting ones. The emergence of the land was gradual, and the subdividing water stood for greater or less periods of time at different levels, which may be pointed out today with more or less distinctness. During the emergence of the solid earth, the currents of water carried away some of the material constituting the drift sediment of the former period. The channels of drainage mark the direction of the current.

"Within these channels, the drift deposits were removed sometimes to the bedded rock. The varying force of the current distributed the material as we see it now. Strong currents carried all before them; weaker currents only the more refined sediment. Any current bearing substance will deposit the heavier material first when the current becomes checked. It is thus that matters carried in currents of water became more assorted and distributed. When a current bearing sediment finds a wider channel and expands, the current is checked at the side upon which it finds room to spread out. Here will be a deposit of the heavier part of its freight. If two currents meet at the point of intersection, they will be retarded, especially if one be more swollen than the other, and the heavier material will be carried out and deposited first. Where now are mere brooks, the ample extent of the washing, the broad valleys, show that rivers once flowed. Whenever the drift clays were not washed, the gravels were interspersed through them; but where the clays are broken, where valleys have been cut in them, on the sides of these cuts, on the escarpment of the broken clay and gravel drifts, the clay has been removed and the gravel is left in beds. Following the principles referred to before in regard to the laws of sedimentary deposits, the road-maker of today may find the deposits of gravel he needs. Along the declivity, where two former currents met, far back from the meeting point of the diminutive streams of the present time, on a point and looking from the higher land, he who seeks this useful material need not look in vain. As there were various levels of the water at that far-distant period, so are there several elevations at which gravel is actually found. In addition to these beds on the escarpment of the hills, there are found hillocks or natural mounds of gravel which represent eddies, or places in which, for some cause, the water was more quiet, and hence unable to carry its load of sediment forward. Besides these, the soil of the present bottoms is, in many places, underlaid with ample deposits of gravel.

"Drifted wood is found in the blue clay in all our districts. The instances in which wood has been found in the clay beds, penetrated in well digging, are by no means few, nearly every neighborhood furnishing one or more. A kind of jointed grass, or rush, was obtained from a well, near Reesville, in Clinton county.

BONES.

"The gravel which lay so long hidden from the knowledge of the present inhabitants was almost uniformly made use of as places of interment by some former race of people. Scarcely a gravel bed has been extensively worked in which abundance of human bones have not been found. The skeletons are usually discovered within two or three feet of the surface. We are left to conjecture, in giving any reason why this material was used in which to make interments of the dead. Trinkets of any description are extremely rare in such graves, although not entirely unknown. In none of which I heard were there any indications of unusual care or elaborateness in the interments. Possibly, the ease in excavating a grave in such material may have determined the choice. But it is not a little singular that the inhabitants of a long ago should have known the position of these beds of gravel, covered as they were with a dense forest, while two generations of the intelligent people of this age have not thought of their existence until within half a dozen years.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

"Flint arrow and lance points, stone hammers, bark peelers, hematite fishing bobs or sinkers, and other articles of this class are found, especially along the water courses. As no value and but a passing interest have been attached to them, they have not been preserved, but most of them have been broken up or lost. Many are still found by persons working the soil. No one locality has furnished more than the borders of Deer creek, but they are common on all the streams, and, indeed, over the whole surface of the county are they found. As the soil in Fayette and parts of Clinton has not been subject to the plow as much as in other places, and, of course, some of it not plowed at all, there perhaps remain more still to be gathered than have ever been found. Some persons, seeing in these articles the story of a former race of human beings, who have left but little else to tell of their manners of civilization, are gathering them up, to preserve from destruction. Nothing more amazes one in contemplating these relics of a people of a long past age than the immense number of them scattered over the surface of the earth. Perhaps no single acre of ground in central or southern Ohio but has furnished at least one flint arrow point; but the average would be greater than one to the acre, and it is not too much to say that every farm, at least, has at some time given up a stone hatchet or bark peeler.

HEMATITE BOULDER.

In Clinton county a hematite boulder was found. It weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds. This was extremely hard, and seemed to be of the same material from which the sinkers referred to in the last paragraph were made. This is the only boulder of this kind found in the county.

BOUNDARY LINE OF THE CINCINNATI GROUP.

"The line separating the blue limestone and the Clinton white limestone is easily distinguished. It may be distinguished in all the streams in the western part of Clinton county, which all cut abruptly through the Clinton and into the blue limestone. The line where this runs can be easily indicated, beginning just outside the county, on Anderson's fork, near Ingall's dam, where the upper beds of the Cincinnati group and the Clinton formation are seen at one glance. To the west a mile or two, on Cliff run, as well as on Buck run, the Clinton stone may be seen forming low cliffs, cut off from the main body of the formation; but the true line is on Anderson's fork, as mentioned before. On Todd's fork, just above the crossing of the Lebanon road, near the line which divides the surveys 1554 and 1556, the same formations are seen in juxtaposition. Farther south, on Lytle's creek, it was not seen, but on the next stream, Cowan's creek, the line of the Clinton sweeps around to the east and appears above the

village of Antioch, but it does not here rise above the surface of the earth. The next point in the line is back to the west, about one mile northeast of Martinsville, where it is quarried, and then its next appearance is at a point about one mile south of Farmer's Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and on a tributary stream of the east fork of the Little Miami. The last point at which the blue limestone is seen on the east fork of the Little Miami is on the edge of White's survey, not far from where the Pitzer meeting house stood.

THE CLINTON FORMATION.

"This is seen on Anderson's fork, at Oglesby's quarry and in Todd's fork, from the point of its first appearance near the Lebanon road to Babb's quarry in the base of the Niagara. At either of these localities the whole of the formation may be studied. The lower strata have the distinctly sand constitution characteristic of this formation, from which the stone is frequently called sandstone. These strata are good fire-stones, and resist the action of fire as a back wall in fireplaces for generations without softening or crumbling. But the strata a few feet higher are burned into lime, and make a medium quality for building purposes, and no doubt a very good quality of caustic lime for softening straw in the manufacture of paper. Some part of the ten feet of massive stone furnishes good building material. This stone has been obtained in Todd's fork, but is expensive, on account of the superincumbent stone of a poor quality, which must be removed before a good quality of stone can be reached. On Anderson's fork, at Oglesby's quarry, the same stone is more accessible, and is the best building stone obtained from this formation. The quality of this stone at Oglesby's has led some to prefer it to the Niagara; but it has the hardness and gritty character of the Clinton, and on surfaces which have been exposed in the quarry to the action of the atmospheric conditions and agencies for several years, it is seen to be composed almost wholly of a solid mass of broken encrinitic stems. Aside from lithological characters, this stone at Oglesby's is in the Clinton horizon, about midway from top to bottom, exclusive of the iron ore in the upper part. In this part the imbedded fossils are deeply covered by the iron. The twelve feet from the top of the Clinton is well seen from the under strata at Babb's quarry, on Todd's fork, down stream to the locality of the iron furnace, formerly erected to work the ore. This twelve feet is highly fossiliferous throughout, but it is only in a few feet at the bottom that the portion of iron is large enough to entitle it to the name of iron ore. For some reason the furnace erected here (about 1850) did not prove a success and was abandoned, although the quality of iron was regarded as very smooth. The rich ore is a brittle stone, mostly composed of small, exteriorly smooth and shiny lenticular grains, reminding one of flax seed. The ore is easily crumbled in the hand, and contains numerous disjointed crinoidal disks, partially eroded. The species of fossils become more numerous as we approach the higher strata. Sometimes the stone is highly granular or crystaline, while still crumbling easily in the fingers, and is less ferruginous and the imbedded fossils become light colored. The iron ore occurs in considerable quantities, being exposed in an outcrop along the slopes for several miles, and large quantities could be obtained by stripping. If it were more convenient, or nearer furnaces in operation, it might become valuable to mix with other ores in making certain qualities of iron, particularly if it should be found to serve likewise as a flux. The fossils in the upper beds are better preserved than in the lower, but good cabinet specimens are difficult to obtain. That locality alluded to as Grubb's quarry, in the southern part of the county, abounds in fossils, and is a promising field for palaeontological research. It was but little opened at that time, but as the stone obtained seemed to answer well for building purposes, it will probably furnish many fossils.

NIAGARA FORMATION.

"The Niagara formation is not exposed very extensively in Clinton county and dips far under the surface in Fayette. It lies immediately on the iron stone, or ore, just referred to at Babb's quarry, on Todd's fork. Here, proceeding from the upper strata of Clinton, thence upward: Blue clay, with purple tint, four inches; blue clay, four inches; stone stratum, one inch; purple or red clay, unctuous feeling, four inches; blue clay, four inches. Here is the best Niagara building stone in the county—smooth, fine grained, even bedded limestone—approaching in quality some kinds of marble.

"The supply of this building stone, however, is limited and much below the demand. In the inferior strata, no trace of organic remains was found, their fine, even texture suggesting that they may have been deposited as calcareous mud in quiet water. In no part of the twelve or fifteen feet here exposed were organic remains found, except in the most meager quantity. Here and there occurs a small mass of coral which is completely incorporated in the substance of the stone, being broken and standing upright as it was formed, having been silted up by fine sedimentary deposits. Above this building stone, the system assumes that loose and porous character so often observed in this formation, full of casts of large Pentamerous oblongus and other fossils, with numerous small cavities stained with carbonaceous matter. At Port William, the exposure on Anderson's fork was perfectly characteristic of this formation, the jagged and cavernous masses being worn and corroded by the elements into fantastic shapes. But the most interesting exposure of this formation in the county is that known as Black's quarry, near Snow Hill, where the strata belong to the upper portion of the Niagara. This is a highly fossiliferous stone, but unsuitable for building purposes, as it is soft and porous and can be crumbled in the hand. The stone used in constructing the New Vienna and Wilmington turnpike was obtained here. The fossils are difficult to obtain without being broken, but many of them are very good specimens, the most delicate markings being preserved. The stone is so fragile that the specimens are greatly injured by handling, and can not be packed in the usual manner without detriment. The paleontologists can surely find some valuable material in this district."

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The General Assembly of the state of Ohio, on February 19, 1810, passed an act establishing the county of Clinton. The boundaries of the county as set forth in the act were as follow:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all those parts of the counties of Warren and Highland within the following boundaries be and the same are hereby erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of Clinton: Beginning at the southeast corner of Greene county, running east five miles; thence south to Highland county line; thence west with said line within four miles of the eastern line of Warren county; thence southwardly so far as to intersect a line one mile east from the southeast corner of Warren county; thence west, and from the beginning west so far that a line south will leave Warren county a constitutional boundary."

The county received the name of Clinton in honor of George Clinton, a distinguished citizen of New York and at that time vice-president of the United States. The territory described above was taken in almost equal portions from Warren and Highland counties, the old division line passing through the present town of Wilmington.

At that time the state constitution contained the following clause: "No new county shall be established by the General Assembly which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be laid off of less contents." The area of Clinton county, through some error, probably in estimate, fell short of the requisite four hundred square miles. When the deficiency was finally discovered is not known, but the state Legislature took the matter in hand and on the 4th of February, 1813, passed an act as follows, entitled, "An act to attach a part of Highland county to the county of Clinton":

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all that part of Highland county within the following boundaries be and the same is hereby attached to and shall remain the county of Clinton: Beginning at the southeast corner of Clinton county, adjoining Fayette county, thence running a line in a southwesterly direction to strike the line of Clinton county at such a point as to include four hundred square miles in the county of Clinton.

"Sec. 2. That the county surveyor of Ross shall, within thirty days after being duly notified by the commissioners of Clinton county, proceed to survey said county of Clinton and annex thereto so much of the county of Highland as shall make said county of Clinton contain four hundred square miles, agreeable to the provisions of the first section of this act; and said surveyor shall take to his assistance chainmen and axmen who are not inhabitants either of the counties of Warren, Clinton or Highland, and who have no interest therein, who shall be duly sworn as the law directs; and said surveyor shall make out two accurate surveys, or plats thereof, one of which he shall return to the court of common pleas for said county of Clinton, who shall record the same in the records of the court of said county, and the other he shall deposit in the office of the secretary of state, who shall preserve the same with this act; which survey, when made and recorded, shall be the perpetual boundaries of the said county of Clinton, and said surveyor shall receive two dollars per day and said chainmen and axmen shall each

receive one dollar per day for all the time they are respectively employed in such service, to be paid out of the treasury of the county of Clinton."

We quote from the manuscript of the late Judge R. B. Harlan: "The records of the commissioners of Clinton county show that, in conformity with the above act, they did, on March 3, 1813, issue a notification to the surveyor of Ross county to proceed and survey the county of Clinton and annex thereto so much of the county of Highland as would make the county of Clinton contain the requisite number of square miles.

"John Evans, Esq., the surveyor of Ross county, on the 6th day of April, 1813, proceeded to make the survey required by the above act, and July 10, 1813, returned to the clerk of the court of common pleas of Clinton county a report of his proceedings under said act. In this report he said that, on the 6th day of April, 1813, he proceeded to survey the county of Clinton, agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 4, 1813. He 'began at four gums, two elms, two burr oaks and one maple, a corner of Clinton and Highland counties, standing north eighty-nine and one-quarter degrees east, one mile from the northeast corner of Clermont county; thence with the line of Highland and Clermont counties south eighty-nine and one-quarter degrees west nine miles and two hundred and sixteen poles, passing the corner of Highland county at one mile, with the variation of forty-five seconds from the cardinal point, to a red elm, two maples and a white oak, a black oak and thorn bush, southeast corner of Warren county, as it was then run, to contain its constitutional bounds; thence with the line of Warren county, allowing the aforesaid variation of forty-five seconds west, twenty-one miles and one hundred and fifty-eight poles to a large ash tree, two sugar trees, and two thorn bushes, northeast corner of Warren county, and in the line of Greene county, which was formerly run and marked; thence with said line east twenty miles and two hundred and thirty-one poles, passing the corner of Fayette county at fifteen miles and two hundred and thirty-one poles, to a large maple tree, marked as a corner and with the letters C. C. F. C., being a corner of Fayette county; thence with the line of said county south eleven miles and ninety poles to two oaks and an elm in the line of Highland county; thence I ran a line to attach a part of Highland county to the county of Clinton, viz., south four degrees, forty-five seconds west fourteen miles, two hundred and twenty-three poles, to the first place of beginning, being the most eastwardly end of the line of Clinton county called for in the first section of the aforesaid act (February 4, 1813), in which bounds there is only contained three hundred and eighty-five square miles and six hundred and twenty-two acres. Therefore, I find it impossible with all the provisions of the aforesaid law; for, by striking or intersecting the line of Clinton county, a deficiency of fourteen square miles and eighteen acres exist, and to include four hundred square miles in the county of Clinton, the line strikes a point considerably to the east of the line of Clinton county, which the aforesaid law contemplated for the line to strike. I then run and marked the following lines, which include the constitutional bounds in Clinton county: Commencing at the same corner, from which the aforesaid line is run; thence south forty degrees west twelve miles and one hundred and ninety-seven poles to two jack oaks, hickory and gum, all marked as a corner; and this line is represented on the plat as running from A (east corner of Clinton county), to C, two miles and three hundred poles, the beginning corner of Highland and Clinton counties, in which is contained four hundred square miles. Finding this conflict in the law and the express provision for including four hundred square miles in the county of Clinton, I perceive no better mode to reconcile the difficulty than the one adopted, which shows the relation which each of these lines bears to the law under which I am bound to act.'

"The same day on which Mr. Evans filed this report, he produced to the commissioners of Clinton county, his account for his services as such surveyor, amounting to the sum of seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, and also an account for the services of chain bearers and markers upon said survey, amounting to the sum of sixty-six dollars, which

accounts being inspected, were allowed on July 10, 1813; vouchers 514, 515, 516, 517, 518. The chainmen were Abel Crossley, Philip Hartman and William Clevenger.

"To make up the deficiency thus ascertained, the Legislature, on January 30, 1815, provided that eleven square miles of the territory of Warren county lying upon the eastern boundary of the county of Warren, and extending parallel to the said eastern boundary line along the whole length of it from north to south, should be and the same were attached to and made a part of the county of Clinton; and it was made the duty of the surveyor of Ross county, within thirty days after being notified by the commissioners of Clinton county, to proceed and survey and set off to the county of Clinton the eleven square miles as aforesaid, by running a straight line from north to south through the county of Warren, parallel to the eastern boundary thereof, a strip about one-half mile wide, so as to include the eleven square miles aforesaid. The act also prescribed the manner in which the survey should be made, the qualifications of the chainmen and axmen, with other necessary details.

"By the same act (January 30, 1815), section 4, it was provided that three square miles and eighteen acres of the county of Highland should be and the same were attached to the county of Clinton: 'Beginning where the line run by the surveyor of Ross, as described in the foregoing section, crosses the East fork of the Little Miami river, and extending down the said East fork until a line due west to the line of the county of Clermont, between the counties of Clermont and Highland, will include in the county of Clinton three square miles and eighteen acres of land, as aforesaid'; and the same was directed to be surveyed and laid off by the surveyor of Ross county, in the same way prescribed by the second section of the act to attach part of Highland county to the county of Clinton (February 4, 1813).

"In the month of October, 1817, Moses Collier, surveyor of Greene county, made a survey of the three square miles and eighteen acres of land off from the county of Highland to become a part of the county of Clinton; since which time this three square miles and eighteen acres of land have been a part of the territory of the county of Clinton, and the county invested with her constitutional number of square miles.

"A meeting of the commissioners of Clinton county; present Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth and Samuel Ruble, commissioners; date, June 4, 1817, allowance No. 53: 'Walter Dillon, for conveying notice to the surveyor of Greene county to run off eleven miles from the county of Warren, and three square miles and eighteen acres from the county of Highland to become a part of the county of Clinton, agreeably to an act entitled, "An act to attach part of the county of Butler to the county of Warren, and for other purposes," and an act amendatory of said act. Order issued, forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.'

"Meeting of commissioners, October 21, 1817; present Joseph Doan and Samuel Ruble, commissioners. The commissioners proceeded to adjust demands against the county and allowed voucher No. 96. 'No. 96, Moses Collier, surveyor of Greene county, for making survey of three square miles and eighteen acres from the county of Highland to become part of Clinton; nine days at two dollars, and two chainmen and one axman eight days at one dollar, and justices' certificate, twenty-five cents. Allowed. Order issued, forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.'

"Act of February 19, 1810, section 2, contains this provision, that 'after March 1 next (1810), said county shall be vested with all privileges and ammunities (immunities) of a separate and distinct township: *Provided*, that the sheriffs, coroners, constables, collectors, and all other township officers in the county aforesaid shall continue to perform their respective duties as prescribed by law, within the said county of Clinton, before said division; and suits of law which were or may be pending at the time of said division shall be adjusted in the same manner as if the division had not taken place.'

"Section 3 required the legal voters residing in Clinton county to assemble on the first Monday in March next ensuing, in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who should hold their offices until the next annual meeting.

"Section 4. By this section the place of holding the courts of the county was established at the house of Jesse Hughes, two miles southeast of Wilmington, until a permanent seat of justice should be established in said county as directed by law. And this act was made to take effect and to be in force from and after March 1, 1810."

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Still quoting from the manuscript of the late Judge R. B. Harlan:

"Clinton county having been established, it became necessary to select a county seat or place for holding the courts of the county. By the act of March 28, 1803, it was provided that, 'For each new county established during the present or any future session of the Legislature, three commissioners shall be appointed by resolution of both houses of the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine and determine what part of said county so established is the most eligible for holding the several courts within the county; and that it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to notify the persons of their several appointments.'

"Upon the passage of the act creating the county of Clinton, both branches of the Legislature, by a joint resolution, appointed three commissioners to examine and determine what part of said county was most eligible for the seat of justice. One of these commissioners was John Polloack, several times elected to the House of Representatives from Clermont county and speaker for the same body for the sessions of 1812-13, 1813-14, 1814-15; Mr. Stewart, either of Ross or Pickaway county, is supposed to have been a second. Who the third was, the writer of these notes has not the means of knowing.

"These commissioners, having been notified by the secretary of state, proceeded, as required by the statute, to give twenty days' notice to the inhabitants of the new county of the time, place and purport of their meeting, in the county, and, having taken the oath required by the statute in such cases, proceeded to examine and selected the most proper place, in their opinion, for the said seat of justice, as near the center of the county as possible, paying regard to the situation, extent of population, and quality of land, together with the general convenience and interest of the inhabitants of the county. The examination resulted in the selection of the present county seat, and the report thereof was made to the court of common pleas next holden in and for the county.

"This was an extra session of the court for the transaction of official business, held at the house of Jesse Hughes, Sr. Present, Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson; Warren Sabin, clerk *pro tem.* This report of the commissioners was filed in the court, May 16, 1810, and was opened, as shown by the minutes of the court.

"On its appearing that no town had been previously laid out at the place agreed upon, it became the duty of the court, under the law, to appoint a director whose duty it was, after giving surety for the faithful performance of his work, to purchase the land for the use and behoof of the county, to lay it off into lots, streets and alleys, under the regulations as prescribed by the court, to dispose of the lots either at private or public sale as the court might think proper, and to make conveyances for the same in fee simple to the purchaser. The person selected for this office of director was James McManis, a resident of the neighborhood in which Clarksville has since been laid out. He was a brother of George McManis, one of the first three county commissioners, who, soon after, on the resignation of Peter Burr, one of the associate judges, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

"It is believed that no offers to donate land, goods or money were made to the commissioners for the use of the county on condition that a different site for the county seat would be selected from the one proposed. Indeed, if there was any compe-

tition, or any sharp or excited controversy about the location of the county seat, no record or tradition of it has been preserved. Two concurrent offers to donate land for the use of the county were made the commissioners on the condition that the county seat be established on the site selected, namely, sixty acres, one lot of fifty acres, by David Faulkner, and another of ten acres by Joseph Doan. Both offers were accepted. The lands thus offered lay partly in David Faulkner's tract of three hundred and fifty acres, and partly in Joseph Doan's tract of three hundred and fifty-seven acres—tracts which lay side by side, and were parts of General Posey's survey, No. 1,057.

"But the question in regard to the county seat was not settled. There was still existing an unpleasant uncertainty in regard to it. It appears quite plain that the donors of the land sought to be acquired, and those having charge of the location of the county seat, had met with some cause for discouragement. It might have been about the character of the conveyances to be made, as, for example, whether upon some contingency occurring in future, the land should or should not revert back to the donors or their heirs. Be this as it may, on June 20, the court ordered that 'except David Faulkner and Joseph Doan come forward and make a good and sufficient title in fee simple for their respective donations, within fifteen days, then and in that case the court order the director to proceed to give notice to the commissioners to select the next most eligible place for the seat of justice for the aforesaid county.' What effect this order had, if any, cannot be ascertained, after such a lapse of time, with much certainty. But this much is shown by the minutes of the court for the next day succeeding the one on which this order was made: 'Deed executed by David Faulkner to the director of the county, agreeably to law' (June 21, 1810). Joseph Doan had previously, on the 7th of June, conveyed the title of his donation to the county.

"At a term of the court of common pleas, on June 21, 1810, present Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson and George McManis, associate judges, and Warren Sabin, clerk pro tem., the court ordered that the director proceed to lay out the town for the county seat, and, after advertising the sale in the Chillicothe and Lebanon newspapers so long as he might think necessary, to sell every odd-numbered lot at a credit, one-third in six, one-third in twelve and one-third in eighteen months, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

"Accordingly, Mr. McManis proceeded to lay out the town, and, by August 2, 1810, had ready a plat representing the lots regularly numbered and the streets properly named, and, on the 5th and 7th of the same month, one-half of the lots were sold to the highest bidders for the same. The sale was largely attended and competition ran high. The name given the town on the official plat was Clinton, from Gen. George Clinton, of New York, for whom the county had been named. The deeds of these lots frequently, if not generally, bore date early in September. The first deed was dated September 3. The highest price paid for any lot was one hundred dollars, for No. 71, extending from Main street north to the alley, with the right of the lot on the east side of South street, bought by William Ferguson. The lowest price paid was for lot No. 82, on Sugartree street, now owned by the railroad company. It was sold to Isaiah Morris on time for four dollars and twelve and one-half cents. No. 57, next to the court house on the west, was sold for sixty dollars. John Cox bought lot No. 59, the old hotel property of Warren Sabin, where James Henry's grocery store now is, for eighty-four dollars. The Buckeye property was sold to Mahlos Haworth for sixty dollars. The corner lot on which William Hibben so long resided was bought for thirty-six dollars. The lot on the southeast corner of South and Locust streets (lot No. 69) was bought by Jesse and David Hughes. William Polk bought lot No. 17, dated September 3, for six dollars; Absalom Haworth, lot No. 179, South street, dated September 3, 1810; Joseph Doan, lot No. 28, for thirty-five dollars, dated December 5, 1810; William Hobson, lots Nos. 6 and 11, August 7, 1810.

"On September 10, 1810, the court ordered the name of the town to be changed from 'Clinton' to 'Armenia.' On December 31, the name was again changed by the court on request of the donors, to Mount Pleasant (the name is written Mount Vernon, but the name is marked out with a pen and 'Pleasant' written after it). But this last name was not more satisfactory than the others had been, and, on February 10, 1811, the court of common pleas, which had charge of the matter, made an order that the county seat be called Wilmington, from cities of the name in Delaware and North Carolina, from which states emigrants had come to this locality, and that the name be not again altered without legislative act."

ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT SUBDIVISIONS.

The first division of Clinton county into townships occurred at a meeting of the commissioners of the county held on April 6, 1810. At this meeting were present George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Babb, commissioners. It was "Ordered, that all that part of Clinton county east of the old boundary line of Warren county shall be one township known by the name of Richland; and all that part of said Clinton county that is within the old boundary line of Warren and north of Lytle's creek, and from the mouth of said creek west to the boundary line of Clinton county, shall be known by the name of Chester township; and all that part of the aforesaid county that lies south of Lytle's creek and south of the south boundary line of Chester and west of Richland, shall be set off as a separate township known by the name of Vernon."

Two additional townships, Union and Green, were created on August 21, 1813, and the first election for township officers in each was held on the second Tuesday in October following. Clark township was formed from Green and Vernon on July 14, 1817, and Liberty township was erected on the same date. The remaining townships of the county were organized at the following dates: Marion, August, 1830; Washington, June, 1835; Wayne, March, 1837; Jefferson, March, 1839; Adams, May, 1849; Wilson, August, 1850.

COURT HOUSES.

In 1812 the people of Clinton county consented to be taxed for the purpose of erecting a court house. The commissioners at this time were Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Doan and Henry Babb.

Again quoting from the notes of the late Judge R. B. Harlan, it is found that the court house was "to be built of brick on a stone foundation, sunk in the ground one foot and rising above the ground one foot; to be forty feet square outside of the wall; to be two stories high; the lower floor to be laid part with brick and part with inch plank, well seasoned, jointed, planed and grooved. The ground story to be fifteen feet high, and the wall eighteen inches thick; the second story to be ten feet high, with walls thirteen and a half inches thick. Cornice to be of brick; to have two chimneys in the upper story, both built in the north end, two and a half feet in the back. To have two doors, one fronting each street, four feet wide; nine windows, each of twenty-four lights, one of which was to be placed above the judge's bench; eight windows above, each of twenty-four lights; all the windows to be filled with glass eight by ten. To have a cupola ten feet square and seventeen feet high above the roof of the house, with a square roof, a spire, weather-boarded, the boards to be planed and painted white, the roof painted brown. The doors to be paneled doors. The building to be made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner, and to be completed in two years from the date of sale. The payments to be two hundred and fifty dollars in advance; one-fourth of the residue in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in eighteen months, and one-fourth in two years from the date of sale.

"'Jacob Hale bid one thousand, seven hundred and forty-two dollars, and, no person bidding lower, the building of the court house was publicly cried off and sold to the

said Jacob Hale for the sum as aforesaid bid. This was Friday, March 27, 1812, according to the record. The commissioners had held a consultation on the 18th of February preceding, and then determined to build a court house forty feet square and two stories high. And thereupon the said Jacob Hale, together with James Birdsall and Samuel Cox, who are approved by the commissioners as sureties, executed bond for the performance of the building aforesaid.'

"On March 5, 1816, the commissioners entered into an agreement with Henry Vanderburgh for performing certain work on the court house, 'that is to say, to make Venetian blinds for the cupola of the court house, which is to be done in a workmanlike manner; one to be hung with hinges, the others nailed fast—all to be painted green; the work to be finished in a good and substantial and workmanlike manner. The said Henry Vanderburgh to furnish all materials and finish the same against the fifth day of May, next.' The price for the work and material was fixed at twenty-eight dollars, part to be paid in advance, and the residue on the completion of the work."

This building did service for twenty-six years. At the March, 1837, session of the county commissioners, the auditor was directed to have published in the *Democrat and Herald* a notice that "Sealed proposals will be received on or before twelve o'clock of the first Monday of April next, for delivering one hundred thousand or more good merchantable brick in the kiln within half a mile of the center stone of the town of Wilmington, on or before the first day of November next." At an extra session in April following, Elisha Doan offered to "burn one hundred and fifty thousand good merchantable brick," etc., at four dollars and twenty-five cents per thousand, and his proposal was accepted and a sum of money paid him in advance. John and Joshua Haynes hauled stone from the quarry for the foundations of the new building in December, 1837. Doan's kiln of brick was not ready at the time specified and he was given further time. On the 2nd of January, 1838, it was examined by a man appointed for that purpose, and as they found the brick to be not merchantable, the commissioners rejected them, compelled Doan to pay back the one hundred dollars he had been advanced, besides some contingent expenses, and canceled the contract with him.

Plans for the new court house were received and accepted January 13, 1838. It was drawn by John B. Posey, a member of the board. Notice for sealed proposals for doing the brick and carpenter work on the new building was ordered published in the *Democrat and Herald*, and on the 12th of February, 1838, they were opened and read. The contract for the carpenter and joiner work, and all except brick and mason's work, was awarded to John Bush for eleven thousand dollars; that for the brick and mason work and plastering to Thomas and Alfred Shockley and William and Joshua Noble for eleven thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars. John B. Posey was appointed superintendent of construction of the new building, and on the 7th of March, 1838, the old court house was sold to George Fallis and John B. Posey for two hundred and forty dollars. On May 17, 1838, the commissioners met and "proceeded to lay off the foundation of the new court house, and agreed to enlarge said building five feet in width, making said building fifty feet wide." The new structure was painted by Samuel Peele. The final settlement with the brick and mason work contractors was made December 24, 1839, and that with J. H. Bush, carpenter work, etc., March 3, 1840. The offices in the new building were occupied in December, 1839. Some changes were made in the original plan of the building, owing to the inability of the contractors to get a portion of the materials in time, and this made the cost something less than it would have been otherwise. Additional expenses were incurred for numerous other items, and the total cost of the building, with outside wall (or fence), stone steps on south side, etc., was in the neighborhood of twenty-two thousand dollars. This building is still in use. The front is to the east, on South street, where is a portico supported by heavy columns. A bell weighing five hundred pounds, purchased at Cincinnati, of G. W. Coffin, for one hundred

and fifty dollars, was placed on the court house in May, 1846. The building has been in use for seventy-six years.

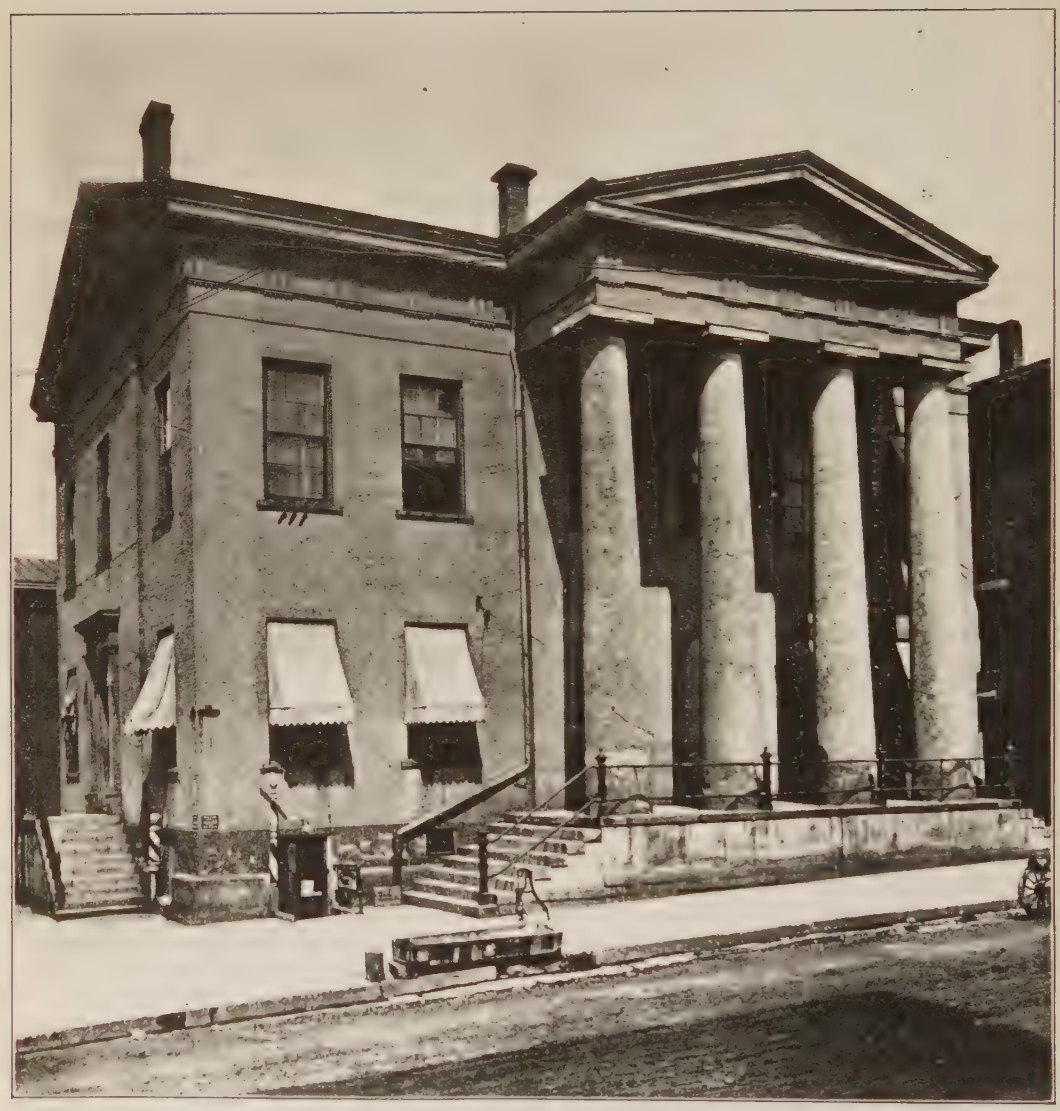
JAILS.

At the sixth meeting of the county commissioners, held on September 22, 1810, the following plan for a county jail was presented, accepted and recorded: "Twenty by eighteen feet; a wall of good stone two feet thick, sunk two feet below the surface of the earth; the first floor one foot thick of hewed joint timber, to extend with the extremity of the above named wall; the first story to be nine feet high from the first floor, of a wall of hewed timber, two thicknesses of nine inches each, thicknesses laid close—a space of six inches wide between the aforesaid thicknesses, on each side and end of the first story, to be filled completely with stone to average one foot square each in the aforesaid first story taken up, the first wall dove-tailed at each corner, and the inside wall taken up, half dove-tailed at each corner, and laid close. Four windows in the aforesaid first story, one foot square each; one bar of iron, two inches one way and one inch the other, let sufficiently into the wood, placed in each light, crossed with another bar of iron one inch square, running through the upright bar. The second floor, of timber, one foot thick, hewed and jointed close, extending with the outside wall of the first story; a door in the center of the last named floor, three by two feet, the shutter two inches thick, of white oak planks one inch thick, spiked strongly together, and hung with iron hinges one inch in diameter each; three straps of iron on each side of the shutter, one inch and a half wide and a quarter of an inch thick, extending with the extremity of the first story, taken up, dove-tailed on each corner, and laid close; a sufficient number of joined, eight by four inches; the third floor, of one and one-half inch plank, spiked strongly to the joint and jointed close; a pertition (partition) of two-inch plank in the second story, running crossways of the building, sufficiently secure; a sufficient door in said partition wall, with a common prison lock thereon; a good and sufficient joint shingle roof, and the gable end sufficiently weatherboarded; three nine-inch light windows in the second story, each secured with three bars of iron, each bar half an inch one way, and an inch and a half the other, crossed with three bars of iron to each light, three-fourths of an inch square. A common size door in the second story, sufficiently cased and hung, and a common prison lock thereon; a sufficient set of steps leading from the ground to a platform three feet square at the above named door, the platform and steps sufficiently hand-railed. All to be completed in a masterly and workmanlike manner."

The record of the same day says: "Solomon Stanbury (also spelled Stanbrough on the records), undertakes the building of the aforesaid jail at the price of six hundred dollars. Enters Joseph Doan for security. Allowed fifty dollars advance. The work to be completed nine months from the above date, namely, 22d of September, 1810."

This jail stood on the east end of the lot occupied by the present jail building. Before the close of the War of 1812, a man by the name of Spencer, while confined in it for violation of the civil law, fighting and other misdemeanors, set fire to it, burst the lock and escaped, and let the building burn.

Nothing further is found on the commissioners' records concerning a jail until January 29, 1819, when, at a special meeting, the commissioners devised plans for a temporary jail building. On February 5, 1819, the contract for erecting the building was awarded to William Butler. The late Dr. A. Jones gives the following description of this jail: "In the construction of the new jail-house he (Butler) used unhewn and round beech logs, from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, notched in so as to fit tightly, and so arranged that a crow-bar could not enter between them. The house had two high windows so provided that it was impossible to enter them from the outside. The building had two strong doors—one on the inside and one on the outside. The upper and lower floors were made of beech logs, fitted tightly. The floor was covered with two-



CLINTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

inch oak plank, and the under side of the upper floor with the like quality of oak plank, well spiked on. This jail was named 'Fort Butler'—after the builder—and was the strongest and best fitted to retain prisoners and offenders of the law of all the jail-houses that have ever been constructed in Clinton county."

However, Fort Butler did not remain long in use. At the December session, 1821, of the commissioners, it was agreed to advertise for proposals for one hundred and fifty perch of stone, suitable for the erection of a stone jail, and, on the 5th of the following January (1822), the contract for furnishing them was awarded to George Haworth at seventy-four and a half cents a perch. The contract for the construction of the building was awarded on June 12, 1822, to Levi Shepard for five hundred and eight dollars. This jail was to be twenty by twenty-six feet, long way north and south, two stories high, walls of lower story three feet, and upper story two feet thick; lower story, six feet, and upper story, seven feet and four inches in the clear; the building to be completed by July 1, 1823. Jacob Doan and Samuel Myers furnished one hundred perch of stone, in addition to the first hundred and fifty, and the irons of the old jail were sold to John A. Hays for nine dollars, sixty-two and a half cents. On August 1, 1823, the commissioners inspected and accepted the new jail. The contract for making and hanging five iron doors in the building was awarded to John McElwain for one hundred and nine dollars.

The matter of a county jail was before the commissioners again on March 1, 1830, when they ordered that an advertisement for bids for the work be published in the *Constitutional Republican*, then being issued in Wilmington. The records show that Joel Woodruff furnished the timber and did the woodwork on the new building, and that the masonry was laid by Jacob Miller. The work of both contractors was accepted—Woodruff's in November, 1831, and Miller's in January, 1832. This building was considerably damaged by fire in the fall of 1841, and a considerable sum of money spent in repairs on it.

On July 17, 1850, the subject of a jail again made its appearance before the commissioners of the county. The old one was torn down and the debris removed from the lot, and, in August of that year, the new building was commenced. Azel Walker was appointed superintendent of construction. The building, which is of brick and fitted both for jail and residence, was completed in 1852, costing about seven thousand dollars. This structure is still standing and still in use as the county jail.

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDINGS.

In 1824, the commissioners formed a plan for a building for public offices, thirty-five by eighteen feet in dimensions, one story high and to be erected on the court-house lot. The contract for its construction was given to Levi Sheppard and the building was completed and accepted by the commissioners on August 13, 1825. The building was torn down and the materials in it sold at public auction in December, 1841. John B. Posey also built for the county, in 1833, fire-proof offices costing about five hundred dollars.

In 1881 the commissioners erected, on lot No. 73 in Wilmington, a building in which the offices of the probate judge, recorder, and several other county officers are located. The building was built by Robert and Charles McMillan and William M. Cleveland, and the contract price was, at the time of settlement, February 7, 1882, nine thousand four hundred eighteen dollars and ninety-seven cents. The building was occupied in February and March, 1882. This building will be razed to make way for the new court house.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The present Clinton county court house was erected in 1838 and, consequently, is over three-quarters of a century old—in fact, it is one of the oldest court houses in the whole state of Ohio. For several years there has been much agitation looking

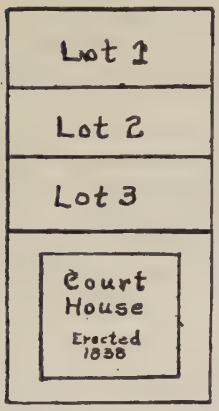
toward the erection of a new court house, but it was not until 1915 that the bond issue was ratified by the village voters. On January 18, 1915, the county commissioners—Job Clark, Zene G. Hadley and Charles Skimming—took the first definite steps in the matter of a new court house. On that date they set February 16, 1915, for a vote on the question and, according to law, if a majority of all the votes cast were in favor of the erection of the said building, the commissioners were then to take steps to provide a site for and the erection of the building.

During the winter of 1914-15, the proposed new building was an all-absorbing question of discussion throughout the county. Perhaps some of the opposition to the proposed building was due to the fact that the taxpayers of the county were afraid that the large sum of money which was to be handled might be frittered away in such a manner that the people might not get the full benefit. In order to allay any opposition on this score, Judge West announced several weeks before the election the names of the men who were to act with the county commissioners in the selection of the site and the subsequent erection of the building. With the appointment of such men as A. J. Wilson, M. R. Denver, J. W. Sparks and J. F. Fitzhugh, the judge silenced all opposition which might arise from this source. It would have been difficult to have selected any other four men in whom the people of the county had as full confidence, and to this wise move on the part of Judge West may be attributed the final favorable vote on the question. The final vote on the question resulted in a vote of two thousand ninety-nine affirmatives to one thousand eight hundred sixty negatives, an affirmative majority of two hundred thirty-nine.

With the matter of a new building decided, the commission of seven at once met and organized for the transaction of business. The voters had authorized the board to issue three hundred thousand dollars of five per cent. bonds in accordance with the laws of Ohio (section 5642-1, of the General Code of Ohio), "for the purpose of purchasing a site and the erection of a court house and jail thereon." The bonds were first offered for sale on June 1 at four and one-half per cent. but no bids were received. The bonds were offered for sale in denominations of five hundred dollars each, interest payable semi-annually, March 1 and September 1 of each year. The bonds were numbered from one to six hundred inclusive and come due between 1921 and 1944, twenty-four bonds falling due each year until 1944, when forty-eight fall due. Sealed proposals were received by the auditor until twelve o'clock, noon, Thursday, July 15, 1915, and on that date Tillotson & Wolcott Company, of Cleveland, were awarded the bonds, having offered a premium of eleven thousand three hundred sixty-one dollars and eighty cents for the total amount of three hundred thousand dollars, being the highest bidder by twenty dollars and thirty cents of the thirteen bidders.

As soon as it was decided to build a new court house, the question of a suitable location came to the front. It was evident that the present site could not be utilized; not only was it too small, but even with the addition of the remainder of the county property on the lot (lot No. 58 of the original plat), there was insufficient room for the court house and jail. At this point it seems pertinent to explain the peculiar history of lot No. 58, a part of which is occupied by the present court house, the remainder being occupied by four store-rooms facing South street. By referring to the plat it will be seen that the court house covers less than half of the lot. Just what was on the lots numbered 1, 2 and 3 prior to 1841, when they were first leased, is not known. According to the commissioners' records, these three lots (twenty by ninety feet) were leased on July 10, 1841, to the highest bidders for a term of ninety-nine years. Elisha Vance bid in lot 1 for an annual rental of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents; William Martin took lot 2 at thirty-two dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents, and Thomas Carothers had to pay only twenty-seven dollars to get lot 3. These lots were to be revalued every ten years and the rental changed to fit the new valuation. According

to the terms of the leases, all buildings on the lots were to become the property of the county on the expiration of the ninety-nine years, which, by the way, will expire on July 10, 1940. These leases have changed hands many times in the past seventy-four years; lots 1 and 2 are now leased by John Egan and lot 3 by Orange Frazer and the Denver estate. The value of the leases has been changed every ten years according to the provisions of the original agreement. In 1914, lot No. 1 cost the lessee one hundred forty-five dollars less the taxes of seventy-one dollars; lot No. 2 cost eighty-five dollars, less the taxes of forty-seven dollars and sixteen cents, and lot No. 3 cost two hundred twenty-five dollars, less the taxes of one hundred fifteen dollars and forty-four cents.



When David Faulkner and Joseph Doan donated fifty and ten acres, respectively, for the town site in 1810, the commissioners appointed a director to lay off the town and reserve lots for county purposes. Lots 58 and 73 were set aside for the county at that time and both are still the property of the county. Lot 73 is diagonally across the street from lot 58 and is now occupied by the building housing the probate court and the recorder, as well as the county jail. There are also some other buildings on this lot.

To return to the location of the new court house. From the beginning of the agitation for the new building, it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the square of which lot 78 was a part was the best location for the new court house and jail. This square contains lots 73, 74, 75, 76, 83, 84, 93 and 94, and is bounded by South and Walnut street on the west and east, and Main and Sugartree streets on the north and south. The commission of seven finally decided on this square, known as the Shadagee square, providing that it could be secured at a reasonable price. At the time this work went to the press the question of location had not been definitely decided. The case is now in the probate court, where condemnatory proceedings will establish the prices of the various lots in the square. If the total of the condemned property of the fifteen owners is not too excessive the commissioners will pay the condemnation price and the building of the court house and jail will then be commenced at once.

The commissioners have selected as architects, Weber, Werner & Adkins, of Cincinnati, and this firm has already submitted a tentative plan for the buildings. The court-house will occupy the center of the four-hundred-foot square, with the jail in the northeast corner facing the LaMax theater. The court house, as planned, presents a striking appearance. It will be of the Italian renaissance style of architecture, the finish being in buff Bedford stone. Besides an assembly room on the first floor, there will be a Grand Army Republic hall, a room for the relics of the county, and retiring rooms. The second floor will contain all the county offices, while the courts will occupy the third floor. The jail will house the heating plant for both buildings.

SHERIFFS.

Jonathan Harlan, 1810-14; Joseph Roberts, 1814-18; James How, 1818-20; Joel Woodruff, 1820-24; Lewis Wright, 1824-28; Robert Reese, 1828-30; Carter B. Harlan, 1830-34; John Carman, 1834-38; George Fallis, 1838-42; John Carman, 1842-46; Alanson Jones, 1846-50; Jabez Harlan, 1850-54; Andrew Irwin, 1854-58; Samuel C. Kelly, 1858-60; James W. Linton, 1860-62; George F. Moore, 1862-64; James M. Johnson, 1864-66; Peter A. Stamats, 1866-70; James L. Hackney, 1870-74; Henry B. Crumly, 1874-76; George H. Smith, 1876, died in office; John G. Outcalt, 1878-79; William E. Kenrick, 1879-83; John C. Smith, 1883-87; Samuel A. Holaday, 1887-91; Daniel Stout, 1891-95; Thomas South, 1895-99; Robert J. Lacy, 1899-1901; Charles Vandervort, 1901-04; H. A. Williams, 1904-08; Glenn C. Osborn, 1908-12; Benjamin South, 1912 to the present time.

CORONERS.

David McMillan, 1810; Thomas Gaskill, 1814; John Hayes, 1815; John Haws, 1819; George B. Moore, 1825; John Hempstead, 1827; Peter Borden, 1829; Isaac Pidgeon, 1831; William Woodruff, 1835; Levi Gustin, 1837; John G. Outcalt, 1856; C. F. Atkinson, 1859; W. W. Collins, 1860; John G. Outcalt, 1866-78; D. C. Moon, 1878-80; C. J. Ent, 1880-82; John G. Outcalt, 1882-99; D. T. Taylor, 1899-1912; F. A. Peelle, 1912-14; C. E. Kinzel, 1914 to the present time.

TREASURERS.

Robert Eachus, 1810-17; Joel Woodruff, 1818; James W. McGee, 1819-23; Daniel Radcliff, 1823-30; George D. Haworth, 1830-46; William Crumley, 1846-52; Albert Hockett, 1856-60; David Sanders, 1860-64; Amos Hockett, 1864-68; Amos Huffman, 1868-72; Sampson M. Rabb, 1872-76; Thomas J. Garland, 1876-80; Loammi D. Reed, 1880-84; Isaac W. Mathews, 1884-88; L. W. Crane, 1888-92; S. F. Wescoat, 1892-96; Samuel R. Mitchell, 1896-1900; W. H. Rannells, 1900-1904; Stacy A. Mitchell, 1904; T. H. Bryan, 1909-13; Richard C. Green, 1913 to the present time.

RECORDERS.

Robert Eachus, 1810-16; James Magee, 1816-22; John McManis, 1822-28; Amos T. Sewell, 1828-55; James E. Johnson, February to October, 1855; Joseph Woods, 1855-58; Amos Hockett, 1858 to January, 1859; C. F. Truesdell, 1859-64; C. H. Hogan, January, 1864 to June, 1865; William Crumley, June to August, 1865; Chauncey F. Truesdell, August, 1865, to January, 1866; W. Burris Britton, 1866-72; Michael J. Grady, 1872-78; W. O. Holloway, 1878-84; E. B. Howland, 1884-93; John West, 1893-1902; William C. Dabe, 1902 to the present time.

AUDITORS.

John McManis, 1821-26; Bebee Truesdell, 1826-28; John Crihfield, 1828-31; Lawrence Fitzhugh, 1831-37; Bebee Truesdell, 1837-59; William Greer, 1859-69; Asa Jenkins, 1869-75; Augustus H. Haines, 1875-81; Asa Jenkins, 1881-99; J. M. Fisher, 1899-1913; Harry Q. Gaskill, 1913 to the present time.

REPRESENTATIEVES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Isaiah Morris, 1812; Samuel H. Hale, 1813; Isaiah Morris, 1814; William R. Cole, 1815; James Harris, 1816-21; Samuel H. Hale, 1822-23; Richard Fallis, 1824-25; Benjamin Hinkson, 1826-27; Thomas Hibben, 1828; Benjamin Hinkson, 1829-30; Eli Gaskill, 1831-32; Benjamin Hinkson, 1833; Carter B. Harlan, 1834-35; Amos T. Davis, 1836; George Collings, of Highland county, 1837; Thomas Patterson, of Highland county, 1838; Amos T. Davis, of Clinton county, 1839; Robert B. Harlan, of Clinton, Gideon Dunham, of Brown, Reader W. Clark, of Clermont, 1840; Stephen Evans, of Clinton, Reader W. Clark, of Clermont, Gideon Dunham, of Brown, 1841; David Fisher, Thomas Ross, Moses Reeves, John D. White, 1842; William Roudebush, of Clermont, James F. Sargeant, of Clermont, John D. White, of Clinton, 1843; Robert Dobbins, 1844; Stephen Evans, 1845; Franklin Corwin, 1846; Samuel Crothers, 1847; Alanson Jones, 1848; John F. Patton, 1849; Robert B. Harlan, 1850; Joseph A. Mills, 1851-52; Thomas D. Austin, 1853-54; Addison P. Russell, 1855-56; David P. Quinn, 1857-58; Bebee Truesdell, 1859-60; John Q. Smith, 1861-62; Stephens Evans, 1863-64; Jesse N. Orens, 1865-66; Madison Betts, 1867-68; Thomas Jeffs, 1869-70; Jesse N. Orens, 1870-74; Isaiah W. Quinby, 1875-78; David S. King, 1879-80; Nathan M. Sinton, 1882-84; James M. Terrell, 1884-88; W. C. Hudson, 1888-91; E. D. Harlan, 1891-94; James Spear, 1894-96; W. B. Griffith, 1896-98; R. E. Holaday, 1898-1902, appointed consul at Santiago, Cuba, 1901; A. E. Moon, 1903-1911; D. A. Lamb, 1911-13 (died in office); O. T. Thatcher, 1913.

STATE SENATORS.

Jacob Smith, 1812-13; William Buckles, 1814-15; Jacob Smith, 1816-17; William R. Cole, 1818-21; John Alexander, 1822-23; Samuel H. Hale, 1824-25; James B. Gardner,

1826-27; S. H. Hale, 1828-29; William Ellsberry, 1830-33; Joshua Yeo, 1834-35; Jacob Kirby, 1836; Isaiah Morris, 1837-38; Thomas Patterson, 1839-40; Griffith Foos, 1841; James Louden, 1842; William H. Baldwin and James Louden, 1843-44; Burnham Martin, 1845-46; Franklin Corwin, 1847-48; Aaron Harlan, 1849-50; John Fudge, 1852-53; Isaac S. Wright, 1854-55; Nelson Rush, 1856-57; James T. Winans, 1858-59; John Q. Smith, 1860-61; Mills Gardner, 1862-63; John T. Patton, 1864-65; A. W. Doan, 1866-67; Samuel N. Yeoman, 1868-69; Moses D. Gatch, 1870-71; John Q. Smith, 1872-73; Samuel N. Yeoman, 1874-75; A. Spangler, 1876-77; Thomas S. Jackson, 1878-79; A. R. Creamer, 1880-81; Coates Kinney, 1882-84; Jesse N. Oren, 1884-86; Jacob J. Pugsley, 1886-88; Isaac M. Barrett, 1888-90; Jesse N. Oren, 1890-92; Frank G. Carpenter, 1892-93; James M. Hughey, 1894; Charles F. Howard, 1896; Byron Lutz, 1898; Arthur W. Madden and Thomas W. Marchant, 1900-02; Thomas Watt, 1902-04; ——— Carson, 1904-06; F. C. Arbenz, 1906-09; T. M. Clevenger, 1909-11; Coke L. Doster, 1911-13; M. A. Broadstone, 1913-15; Jesse G. Mallow, 1915.

COMMISSIONERS.

April, 1810—James Wilson (appointed to fill vacancy of George McManis, resigned), James Birdsall, Henry Babb; December 3, 1810, Joseph Doan, Henry Babb, James Mill; December 2, 1811, Joseph Doan, Henry Babb, Mahlon Haworth; November 30, 1812-15, Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth, Timothy Bennet; November, 1815, Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Doan, James Birdsall; November, 1816, Samuel Ruble, Joseph Doan, Mahlon Haworth; November, 1817, Samuel Ruble, Joseph Doan, Richard Fallis; December, 1818, Joseph Doan, Richard Fallis, William Hibben; June, 1820, Richard Fallis, William Hibben, Joseph Roberds; December, 1820, William Hibben, Joseph Roberds, Mahlon Haworth; December, 1821, Mahlon Haworth, Joseph Roberds, Eli Gaskill; December, 1822, Mahlon Haworth, Eli Gaskill, Elijah Lieurance; November, 1823-24, Eli Gaskill, Elijah Lieurance, J. A. Haynes; 1825, William Stockdale, Elijah Lieurance, Eli Gaskill; 1826, Eli Gaskill, William Stockdale, William Hadley; 1828, William Hadley, William Stockdale, Joseph Roberds; 1829, William Stockdale, Joseph Roberds, John Lewis; 1830, Joseph Roberds, John Lewis, James Sherman; 1831, Peter P. Knickerbocker, James Sherman, David F. Walker; March, 1834, James Sherman, David F. Walker, John B. Posey; December, 1834-35, Asahel Tribbey, James Sherman, John B. Posey; 1837, John B. Posey, James Sherman, William Walker; 1838, John B. Posey, Ezekiel Haworth, William Walker; 1839, David F. Walker, Ezekiel Haworth, William Walker; 1840-42, Ezekiel Haworth, David F. Walker, Jesse Doan; 1843, Ezekiel Haworth, Jesse Doan, James Dakin; 1845, Ezekiel Haworth, Jesse Doan, Azel Walker; 1847, Joseph Hoskins, Jesse Doan, Azel Walker; 1849, Enos L. Lacy, Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker; 1850, Azel Walker, Enos L. Lacy, George Dunn; 1852, Elias Roberds, George Dunn, Azel Walker; 1853, Elias Roberds, Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker; 1854, Joseph Hoskins, Joseph R. Moon, Elias Roberds; 1855, Joseph Kelsey, Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Hoskins; 1856, Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Kelsey, Jeptha Peril; 1858, Jeptha Peril, Paul H. Vandervort, Jonathan Bailey; 1860, Paul H. Vandervort, Jonathan Bailey, Thomas Geffs; 1861, P. H. Vandervort, Thomas Geffs, Archibald Haynes; 1862-63, Aaron R. Sewell, Archibald Haynes, P. H. Vandervort; 1865, William B. Andrews, Archibald Haynes, P. H. Vandervort; 1866, William B. Andrews, Archibald Haynes, Cyrus Linton; 1867, William B. Andrews, Cyrus Linton, Lewis Hockett; 1868, Cyrus Linton, Lewis Hockett, Thompson Douglas; 1869, Thompson Douglas, Paul H. Vendervort, George D. Haworth, Jr.; 1870, George D. Haworth, Jr., Thompson Douglas, Paul H. Vandervort; 1871-72, Samuel Lemar, Frank M. Moore, Paul H. Vandervort; 1873-74, Samuel Lemar, Carey Clark, Frank M. Moore; 1875-76, Carey Clark, Josiah M. Townsend, Samuel Lemar; 1877-78, Alfred McKay, Carey Clark, Josiah M. Townsend; 1879, John R. Moon, Alfred McKay, Carey Clark; 1880-82, Joseph W. Slack, Carey Clark, John R. Moon; 1883, John R. Moon, Alfred McKay, D. M. Collett;

1884, Carey Clark, D. M. Collett, Jonas Watkins; 1885, D. M. Collett, Jonas Watkins, Edward Cline; 1886, Jonas Watkins, Edward Cline, D. M. Collett; 1887, Edward Cline, D. M. Collett, Jonas Watkins; 1888, D. M. Collett, Jonas Watkins, Edward Cline; 1889, Jonas Watkins, Edward Cline, D. M. Collett; 1890, Edward Cline, D. M. Collett, Robert Skimming; 1891, D. M. Collett, Robert Skimming, C. E. Custis; 1892, Robert Skimming, C. E. Custis, D. W. Hogan; 1893, C. E. Custis, D. W. Hogan, Robert Skimming; 1894, D. W. Hogan, Robert Skimming, C. E. Custis; 1895, Robert Skimming, C. E. Custis, D. W. Hogan; 1896, C. E. Custis, D. W. Hogan, Robert Skimming; 1897, D. W. Hogan, C. E. Custis, John D. White; 1898, D. W. Hogan, J. D. White, William Miller; 1899, John D. White, William Miller, William Hale; 1900, William Miller, William Hale, John D. White; 1901, John D. White, William Hale, William Miller; 1902, William Miller, William Hale, O. J. Towsend; 1903, William Hale, O. J. Towsend, Milner Vanpelt; 1904, O. J. Townsend, Milner Vanpelt, J. W. Vandervort; 1905, Milner Vanpelt, O. J. Townsend, J. W. Vandervort; 1906, J. W. Vandervort, O. J. Townsend, Milner Vanpelt; 1907, O. J. Townsend, Milner Vanpelt, J. W. Vandervort; 1908, Milner Vanpelt, O. J. Townsend, J. W. Vandervort; 1909, E. H. Urton, John P. Langdon, Harry McKay; 1910, J. P. Langdon, E. H. Urton, Harry McKay; 1911, Harry McKay, J. P. Langdon, E. H. Urton; 1912, E. H. Urton, J. P. Langdon, Harry McKay; 1913, Charles Skimming, Job Clark, Zene G. Hadley; 1914, Job Clark, Charles Skimming, Zene G. Hadley; 1915, Zene G. Hadley, Job Clark, Charles Skimming.

DISTRICT ASSESSOR.

Until the fall of 1913 the auditors of each county in Ohio were at the head of the taxing board of their respective counties. It was thought by many people that there should be created a new office in each county to have charge of this work, and so insistent became the demand that a law was passed by the General Assembly of Ohio at the 1913 session providing for a district assessor. This law, known as Warne's law, was approved by the governor on May 6, 1913, and by its provisions a district assessor for each county was to be appointed by the tax commission of Ohio. This official, in turn, was to select his own deputies from a list of applicants who were to be required to pass a civil service examination. It is probably true that the method of selecting the district assessor and his deputies led to the wide condemnation of the law by the ordinary citizen. He felt that his rights and privileges were being trampled upon and that he should be allowed to vote directly for the men who were to assess his property.

Whatever the merits may be of the Warne act, such stout opposition developed to it that the General Assembly of 1915 repealed it and by the Parrot-Whitemore act (approved May 8, 1915) abolished the newly-created office of district assessor and placed the duties of the office back in the hands of the county auditor. The Republicans say that the passage of the Warne act was a political scheme to build up a machine for Governor Cox; the Democrats upheld it ostensibly for economic reasons, and the average citizen execrated it because it took away his privilege of voting for a few petty officers. Be that as it may, the old order of affairs will be restored on January 1, 1916, and the state will revert to the former haphazard method of assessing.

The first district assessor of Clinton county was M. D. Barns, who was appointed in October, 1913, and held until his successor, J. B. Clarke, the present incumbent, was appointed and took the office on April 1, 1915. The office pays a yearly salary of fifteen hundred dollars; the deputy assessors receive four dollars a day, their work in Clinton taking them from thirty to fifty days, with an average of about forty days.

Clinton county has twelve sub-assessment districts, with fourteen deputy assessors. Two districts (Nos. 3 and 4) have two townships each. District No. 3 comprises Liberty and Wilson townships, and No. 4 contains Adams and Chester. Wilmington has one assessor; Green township has two.

Inasmuch as this office will last only a little more than two years and then disappear forever, the following table may be of interest in preserving for posterity the main facts: District No. 1, T. J. Fealey, deputy, Union township; No. 2, M. B. Mason, deputy, city of Wilmington; No. 3, G. H. Plummer, deputy, Wilson and Liberty townships; No. 4, Harry Wilkinson, deputy, Chester and Adams townships; No. 5, R. T. Stanfield, deputy, Vernon township; No. 6, J. E. Briggs, deputy, Washington township; No. 7, H. M. Hall, deputy, Marion township; No. 8, D. Uible, deputy, Jefferson township; No. 9, Charles Elton, deputy, Green township; No. 10, S. C. Turner, deputy, Clark township; No. 11, Robert Kaufman, deputy, Richland township; No. 12, A. H. Morris, deputy, Wayne township.

Nearly all of these deputies have held their position from the time the law went into effect. In district No. 4, J. A. Craig preceded Wilkinson; in district No. 9, Elton followed W. B. West; in district No. 11, F. L. Rhonemus, now the chief clerk in the district assessor's office at the county seat, was the first appointee, resigning to take up his present duties. In district No. 3, H. V. Harris has been appointed as an additional deputy, and in district No. 9, Charles Nordyke has been appointed as an additional deputy. All of these deputies will automaticcally lose their positions on January 1, 1916, when the Parret-Whitemore law goes into effect.

DEPUTY ASSESSORS' RETURNS FOR 1915.

The following table shows the number and value of each class of property found in Clinton county by the fourteen deputy assessors operating under District Assessor James B. Clark, for the year 1915, also the figures for 1914 for comparison:

	1915		1914			
Kind of Property	No.	Valuat'n	No.	Valuat'n	Gain	Loss.
Horses	11242	$ 991.340	10751	$1,045.700	------	$ 54.360
Cattle	16531	590,740	16051	617.555	------	26.815
Mules and asses	753	75,010	679	71,330	3,680	-------
Sheep	12163	57.920	14892	61,750	------	3.830
Hogs	50067	445.410	54102	501,140	------	55.730
Vehicles*	2975	347.820	2342	236.500	111.320	-------
Household goods, books, silverware, jewelry, farm machinery, other machinery, grain, wool and other property	-----	997,940	------	927.090	70.850	-------
Watches	1092	12.830	1235	14.930	------	2.100
Pianos and player pianos	1040	96,040	1047	91.390	4.650	-------
Organs, victrolas, etc.	263	6.690	260	6.595	95	-------
Merchandise	-----	481,520	------	486.295	------	4.775
Property broker or stock jobber	-----	----------	------	860	------	860
Manufacturer's materials	-----	81.180	------	73,685	7,495	-------
Moneys	$$-	810,330	------	772.845	37.485	-------
Net credits	-----	1,452.510	------	1,428.285	24,225	-------
Bonds, stocks, etc.	-----	113.960	------	96,600	17.360	-------
Average value property converted into non-taxables	-----	2,000	------	6.640	------	4.640
Value dogs listed for taxation	9	310	16	620	------	310
Total valuation		$6,563,550	------	$6.439.810	277.160	$153,420
Net increase	-----	123.740	------	----------	123.640	-------

*This item includes 677 automobiles in the county this year, valued at $266,110, as compared with 423 in 1914, valued at $162,705—a gain of $103,405.

Per cent. increase over 1914. 2. Number returns this year, 5,433; last year, 5,465. Amount paid deputy assessors 1915, $2,208; 1914, $2,272.

BOARD OF SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

According to an act of the Legislature, the judge of the common pleas court in each county in the state appoints a board of three members to supervise the distribution of relief to veterans of the Civil War and to their wives and minor children. Since the establishment of this board, in 1901, the following persons in Clinton have served on this board:

Name.	Date appointed.	End of Term.	Appointed by.
George E. Daniels	May 19, 1899	April 1, 1901	D. B. Van Pelt
James W. McDonald	May 19, 1899	April 7, 1902	D. B. Van Pelt
Josiah D. Moon	April 6, 1900	Aprli 6, 1903	D. B. Van Pelt
George Daniels	April 3, 1901	April 1,1904	W. W. Savage
James W. McDonald	April 16, 1902	April 1, 1905	W. W. Savage
Josiah D. Moon	May 4, 1903	May 4, 1906	Felix J. Sione
George A. Orebaugh	April 5, 1909	April, 1911	Edward J. West
J. H. Holaday	April 5, 1909	April, 1912	Edward J. West
William Bass	April 5, 1910	April, 1913	Edward J. West
George A. Orebaugh	April 3, 1911	April 5, 1914	Edward J. West
Henry Hildebrant	April 1, 1912	April, 1915	Edward J. West
William Bass	April 7, 1913	April, 1916	Edward J. West
Peter D. Barrett	April 6, 1914	April, 1917	Edward J. West
Henry Hildebrant	April 5, 1915	April, 1918	Edward J. West

CHAPTER IV.

LAND GRANTS, ENTRIES AND SURVEYS.

On December 20, 1783, the state of Virginia authorized its delegates to make a deed to the United States of all its rights in the territory northwest of the Ohio river, upon condition that the territory so ceded should "be laid out and formed into states, containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred fifty miles square, or as near thereunto as circumstances will admit; and that the states so formed shall be distinct republican states and admitted members of the federal union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states."

These were only a part of the conditions. Among others were the following: "That the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. That a quantity, not exceeding one hundred fifty thousand acres of land, promised by this state, shall be allowed and granted to then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment who marched with him when the posts Kaskaskies and St. Vincents were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers who have since been incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such place, on the northwest side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland river, and between the Green river and the Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in farther upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiencies should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. That all the lands within the territories so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before mentioned purposes or disposed of as bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said states, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

In agreement with these conditions, a deed was made on March 1, 1784. The number of soldiers in the Virginia continental line proved to be one thousand one hundred twenty-four. The tract reserved for them between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers became known as the "Virginia Military Tract."

In 1783, the Continental line chose Col. Richard C. Anderson as principal surveyor on their behalf, and concluded a contract with him on December 17 in that year. On July 20, 1784, he opened an office at Louisville, Kentucky, but no entries were made north of the Ohio until August 1, 1787. The first work done on what is now Clinton county by a deputy surveyor was by Gen. Nathaniel Massie, whose name appears in 1792 and a number of subsequent years. Others were John Obannon, 1794; William

Lytle, 1795; John Beasley, 1796; James Galloway, 1804; William Barlow, 1802; James Taylor, 1813; Walter Dun, 1820; Allen Latham, 1822; Cadwallader Wallace, 1822; E. P. Kendrick, 1833; A. D. Kendrick, 1847. These, with the exception of Walter Dun, all appear to have been employed on surveys through a number of years each, and probably the names of Nathaniel Massie and John Obannon are most frequently found on the records.

The following is the record of the first entry made in the territory now comprising the county of Clinton: "No. 550, August 4, 1787. Richard C. Anderson and Mayo Carrington enter 4,000 acres of land on Military warrant No. 856, on the waters of the Little Miami, beginning three miles southeast of Col. Logan's encampment, in October, 1786, when a man deserted from him; running southwest 400 poles, and, from the beginning northeast 400 poles; thence at right angles southeast from each end of this line for quantity." In the same record, page 58, is the survey, as follows:

"Surveyed for Richard Clough Anderson and Mayo Carrington 2,000 acres of land, on part of a military warrant No. 856, on the waters of the Little Miami, Beginning at a sugar tree, ash and black oak, running south forty-five degrees west 400 poles to three sugar trees; thence south forty five degrees east 800 poles, crossing a creek at 38 and at 200 poles to two sugar trees and a sassafras; thence north forty five degrees west 800 poles, crossing a branch at 70, and the creek at 360 poles, to the beginning.

John Obannon, D. S.

"Andrew Potter—C. C. March 3, 1794.

"Charles Pigman— June 23, 1794.

"David Flough, M."

Although this tract was the first one entered in the county, it was not the first surveyed, as Nathaniel Massie had made several surveys in 1792-93.

Several surveys were made August 6, 1787, being as follows: All on the "lower side of Caesar's creek;" No. 567, by Clement Biddle, assignee, 905 2-3 acres; No. 569, by Archibald Blair, heir, 1,000 acres; No. 570, by John Anderson, 1,000 acres; No. 571, by Albert Gallatin, assignee, 766 1-3 acres; No. 567, by Col. Abram Buford, 1,000 acres; No. 583, by Isaac Webb, 1,000 acres; No. 625, by Thomas Finn, 1,500 acres. The entire number of entries made in the Clinton county portion of the tract, during the month of August, 1787, was one hundred and sixteen.

Gen. Horatio Gates had for his share of the Virginia Military Tract twelve thousand five hundred acres, which he sold to his son-in-law, Dr. James Murray, who deeded to settlers such quantities of land as they chose to purchase, at the rate of "seven quarter dollars per acre." Murray's deeds are as follows:

December 3, 1803, John McGregor, 200 acres, survey 1,632.
December 3, 1803, James Magee, 250 acres, survey 1,632.
December 12, 1803, Joseph Carter, 100 acres, survey 1,559.
December 12, 1803, Robert Eachus, 160 acres, survey 1,558.
December 13, 1803, John Vestal, 690 acres survey 1,559.
December 13, 1803, James Moon, survey 1,558.
December 13, 1803, Isaac Perkins, 67 acres, survey 1,558.
December 13, 1803, James Odle, 159 acres, survey 1,558.
December 19, 1803, Layton Jay, 50 acres survey 1,558.
December 17, 1803, Jacob Haines, 125 acres survey 1,558.
December 15, 1803, Center meeting house, 15 acres, survey 1,558.
January 19, 1805, Solomon Stanbrough, 140 acres, survey 1,558.
January 19, 1807, Samuel Stanton, 100 acres, survey 1,558.
———————— David Ferris, 200 acres, survey 2,229.
August 5, 1809, Mahlon Farquhar, 175 acres, survey 2,231.

August 5, 1809, William Mendenhall, 170 acres, survey 1,554.
June 8, 1805, Nathan Linton, 122½ acres, survey 2,231.
June 8, 1805, Mordecai Mendenhall, 146 acres, survey 1,554.
December 17, 1806, Israel Wright, 517 acres, survey 1,554.
February 7, 1805, Nathan Hines, 94 acres, survey 2,258.
February 7, 1805, George Phillips, 200 acres, survey 2,232.
February 4, 1812, John Ballard, 75 acres, survey 1,557.
February 5, 1809, Daniel Linton, 100 acres, survey 2,248.
December 21, 1809, David Ballard, 122¾ acres, survey 1,556.
December 21, 1809, Hur Hodgson, 100 acres, survey 2,248.
August 5, 1809, Enoch Ballard, 110 acres, survey 2,248.
July 4, 1807, Enoch Wickersham, 200 acres, survey 2, 232.
July 12, 1808, Daniel Hodgson, 117½ acres, survey 2,248.
July 12, 1808, Jonathan Hodgson, 118 acres, survey 2,848.
December 26, 1806, Jacob Haines, 111 acres.
January 26, 1807, Benjamin Farquhar, 100 acres, survey 1,554.
August 5, 1809, John Hadley, 250 acres, survey 2,231.
Nathan Mendenhall, 170 acres, 1,554.
Stephen Mendenhall, survey 2,248.
David Patterson, 41 acres, survey 2,248.
September 20, 1824, Eekiel Leonard, 107¼ acres, survey 2,248.

Any person holding a warrant for land in the Virginia Military Tract had the privilege of locating it in such place and such shape in the district as he chose, provided he did not encroach on previous locations. Consequently, surveys were made in all conceivable shapes, with no system whatever, and that confusion and litigation were occasioned later was not surprising. The only limitation in shape was that which by a Virginia statute required the breadth of each survey to be at least one-third its length in every part, unless the breadth was restricted by mountains, water courses or previous locations. Because of this lack of system, there were numerous interferences and encroachments of one land entry upon another, and there is at the present time great difficulty in the matter of tracing titles to these lands.

The difficulties and dangers encountered by the early surveyors can hardly be understood by the people of the present generation, but so great were they that in the Virginia Military Tract a large portion of the tillable land in the entry—one-fourth, one-third or one-half—was often paid the surveyor for his labor. Not only here, but throughout all the lands of the West, the surveys were made principally in the winter, there being less danger then from the Indians, who were in their winter quarters. Surveying with deep snow on the ground and in the midst of heavy forests was not especially conducive to accuracy, and, in the case of the "Congress lands," as they are known, many blunders were made which were only discovered when the snow had melted and the face of the country was in full view. Gen. Nathaniel Massey was the most extensive surveyor and land speculator in Ohio in his time and was usually accompanied by three assistant surveyors, with each of whom were six men. Great caution was observed in their movements. The hunter went ahead, looking for game and keeping a sharp watch for Indians; the surveyor, two chainmen and a marker followed; the man with the packhorse and baggage came next, and some distance in the rear was a watchman, following on the trail and guarding against an attack from that direction. From John McDonald's "Life of General Massie," the following extract is quoted:

"During the winter of 1794-95, Massie prepared a party to enter largely into the surveying business. Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee were employed as the assistant surveyors. The party set off from Manchester, well equipped, to prosecute

their business, or, should an occasion offer, give battle to the Indians. They took the route of Logan's trace and proceeded to a place called the Deserted Camp, on Todd's fork of the Little Miami.

"At this point, they commenced surveying, and surveyed large portions of land on Todd's fork and up the Miami to the Chillicothe town, thence up Massie's creek and Cæsar's creek nearly to their heads. By the time the party had progressed thus far, winter had set in. The ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten inches deep. During the tour, which continued upward of thirty days, the party had no bread. For the first two weeks, a pint of flour was distributed to each mess once a day, to mix with the soup in which meat had been boiled. When night came, four fires were made for cooking, that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in the most social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When danger was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. Resting time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave their comfortable fires, carrying with them blankets, their fire arms and their little baggage, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They could then scrape away the snow and huddle down for the night. Each mess formed one bed. They would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together by skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down for the night together, lying spoon fashion, with their rifles in their arms and their pouches under their heads for pillows. When one turned, the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken and the cold let in. When it was perfectly light, Massie would call up two of the men in whom he had most confidence and send them to reconnoiter and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was an invariable custom in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection. Some time after this, while surveying on Cæsar's creek, his men attacked a party of Indians, and the savages broke and fled. After the defeat of the Indians by Wayne, the surveyors were not interrupted by them; but on one of their 'excursions, still remembered as 'the starving tour,' the whole party, consisting of twenty-eight men, suffered extremely in a driving snow storm for about four days. They were in a wilderness, exposed to this severe storm, without hut, tent or covering, and, what was still more appalling, without any provisions and without road or even track to retreat on, and nearly one hundred miles from any place of shelter. On the third day of the storm, they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts and devoured with great avidity, head, feet, entrails and all.

"In Symmes' Purchase, between the two Miami rivers, the territory was laid out into ranges, townships and sections, something after the system of the present government surveys, but in a manner which was defective. The sections were numbered from south to north, beginning at the southeast corner of each township. West of the Great Miami the surveys were made on the plan now in use by the government, which is the most complete and convenient of all. Section 16 in each government township, or one thirty-sixth part of each of the townships in the Symmes Purchase, was reserved for school purposes. In 1807, Congress enacted that a quantity of land equal to one thirty-sixth of the Virginia Military Tract should be selected for school purposes from the land lately purchased from the Indians and lying between the Western Reserve and the United States Military District. By an ordinance passed May 20, 1787, Congress provided for the reservation of section 16 for the use of schools, and the policy has since been adhered to. The deeds of these lands in Ohio have been made under the authority of the Legislature by the governor, and the proceeds form part of the irreducible state school fund."

OLDEST HOUSE IN CLINTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT IN CLINTON COUNTY.

Brown-limbed and mighty were the forest trees
That lifted high their giant trunks in air;
Filled with sweet incense was the sighing breeze
Which touched, with soft caress, wild flowers fair;
The sunlight glanced among the foliage green,
And vainly strove to pierce the gloom beneath;
Glad swelled the heart of him who viewed the scene
And breathed the fragrance of the flowery heath.

So often have descriptions been written of the appearance of this region before the white settler had made it his home that all those who read must be familiar with the phraseology commonly employed. Yet there is not enough variety in the terms which can be used to write in a greatly different manner on the subject. A vast forest wilderness stretched north from the Ohio river, into the depths of which pushed bold pioneers from the states of North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and others, most of them coming from the Virginians and the Carolinas.

The face of the country at the beginning of the settlement in Clinton county bore a vast difference in appearance to that of the present time. The soil was extremely fertile, and upon it grew, in the utmost luxuriance, the many varieties of trees and shrubs common to this latitude. Nearly the entire surface of the county was covered with a massive forest and the tangle of shrubs which grew beneath. Spicewood and the wild pea vine formed a mat through which the feet could push only with difficulty. From the leaves of the spicewood was made a decoction which was used in the place of "store tea" when the latter could not be obtained. Sassafras tea (called "sassafrak" in the vernacular of that day) was also used, and the sap of the sugar maple was a boon which the settlers well appreciated as an almost invaluable article in the economy of their households. Flowers in greatest variety grew and blossomed under the trees, and the rose, the wild lily, the dog wood, the red bud, and a hundred other varieties made a beautiful carpet for the magnificent forest aisles in their season.

Splendid as was the appearance of the country in the days when the "first settler" looked upon it, the fact remained that out of the forest depths homes must be carved. The task promised to be by no means an easy one, but the man who was bold enough to venture far from the older settlements and brave all of the difficulties he must of necessity encounter, was not disheartened with the prospect before him, and began at once the work he had resolved to accomplish. The ringing strokes of his axe echoed in the thick green wood, and the trees lay prostrate where for hundreds of years they had stood in their glory. The rays of the sun streamed into the little clearing; smoke curled upward from burning logs and brush-heaps; the rude cabin stood outlined against the dark and somber forest wall, and the new home was begun where never before the footsteps of civilization penetrated.

The land-office for the district of the Virginia military survey was opened August 1, 1787. Prior to this, in the same year this tract had been explored by Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, two Kentucky surveyors, who wished to obtain a knowledge

of the land for the purpose of making entries when the district should be opened up. O'Bannon became a prominent surveyor and did the major percentage of the surveying of this tract. He also entered considerable land himself and O'Bannon creek bears his name.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The honor which is due the first settler of this county is a rather disputed subject, as no definite conclusion can be reached as to who really deserves this distinction. A dispute has arisen among those who have made investigations. It is stated by certain parties, and apparently on good authority, that the first settlement was made by William Smalley, who settled within the limits of the present township of Vernon, west of Clarksville, in the year 1797. If this were authentic, we would give him all the praise which is due, but the fact has been conclusively developed that Mr. Smalley's cabin was built about fifty rods west of the line which divides this county from Warren, in the township of Washington, in the said county. His purchase, however, extended over the line into Clinton county. Thus we are still very far from our goal.

It seems to be a difficult matter to really place the first actual settler who located within the territory now comprising Clinton county. The evidence seems to point to the fact that three persons came about the same time, and located at widely different points in the county. These were Morgan Van Meter, of Green township; Amos Wilson, of the township which bears his name and David Sewell, of Vernon township. There is trouble in ascertaining the date at which each of these men came to the county, but the latest investigation seems to fix them all in the year 1799. Morgan Van Meter has generally been accorded the honor of being the first arrival, although Squire C. C. Bowers, in writing the history of Green township, fixes the date of Van Meter's arrival at about 1800; however, this is not altogether authentic and was in all probability a year too late. The late Judge Harlan prepared the following sketch of Mr. Van Meter:

"Morgan Van Meter was the first settler within the limits of Clinton county as it now exists, having come here in 1798 or 1799. He was also the first tavern keeper within the same limits. His tavern was the first opened on any of the first roads, traces or paths leading from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. 'Van Meter's' was made a conspicuous point in the road guides published in the Pittsburg almanac of seventy years ago, for the information and direction of travelers by land from that town to Cincinnati. General Cass, in a conversation with one of our citizens a few years ago, made inquiries about this early public house, and stated that, having lain out all night in the woods a few miles southwest from Van Meter's, he was glad to find it in the morning in time for a late breakfast. This was in very early days.

"Morgan was the first of five sons of Joseph Van Meter. His brothers were Joseph, Isaac, Abraham and William, all of whom, except William, were at one time residents of the state of Ohio, and, we believe, of the old town of Deerfield, on the Little Miami river, in what is now Warren county. The brothers who came to Deerfield were said to have had families. Morgan lived in the lower part of the little town, not far from the river, in one end of a double cabin, or a cabin divided into two rooms, the other room being occupied by the family of the late Judge Michael H. Johnson, a well-known resident of the Hopkinsville neighborhood, Warren county. He (Van Meter) removed directly from Deerfield to the head of the east fork of the Little Miami, near where Snow Hill now is, in Clinton county. The point where he settled is a little east of south, and a distance of about two hundred yards from the present residence of Zephaniah Spears. Here, it is said, he found an unoccupied Indian wigwam. With the exception of this hut, there was not a human habitation within a radius of ten miles. Here he built his cabin and opened it to the public as a tavern. Here Morgantown was afterward laid out. His father, Joseph Van Meter, was a native of the state of Maryland. He

was born upon the frontier, and, though frequently changing his residence, died upon the frontier. He seems to have belonged to that class of men, once quite numerous, who kept constantly on the border of civilization and followed close upon the footsteps of the Indians as they retired further west at the advance of the white man. He had removed from Maryland several years before the Revolutionary War and was living on the south bank of the Potomac river in Virginia, when his son, Morgan, his first child, was born. The family record of Morgan Van Meter's family, furnished by Mrs. James Van Meter, of Wiota, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, shows the year of Morgan's birth to be 1765. Between the birth of Morgan and of Joseph, his second son, he crossed the Alleghany mountains, descended the Monongahela, and settled at the forks of that river. At this point, Joseph and perhaps others of the family were born.

"In 1770, Joseph Van Meter, the elder, in company with three of the Zane brothers, removed with his family to the Ohio river, where the city of Wheeling now is. The Zanes settled at the mouth of Wheeling creek, while Mr. Van Meter settled a few miles above, on Short creek. Other settlements were commenced near by soon afterward. Block houses, being works of prime necessity on the frontier at that day were erected at several places in the settlements, as some protection against the Indians, though seldom adequate when assailed by a strong party. Near to these, the settlers built their cabins, as far as convenient, such a plan being considered as some protection against surprise attacks by small parties of the Indians. In 1774, a small military work was erected, under British authority, on the south bank of the Ohio river, not far above the mouth of Wheeling creek. The plan upon which it was built was said to have been drawn by the celebrated Gen. George Rogers Clark. It was called at first Ft. Fincastle, the name of the county in which it was located, but two years later, 1776, the name was changed to Ft. Henry, from the celebrated Patrick Henry, then governor of the state of Virginia. This was the only fort between Pittsburg and the south of the Great Kanawha, which was at that time considered tenable against a force of any great number. A stockade was in process of construction near West Liberty, on Short creek, in September, 1777, but was not yet complete when the Indians attacked Ft. Henry, late in September of that year. This stockade was intended to serve the double purpose of protecting the lives and property of the settlers and as county buildings, West Liberty at that time being the seat of justice for Ohio county. This rude structure was named Van Meter's fort, from Joseph Van Meter, the elder. Late in September, 1777, notice was given the settlers at and in the neighborhood where Wheeling now stands that a large Indian army was collecting on the Sandusky river to march against Ft. Henry and the settlements in the neighborhood. This friendly warning is said to have been sent by the brother of the Zanes, who had taken up his residence with the Indians, had adopted their dress and mode of living, and had married an Indian woman. The messenger had scarcely brought the direful news to the garrison before the Indians were before the walls of the fort, under the leadership of the renegade white man, Simon Girty. The Indians had gone to and crossed the Ohio unperceived, though a considerable force of the most capable and experienced scouts and Indian fighters on the frontier had been sent out into the woods on the north side of the Ohio, through which the enemy was expected to come, to discover, if possible, the force of the latter, and the time at which they would probably arrive. Girty, however, succeeded in bringing his warriors before the very walls of the fort before his approach was discovered. The force of the Indians was computed at from four to five hundred men. The entire force of the garrison and settlers was forty-two, all told, many of whom were old men and boys. In the course of the first night after the arrival of the Indians, the settlers and their families either took shelter in the fort or were brought in. The next morning, the Indians succeeded in killing one of the men belonging to the garrison. Fourteen men, sent out in pursuit of a small party of Indians, were surrounded, twelve of them were killed and one badly

wounded. Twelve volunteers from the fort were sent to the relief of the first party, but were surrounded and eight of them killed. Two or three men were severely wounded, but were able to conceal themselves from the Indians, and came in or were brought in after the Indians withdrew. Not a man was killed or wounded inside the fort. On the third day of the siege, forty mounted men from Short creek and fourteen from Cross creek arrived at the fort and were admitted. These timely reinforcements so discouraged the Indians that they raised the siege and engaged in killing the cattle and burning the cabins and fences of the settlers.

"Two accounts are given of the part acted by Joseph Van Meter and his son, Morgan. One is that Joseph and his family took refuge in the fort without loss of time. The other is that father and son, on the second day of the siege, composed a part of the company of forty, who, on hearing of the dangerous condition of the people and garrison in the fort, left the settlement on Short creek, went to their relief, and were fortunate enough to be able to enter the fort without the loss of a man. Both accounts agree that Joseph and his son, Morgan, were in the fort while it was besieged by the Indians and participated in its defense. At one time during the siege, it is said, the rifles used by the men in the fort became so heated by the rapid fire as to become dangerous and, to some extent, useless, and recourse was then had to a lot of muskets, of which a sufficient number was found in the store house of the garrison. If this account be true—and it is credited in the history of the siege—it clearly shows that, if a party of the garrison was composed of old men and boys, they were at least acquainted with the use of the rifle.

"Joseph Van Meter, the elder, continued to reside on Short creek until his death. The manner of his death was never certainly ascertained. He went from home to fish, and never returned, nor was any vestige of him ever found. Some supposed that he had been drowned, while others were of the opinion that he had been taken prisoner by the Indians and burned at the stake.

"Morgan Van Meter came to Clinton county as early as 1798 or 1799. It is believed that he was settled at Deerfield, Warren county, with his brothers, Joseph and Isaac, as early as 1796, or at least 1797, having come here from Harrison county, Kentucky. Joseph could not have remained long at Deerfield if he came there in 1797, for in that year there is the most satisfactory evidence that he was located at the mouth of Dodson's creek, on the south side of the East fork of the Little Miami, a mile or so below Lynchburg, in what is now Highland county. Morgan Van Meter did not leave Deerfield, as is claimed, for a year or two after his brother did. William Van Meter, a very intelligent gentleman, a distant relative of the Van Meter brothers, who settled, when a boy, on the East fork, near Isaac and Joseph, is of the opinion that Morgan settled near where Snow Hill now is, in 1798. But Mrs. Leggett said he made his settlement in the year which she was married. Her family record, being produced, shows that her marriage occurred in 1799. Mrs. Leggett was a Shawhan, a sister of the late John Shawhan, Esq., long a resident near Deerfield, and of Amos Shawhan, of Morrow, and knew the three Van Meter brothers when she was a young woman and they were residing at Deerfield. Deerfield at that time was simply a cluster of houses. It was not laid off as a town until several years afterward. The houses were of a very rude construction, being designed for temporary shelter more than for permanent abode. On the arrival of any new emigrant, if he found an empty house, he took possession of it. If there was no vacant house, one was put up for him. Deerfield was simply a place to stop and stay until a selection for a permanent settlement could be made.

"The farm of Joseph Van Meter was on the southeast side of the East fork of the Little Miami, and is now generally known as the Michael Stroup farm. Mr. Van Meter removed to Illinois many years since, where he died. His brother Isaac settled at an early day in the neighborhood of his brother Joseph, on the northwest side of the East

fork of the Little Miami, about one and a half miles north of where Lynchburg now is, in Clinton county. The farm owned by him was the old homestead of the late Hiram Connell and later owned by Mr. Connell's son, William. Mr. Van Meter sold the farm in 1814, and removed to Illinois.

"The College township road, which led from Chillicothe to College township, near where Oxford College has since been established, was, as far as where Clarksburg now is, the road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati. It is believed that it was surveyed and established in 1799, and, being blazed through, soon became a road much used by travelers. This road was not cut out or improved, at least in some parts of it, until 1804—although it was provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1802-03. Horsemen, guided by blazes made on the trees, followed the line of the road, and were thankful for this help.

"Morgan Van Meter has now lain in his grave more than eighty years. The son of a frontiersman, he had but little, if any, education. So far as we know, he never held an office or aspired to one, civil or military. The house he lived in has disappeared, and his grave is covered by a stable, or is in the public highway with no stone to mark it. But his name is perhaps more frequently spoken of by our people than that of any citizen of Clinton county who has been dead twenty-five years, with perhaps a few exceptions.

"Morgan Van Meter made his will during his last sickness. It bears date of March 28, 1813, and was admitted to record June 21, 1813.

"Amos Wilson, from whom Wilson township, Clinton county, was named, was one of three sons of John Wilson, a member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio, who was the son of John Wilson, an Irishman. Amos Wilson and his father before him, and several of his brothers and sisters were born in New Jersey. From that state his father removed with his family to the Redstone country in Pennsylvania, and from there to Washington county, Kentucky. He lived for several years in Washington and Green counties. His next removal was to Mill creek, in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Cincinnati. John Wilson, named for his grandfather, born December 29, 1786, informed the writer, on March 13, 1876, that his grandfather, after he sold his possessions in Kentucky, supposing that he would get his money in silver, took his grandson, then nine years of age, on a separate horse to Lexington, to bring the money home. He, however, was not paid cash, as he expected, but was given a draft on Cincinnati, on which he received his payments when they arrived there. This was in 1795. In 1796, John Wilson, with his family, and his sons and their families, left Kentucky and came to Cincinnati. That year, the party raised a crop on Mill creek. In the spring of that year George and Amos went to Middle run, in what is now Greene county, Ohio, and cleared a few acres of land, on part of which hemp was sown, and on the rest corn was planted. No fence was put up around the little clearing. The corn made a good crop; the deer took part of it, but the squirrels seemed shy of it, as if doubtful of its fitness for food. These young men returned to Mill creek and remained until fall, when each mounted on a horse and returned to their newly-opened farm to secure their crops. One night three Indians came and stole their horses. On discovery of their losses, the Wilsons, each armed with a rifle, started in pursuit. They traced the Indians by a devious and circuitous route, taken evidently to avoid pursuit, to the old site of the famous town of Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, north of where the town of Xenia now is. Here the Indians, three in number and all armed, were found encamped for the night. The pursuing party had, up to this time, supposed that there were only two Indians, with no advantage in numbers on either side; but here were three to two. The Indians watched their adversaries closely, and were constantly ready for action if a fight should be brought on. The Wilsons were not less vigilant and were ready, but by no means courting a combat. The Indians, after a time, offered them something to eat. This, however, was

the only friendly act performed by either side. Sleep on neither side was taken. It is believed that neither party even nodded. At last the light of morning came, and the white men mounted their horses and rode rapidly away without molestation.

"In the spring of 1797 John Wilson commenced a settlement on Middle run. His improvement was immediately upon the road now leading from Waynesville to the town of Centerville, in Montgomery county, Ohio. His first dwelling, a rude structure, has disappeared, but near its site the house long his residence, still stands. It is situated on the south side of the road, and is in Greene county, though but a short distance from the line dividing the counties of Greene and Warren.

"The Wilsons came to Cincinnati in 1796, from Kentucky; 1797, they cropped on Mill creek, near Cincinnati; 1797, George and Amos, sons of John Wilson, raised a small crop of hemp and corn on Middle run, Greene county; 1797, George and John came up from Mill creek to look after their crops, and had their horses stolen by the Indians; 1797, John Wilson, in the fall of the year, moved to Middle run, in Greene county. In 1799, a Baptist church was organized at Middle run. About 1803 Amos Wilson began to preach in the Baptist church.

"It is claimed by some that the first permanent settlement in Clinton county was made by Amos Wilson and James Mills in what is now Wilson township, in 1799. They were brothers-in-law and came to the county together, but it seems to be clearly established that their settlement was not earlier than the fall of 1801, and possibly not until the spring of 1802. Amos Wilson, up to 1801, was living upon a pre-empted right about three miles northwest of where Waynesville now is. This pre-empted right he exchanged with the Rev. Joshua Carmen, well known to many of our citizens, for one hundred acres of land in the eastern quarter of the county. Mr. Carmen was, at that time, living in the state of Kentucky, near Louisville, and had come out into the Miami country on an exploring expedition. Having secured Mr. Wilson's claim, he returned to Kentucky for his family and, in the fall of the same year, brought them out to the Waynesville neighborhood. On his arrival Mr. Wilson vacated the house on the pre-emption, and Mr. Carmen entered into possession. Whether Mr. Wilson at once came up to settle on the land he had thus acquired, or not until the following spring, has not been ascertained with certainty.

"That Timothy Bennett made his settlement as early as March, 1801, is clearly established, and we have the best authority for believing that Morgan Van Meter had made his settlement where Snow Hill now is at least two, and perhaps three, years previous. Mr. Wilson was married four times. His first wife was Anna Mills, to whom he was married on the 22d day of June, 1791. In March, 1807, Mrs. Wilson died, and on September 27, 1807, he married Rachel James, with whom he lived until her death, in May, 1818. On July 12, 1818, he was married to Mary Coulter, who died in 1839. Mr. Wilson was married the last time in 1843, to Elizabeth Dowden, who survived him twenty years."

From data since obtained, it is evident that Judge Harlan was misled as to the actual time of the settlement of Mr. Wilson in this county. The latter's son, Amos Wilson, Jr., furnished information, which is confirmed by a record in the old family Bible, to the effect that Amos Wilson, Sr., located in Clinton county in 1799. The circumstances are these: He (Amos Wilson, Sr.) purchased two hundred acres (instead of one hundred) in the northeast corner of W. Taylor's survey, in what is now Wilson township, and, in order to find it, was directed to go to the locality of the Deserted Camp, and follow the survey line due northeast from there until he should cross Anderson's fork and Anderson's prairie, and reach the ridge land, or white oak land, beyond. He followed these directions, and, supposing he had reached his own land, at once began improving it. After two years' labor at this spot he found that he was upon

what is known as the Hinkson farm, in the R. Eggleston survey, No. 886, and, moving south to the adjoining farm, began anew to improve. A year was spent there, when he was chagrined to learn that again he was on the wrong land, it being in W. Lindsay's survey, No. 732, on what is now known as the Reed farm. Being now discouraged, and having wasted three years in improving land not his own, he avowed his determination to return to the older settlements: but Joshua Carmen, from whom he had purchased the land, came along and showed him his own, and, to partially compensate him for his pains and to induce him to stay, donated to him a strip of land containing fifty acres, lying on the west side of the original two hundred acres. At this time, which was in the early spring of 1802, Mr. Carmen was accompanied by Mr. Wilson's brother-in-law, James Mills, who had purchased a farm immediately south of Wilson's, in the same survey. These two men proceeded at once to erect log cabins on their farms, and both structures were raised on the same day. The families occupied them, and on these farms lived Amos Wilson and James Mills until their death. In 1827, Mr. Wilson erected on his place the first brick house in the northeastern part of the county. Of the family of Mr. Wilson, not a representative is left in the county. The Mills farm is still owned by the descendants of the man who made the first improvements upon it in the spring of 1802.

"David Sewell, the first settler of Vernon township, is the third man claimed by some, and with perhaps equal evidence, to have been the first settler in Clinton county. Judge Harlan's account of him states that he bought land in the Archibald Campbell survey, No. 2250, early in 1798, and arranged to move upon it, his sons to go at once. One son, Aaron, was married, in April, 1798, in Frederick county, Virginia, and, with his wife, brother John and family, and their father and mother, started west, arriving at due time at Bedle's Station, in Warren county, Ohio. The Judge then states that they could not then find the land which had been purchased, nor a surveyor who could show it to them. The Judge places their arrival in this county in 1801, or later, giving reasons for his conclusions, which appear in another place. Cyrus L. Sewell made statements founded on what seems to be conclusive evidence showing that the Sewell families settled here in 1799, and that a division of the land was made in 1801.

TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS.

The settlements of the townships of Clinton county were made in the following order:

Clark Township.—The first settler was Thomas Johns, who located three miles southeast of Martinsville, on the east fork of the Little Miami. The date of his arrival is not known, but it must have been as early as 1800, or in the first part of 1801, as Isaac Miller, Joseph McKibben and Gideon McKibben all arrived in the latter year, and Mr. Johns had preceded them.

Union Township.—Timothy Bennett is credited with being the first to locate a home within the limits of what is now Union township, having settled east of the site of Wilmington in the month of March, 1801. No other family arrived for over two years, or until the fall of 1803, when George Haworth became the second settler in the township.

Chester Township.—The first actual settler in this township was Caleb Lucas, originally from New Jersey, and later a resident of Kentucky, who located here in 1802. Asa Jenkins had arrived in 1799 and George Mann in March, 1801, but, although both men owned land in Chester township, their dwellings were across the line in Greene county. They subsequently moved to Chester. The first brick house in Clinton county was built near Oakland, in Chester township, in 1807 by James Birdsall, and was standing as late as 1890. The bricks in its walls were manufactured on the place, by Mr. Birdsall, and it can readily be imagined the task in that day was not an easy one.

Liberty Township.—Stephen Mendenhall, a native of Tennessee, settled on Dutch

creek in the spring of 1803, and was the first to erect his cabin in what is now Liberty township.

Wayne, Richland and Washington Townships.—These three townships were all settled in 1803. John Jackson, a native of Pennsylvania, located in Wayne in the spring of that year. Sometime during the year, Absalom and Samuel Reed, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, took up their abode in Richland township, while Isaac Wilson, from Virginia, settled on Colonel Carrington's survey, in Washington township, before the close of the year. Jonas Seaman and a man named Armstrong arrived soon after, and in 1805 opened, upon the present site of Cuba, the first house for the public entertainment in the township, and one of the earliest in the county, probably Morgan Van Meter's, in Greene township, being the only one to antedate it, if Armstrong's was not opened first.

Adams Township.—The first settler in this portion of the county was Samuel Lee, who came in 1804 and made his home near the present site of Springfield meeting house.

Jefferson Township.—This township was settled considerably later. The first cabin within its limits was built by Samuel Jackson, about 1812. Mr. Jackson came from Tennessee, and was a noted hunter. It is recorded that, during his life time, he killed two panthers, three hundred and sixty deer and eighty bears. Joseph Hockett built the first hewed-log house in this township, but it is unfortunate that no date can be given.

Marion Township.—The territory which latest received the attention of settlers in Clinton county is included in what is now Marion township. According to the statements of Squire J. W. Rice, who was the township historian, the first settlement was made in 1814, by Jonathan Baldwin, a native on Monongalia county, Virginia, who had located in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1804, and in Warren county in 1806. He served under General Harrison in the War of 1812.

SOCIAL PARTY AT HOME OF EPHRAIM KIBBY, WILMINGTON, OHIO, DEC. 12, 1869.

Sarah Haworth, born in Wayne Co., Ga., July 7, 1802.
George D. Haworth, born in Greene Co., Tenn., May 29, 1797.
Samuel W. Frazer, born in Augusta Co., Va., Aug. 15, 1805.
Nancy Frazer, born in Hampshire Co., Va., April 11, 1808.
Henry Kline, born in Hampshire Co., Va., Dec. 4, 1801.
Sarah Kline, born in Kentucky, June, 1807.
Justice Taylor, born in Hampshire Co., Mass., April 8, 1808.
Cynthia Taylor, born in Hampshire Co., Mass., May 9, 1811.
Samuel Cromwell, born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1793.
Eber Patrick, born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1797.
Eli McGregor, born in Berkeley Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1798.
William Pyle, born in Chatham Co., N. C., March 11, 1788.
Matilda Foland, born in Miami Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1807.
Sally Palmer, born in Sterling Co., Conn., April, 1797.
Richard Pierce, born in Wilmington, Del., May, 1783.
Mary Pierce, born in Fayette Co., Penn., Sept. 12, 1787.
Mary Collett, born in Loudoun Co., Va., Dec. 11, 1789.
Nelly Wilson, born in Scott Co., Ky., Sept. 22, 1800.
Elizabeth Shepherd, born in Monongahela Co., Penn., June 14, 1792.
Sarah Livsey, born in Chester Co., Penn., Sept. 3, 1792.
Sarah Cromwell, born in Little Falls, N. J., Aug. 25, 1796.
Delilah Patrick, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1802.
Maria McGregor, born in Hendricks Co., Va., May, 1799.
Lydia Pyle, born in Duchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1806.
Caroline Harlan.
R. B. Harlan.
Eliza Marble, born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1809.
Jesse Doan, born in Chatham Co., N. C., July 8, 1796.
David Marble, born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1806.
Daniel Jones, born in Chatham Co., N. C., March 12, 1797.
Virgil M. Diboll, born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1791.
Tamson Kibby, born in Highland Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1822.

William Hale, born in Randolph County, N. C., Sept. 2, 1790.
Dr. Joseph H. Sparks, born in Newberry Dis., S. C., July 10, 1790.
Lucinda Hadley, born in Highland Co., Ohio, Dec. 26, 1811.
Dr. Amos T. Davis, born in Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1803.
Robert Way, born in York Co., Penn., July 17, 1788.
Samuel H. Hale, born in Randolph Co., N. C., Feb. 14, 1787.
Mary Hale, born in Randolph Co., N. C., Dec. 27, 1797.
Rebecca Doan, born in Frederick Co., Va., April 1, 1799.
Elizabeth Kelly, born in Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 15, 1802.
Elizabeth Jones, born in Clairborn Co., Tenn., June 6, 1796.
Margaret Truesdell, born in Fishkill Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1795.
Ephraim Kibby, born in Columbia, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1795.
Maria Hale, born in Duchess Co., N. Y., March 3, 1797.
Abi Sparks, born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1808.
Jacob Hadley, born in Chatham Co., N. C., March 3, 1801.
Rhoda C. Morris, born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1799.

CHAPTER VI.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION.

EARLY ROADS OF THE COUNTY.

The first roads in Clinton county, as in every other county in the Middle West, were the Indian trails. These trails were narrow and well-worn, owing to the fact that the country was densely wooded and the making of new roads in the pioneer times was no easy task. There were also the trails and traces left by the expeditions which passed through this region against the hostile tribes of the Miamis on Mad river. The roads, which wound promiscuously through the country, were nothing more than neighborhood roads and would go from one house to another with no regularity.

Later, when surveys were made and the roads laid out on some definite system and the routes fixed, these pioneers, who had previously found the track running past their door, found that they were some distance from the road. As the county became more fixed and the boundaries determined, the zigzag paths were partially straightened and new building sites were consequently chosen nearer the line of highway. The most prominent localities, which in that day were the taverns, mills, etc., around which clustered a small settlement, were sure to be accommodated by a public road.

The first commissioners found on taking up their duties, in 1810, that the greater part of their labors consisted in laying out new roads and definitely establishing the ones which had been previously laid out. The early commissioners' records are filled with petitions, reports and orders on road matters. These early records will give the best history of the laying out of the roads which can possibly be taken. They follow and are partial duplicates of the records:

"The road from Wilmington to Lebanon was laid out by Daniel Cushing and Robert Eachus, under the act entitled, 'An act making further appropriation of the three per cent. fund, etc,' passed February 20, 1812." (This record was taken from the first volume of the commissioners' record, page 57.)

"The road commencing near Absalom Haworth's house, and running to Daniel Nordyke's, was laid out by John Wright's field, thence to Samuel Cox's mill, on Cowan's creek, thence by Daniel Bailey's and John Routh's farm to Daniel Nordyke's farm."

"The road Unthank's mill to Wilmington: Viewers, Thomas Babb, Sr., Stephen Mendenhall; John Woolman, surveyor; length of road, from mill to the south end of South street, seven miles and one hundred and eighty poles. Established June 7, 1815."

"From Highland county line, near Richard Barnard's, through Centerville, to intersect the Urbana road, two hundred poles south of James Gillespie's tavern. Established October 22, 1817. Viewers, John Wright, Leonard Morris and Joel Matthews; Hiram Madden, surveyor. Distance, seven miles and two hundred and eight poles."

"The Kenton Trace—This trace commenced on the bank of the Ohio river, opposite Maysville, and terminated at Urbana, Ohio. It was laid out by Gen. Simon Kenton, and passed through Williamsburg, New Market, Morgantown (by where Job R. Haynes now lives), crossing the prairie near where Thomas Stitt settled and lived, down the edge of the prairie, through the woods, for some distance, crossing the road leading from Wilmington to Washington, east of the bridge over Anderson's fork, where the Perkinses, father and son, had in former times a pottery on the road, and crossing the route of the present Urbana road at a point near the residence of William H. Polk." C. P. Gallaher, Esq., on July 27, 1877, said that when a boy he traveled this trace from the

present Reesville to Morgantown, and passed the residence of John S. Frazer, a Quaker school master, from near Lebanon, whose school he had formerly attended.

Prairie Road—"The petition for this road was presented to the commissioners on June 3, 1816. Its beginning was at the end of a street near the northeast corner of the town of Wilmington, thence to run the nearest and best way to Gideon Edwards' lane; thence through the said lane and the nearest and best way to the 'lick' above the dwelling house of the elder Mr. Haws; thence on the nearest and best way to the prairie, to strike a line between the lands of Thomas Hinkinson, Esq., and John Coulter, and thence to run with the said line and intersect the Urbana road on the north of Kamoth Hawkins." The fourth mile tree was at the ford between the 'lick' and the Haws; the eighth mile tree was between Hinkson and Coulter. Total length of the road, nine miles and two hundred and eleven poles. The road was established June 14, 1816.

The road from Hillsboro to Waynesville via Cox mill and Wilmington: "At the meeting of the commissioners, September 3, 1810, present, George McManis and Henry Babb, a petition was presented by Walter Armstrong and others for a road leading in the following manner, to wit: At a road that runs from Hillsboro in a direction to Walter Armstrong's tavern on the College township road, and to continue on to said Armstrong's; from thence to John Cox's mill; thence to the seat of justice of Clinton county; Joseph Doan, William Adams and Daniel Moon, viewers; Peter Burr, Esq, surveyor. Return to be made the first Monday of December, 1810."

Road from Van Meter's to Waynesville—"Meeting of county commissioners; present, George McManis, James Birdsall and Henry Rabb. The petition of William Dakin and others for an alteration of the state road, leading from Van Meter's through Waynesville, was read. James Birdsall and Henry Cox bound for the expense on conditions an alteration between Cæsar's creek and the town of Oakland is thought improper by Benjamin Farquhar, Robert Eachus and Jacob Hale, who are appointed as viewers of the same. To make report on the third Monday of September, 1810; Joel Wright, surveyor. The viewers report that a certain alteration in said road between the town of Oakland and Cæsar's creek would be of public utility; the same is hereby established as a public highway, and all that part of the former state road between the two points, as surveyed by Joel Wright, is hereby declared void and useless."

"From Preserved Dakin's to the east end of James Dakin's improvements on the Waynesville road, and William Dakin's, to intersect the Bullskin road, at Anderson's fork (now Burlington): Viewers, Jacob Hale, Benjamin Farquhar and Job Jeffries. Established June 7, 1815. Nathan Linton, surveyor. Length of road, six miles and one hundred and sixty-six poles."

"Drake's Path—Van Meter's Trace—June 2, 1818. Present, Joseph Roberts and Samuel Ruble. A petition for a new road was this day presented and read as follows: Beginning at the Clermont county line, at or near where Drake's path crosses the same line, running thence on a northeast course into the Van Meter trace, where a new road has been cut out. From Jonathan Baldwin's to said trace, running near or through said Baldwin's lane; thence to Isaac Burrough's, Warren, for the purpose of meeting a county road, laid out from Lebanon to the Xenia state road. Viewers appointed, Elijah Burge, William Johns and Freeman Smalley. Nathan Linton, surveyor. Place appointed for meeting, the house of David Burrough's, on July 2, 1818. A survey of the above road was returned to the commissioners July 8, 1818."

"From the center of Paris (now Cuba) and running the nearest and best way to the east fork of Todd's fork, at or near David Wright's; thence the nearest and best way to the head of the West fork of Todd's to or near John Starr's; thence to the county line to where the county line crosses the head of Sycamore, to meet the county road from Williamsburg to Wilmington. Established October 7, 1818. William Johns, David Wright and Thomas Johns, viewers. Surveyor, N. Linton."

"From the Center meeting house, thence through to Richard Fallis's mill, as far as Benjamin Farquhar's lane, by Eli Maden's, Jacob Hale's, Joshua Nickerson's, near John Haden's mill, to intersect the road leading down Todd's fork, near William Harvey's, Viewers, Joseph Roberts, George Richards and William Butler. Nathan Linton, surveyor. Established June 8, 1819. Length of road, six miles and eighty-seven poles."

"September 28, 1819, an alteration of road made by William Moore on his land across Lee's creek, for the convenience of his farm. The old road is one hundred and twenty-seven poles, five feet and six inches in a through line. The new route is one hundred and thirty-seven poles. But said Moore agrees to make a road across the swamp of two rods and six feet of a hollow bridge, and cut a ditch through the swamp into the creek. He is given permission to turn the new road as proposed and have the old road vacated. Viewers, John Allen, Esq., Thomas Autrim and Solomon Sharp."

"April 11, 1820, a road established beginning at the road from Wilmington to Paris (now Cuba), at John Shield's mill; thence to Joshua Moore's mill, and thence past Lytle's Creek meeting house and crossing the Lebanon state road to Richard Fallis's mill. Length of road, five miles and three hundred and ten poles. Viewers, Robert Eachus, Mahlon Haworth and John Lewis."

The Urbana road was probably laid out before Clinton county was organized and the following note probably refers to a re-survey. This was taken from commissioners' record 2, 1, 179: "This road was run by Nathan Linton, surveyor, under the direction of James Gallaher, Thomas Howe and James Sherman, about the last of September or the first of October, 1820, and found that part which runs through Clinton county to be thirteen miles and two hundred and eighteen poles."

"State road from Wilmington through Clarksburg to the road through Cincinnati through Montgomery county. Surveyed by Nathan Linton, August 18, 1820, under the direction of Samuel Wilson, state road commissioner; begins at the center stone; total distance, ten miles and one hundred and fifty-seven poles, two poles of which are in Warren county."

"From David McMillan's barn by Enoch Wickersham's, by Nathan Scholey's barn on the left side, passing the lane between Samuel Stanton and Nathan Hines and crossing Dutch creek to a stone corner to Nathan Hines and Dr. John Greer; thence with Greer and Hur Hodgson's line, and passing through Greer's northeast corner to Hur Hodgson's northeast corner, crossing the Xenia road, passing Daniel Bailey's corner; thence through the lane between Daniel Bailey and Thomas Dillon to Amos Hodgson's corner, through Ezekiel Frazer's land, passing his house (and six-mile tree); passing Robert Lomax's house, on the south to Richard Lyon's corner, passing the three-mile tree to Adam Rynard's land, thence through his lane, passing the eight-mile tree, Isaac Johnson's well, thence to the Wilmington road five poles east of the five-mile tree. Total distance, eight miles and one hundred and forty-seven poles. Viewers, Joseph Smith, Joseph Doan and William Walker. Established December 3, 1822. Surveyor, Nathan Linton."

"From the east end of Martinsville to the College township road, through John Moon's lane; distance, two and one-half miles and eighteen poles. Viewers, Henry Cowgill, Asa Brown and Amos Wright; Robert Grant, surveyor."

Snow Hill to Locust Pond—"Begins at Charles Harris', thence with the College township road to the line between Lewis Giblet and said Harris; thence to Centerville (six miles and sixty poles from Snow Hill); thence to Locust Pond, four miles and one hundred and forty poles. Whole distance, ten miles and two hundred poles. Viewers, Paul Huls, Joseph Rulan and Samuel Harvey. Hiram Madden, surveyor. Established June 7, 1825."

"Road from Wilmington to Dayton, by an act passed at the session of 1835, was laid out by Caleb Lucas, John Shelby and David W. Brown."

"From Wilmington to Burlington. Distance, as shown by surveyor's plat and field

notes, thirty miles and two hundred and sixty-eight and three-quarter poles. Distance through Clinton county is twelve miles and one hundred and five poles; through Greene county, ten miles and two hundred and eight poles; around Montgomery county, seventeen miles and two hundred and fifteen poles."

The College township road, so often mentioned, was established by the Legislature, February 18, 1804, passing from Chillicothe through Lebanon to Oxford. A route was determined on the same day for a road passing from Chillicothe through Hopkinsville and Montgomery to Cincinnati, and the first appropriation made for laying out these roads. They follow the same route, viz., from Chillicothe to a point in Clinton county west of Cuba, and about a mile and a half southeast of Clarksville, where they diverge, the College township road running via Smalley's and Ft. Ancient to Lebanon, and the Montgomery road passing south of it to Miranda's and Hopkinsville, crossing Todd's fork below Smalley's at the Cres farm.

In the case of Hallam vs. Adams, James Curtis, a witness, speaks of a trace from the Troxel, passing near where William Figgins lived and going up the Long Arm prairie into the Main prairie, between the Woods pond and Locust pond, and, crossing the prairie there, went on the direction of a cabin called Jackson's cabin on the big ranch.

The following is taken from an almanac of 1818: Cincinnati via Lebanon to Chillicothe: Reading, ten miles; Price, eight miles; Lebanon, fourteen miles; Rue's (Little Miami), six miles; Armstrong's, eleven miles; Van Meter's, thirteen miles; Clifton, thirteen miles; Greenfield, nine miles; Davis, five miles; Wiley, seven miles; Roger five miles; Chillicothe, ten miles.

TURNPIKES, PLANK ROADS AND EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 22, 1837, the Goshen, Wilmington & Columbus Turnpike Company was incorporated, the Clinton county members being John Hadley, Eli Hale, Nathan Linton, Isaiah Morris, David Stratton, Lawrence Fitzhugh and Joseph Reed. The building of this turnpike had been commenced some years earlier and completed from Goshen to Cincinnati. In the spring of 1838 the work as far as Wilmington was under contract. The work was carried on principally by parties living along the route of this road. In 1840 the pike was completed and opened for public use. The cost of this turnpike was estimated at four thousand dollars per mile. The same company which finished this turnpike also graded and bridged the road between Wilmington and Sabina and, in the spring of 1850, sought to convert this into a plank road, but the project was unsuccessful. This was the largest incorporated turnpike company in the county, although there had been earlier ones formed and many were chartered after this time.

In 1823 the state Legislature authorized the building of a state road from Wilmington to Cincinnati, and another act of a similar nature was passed in 1835. All corporations had to be granted a charter by the state Legislature and, by referring to the laws of Ohio, the following turnpike companies, with portions of their lines in Clinton county, were incorporated in the years given below: Goshen, Martinsville & Leesburg, 1832; Clarksville, Cuba, Snow Hill, New Lexington & Leesburg, 1838; Wilmington, Jamestown & South Charleston, 1838; Wilmington & London, 1838; Waynesville & Wilmington, 1838; Dayton & Wilmington, 1839; Xenia & Wilmington, February 6, 1846; Circleville and the Port William, New Burlington & Adelphi, February 25, 1848.

In 1844 the Legislature passed an act for the establishment of free turnpikes and this brought about the formation, the following year, of a number of plank road companies. A later act, which applied to plank road companies, is given below. This was passed March 20, 1849, and the extract is from section one of the said act: "That any company heretofore incorporated in this state for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road may construct said road, or any part thereof, by covering the same with plank not

less than two and one-half inches thick, of sufficient width for the accommodation of teams, and in a good and substantial manner, instead of covering the same with gravel: Provided, no company shall take any timber without the consent of the owner or owners thereof." Subsequent acts fully defined the powers and privileges of plank road companies.

By reference to the acts of the state of Ohio it is found that the following plank road companies were chartered by the Legislature in the years given below and having members and portions of their lines in Clinton county Goshen, Blanchester & Martinsville, 1844; Leesburg & Blanchester, session of 1850-51; New Lexington & Wilmington, session of 1850-51; Mount Pleasant & Martinsville, session of 1850-51; Blanchester & Wilmington, session of 1850-51; Martinsville, Westboro & Woodville, session of 1850-51; Port William & Wilmington, session of 1850-51. By glancing over this list, it is seen that the 'craze' struck the people in 1850 and evidently the Legislature of that year had their hands full in taking care of the petitioners for plank road charters. None of the above incorporated roads were ever laid out and but one plank road was ever built in the county. So the material improvements which plank roads did Clinton county was wholly on paper and not suitable to travel over.

On February 16, 1850, a meeting was held at Harveysburg, Warren county, to make arrangements for the organization of a company to construct a turnpike road from Waynesville to Wilmington, via Harveysburg. This road was to connect with the Little Miami railroad at Harveysburg. The Legislature, in the session of 1838-39 had granted the original charter to this company, but a definite organization had never been made. On April 1, 1850, subscription books were opened at Wilmington, Harveysburg and Waynesville for the sale of stock in this company.

The commissioners who had this matter in charge were from the three towns. Nathan Linton, of Clinton county, representing Wilmington. A. Brook was appointed secretary for the corporation. As early as April 2, of that year, a daily line of omnibuses was running over the road, and a short time later a new coach was put on and a daily mail carried. The headquarters of the omnibus line were located at Wilmington at the Buckeye House and E. Flood was appointed the agent for the line. Jacob Strickle, who lived on South street, was the proprietor. The fare from Wilmington to Waynesville was fifty cents. The stockholders of the road met on April 27, 1850, at Harveysburg to elect directors. The name of the company was then changed to the Waynesville & Wilmington Turnpike and Plank Road Company. Late in the fall of 1852 the road was completed as far as Wilmington and, of this distance, about seven miles was planked, two miles between Wilmington and Todd's fork and five miles between Dutch creek and Waynesville. This was the only plank road ever constructed in Clinton county. Some time later the whole route was covered with gravel and converted into an excellent turnpike. Toll was taken over this road as late as the spring of 1881. The last name of the company was the Waynesville & Wilmington Turnpike Company and Cyrus Linton was on the board of directors from 1857 until the company was dissolved.

The first free turnpikes, or macadamized roads, as they are now called, did not make their appearance until the middle of the fifties. At its session of 1853-54, the Ohio Legislature enacted a free turnpike or road improvement law. This act provided that, on the petition of three-fourths of all the resident landholders on each side of any state or county road, and within one mile of said road, to the auditor, his duty shall be to assess, in addition to the regular taxes, four mills to the dollar on all lands within a mile of the road, and on all personal property held in said boundaries by both freeholders and personal property holders. Said tax was to be applied to improving said road. The first action taken by the citizens of Clinton county to secure an improvement on the county roads was in May, 1859. George Sanders and J. S. Leaming undertook, under this law, to secure a free pike from Wilmington to the Washington line, about a mile south

of Burtonville, along the line of the Wilmington and Martinsville road. The petition was presented with sixty-one signers. Jeff Hildebrant was employed as surveyor, Charles Jones was employed as flagman, Benjamin F. and Abner Lewis, chainmen, and in a few days the survey was made and the report, with the necessary calculations, returned to Auditor William Greer.

This project proved a failure through some unforeseen wire-pulling and the shortsightedness of some of the landholders along the proposed line, who preferred to travel in mud rather than pay for a pike along their property. The promoters were left to bear the cost of the undertaking, which amounted to forty-nine dollars. A failure quite often only proves a spur to incite men to further endeavors in their work. And this road failure, as contrasted to the first railroad venture, only served as an awakening to the citizens of the county in their need for better roads and internal improvements.

Many laws have been passed since that time which tends to make it easier to get free roads, and at present only a majority of freeholders interested in the road are required to sign the petition. As a result, free turnpikes are numerous and the condition of the roads in the county is in an excellent state.

RAILROADS.

The early citizens of Clinton county were among the first to realize the advantages and benefits to be gained by securing a railroad through the county. This desire for transportation and communication with the markets of the larger cities was a stimulus for securing one of the first roads through this section of the state.

A meeting was held at the court house in Wilmington on June 30, 1827, for the purpose of making arrangements to act with the citizens of Chillicothe, where a meeting had already been held, to induce the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to extend its line west of the Ohio river to some suitable terminus on the Great Miami. This project in itself did not meet with immediate results as far as bringing the desired railroad through the county, but the seed was sown and the citizens were not to be discouraged in their attempt. The proposition was always uppermost in the minds of the citizens and finally their efforts were crowned with success.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD.

Hon. R. B. Harlan, who was the representative in the lower house of the Legislature in 1850, introduced a bill in December of that year asking for a charter for the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad. The bill passed and the charter was granted on February 4, 1851. The name of Wilmington was inserted out of respect to the county in which the bill originated. The aspirations of the promoters of this road was that it would be come a great trunk line, but the great mistake was made of connecting it with the Little Miami road at Morrow and running its trains over the tracks of that line from Morrow to Cincinnati, instead of building a separate and individual road. This interfered to a great extent with the success of the new road, which would have proved a better venture if its own tracks had extended to Cincinnati. The first surveys were made from Morrow to Lancaster, a distance of ninety miles, in November, 1850. The estimates were made and the contract let for building that part of the road to A. DeGaff.

At an election held in Clinton county it was voted that the county subscribe two hundred thousand dollars towards the construction of this railroad. Active work was first begun in December, 1851. In the November 26, 1852, issue of the *Clinton Republican*, it was stated that over two thousand tons of iron for this road had reached New Orleans, to be forwarded at once to Cincinnati, and the laying of the track was to begin as soon the following spring as the weather would permit. It was the expectations of the citizens of Wilmington that the road would be finished and trains of cars running by June 1, 1853. But the work on laying the track was not begun until the latter part

of March and, on account of numerous difficult places which detained the work, it was not finished to Wilmington until in August. On the 11th day of that month, 1853, a massive celebration was held at Wilmington in honor of the event. It was estimated that the crowd numbered from ten to fifteen thousand people, and a general gala day was held. An old-time barbecue marked the zenith of the day's entertainment, in which five oxen and a number of sheep were served; the table which was erected to accommodate the crowd was in the form of a square and was one thousand two hundred feet long The train which bore the last of the visitors left at three-thirty P. M. and by six o'clock all was quiet again in the little village.

On August 15, 1853, trains began running regularly between Cincinnati and Wilmington, one a day each way. The fare between the points was one dollar and sixty cents. The road was completed to Washington C. H., Fayette county, November 24, 1853, and the company began to run its trains to that point, forty-one and one-half miles to Morrow, and seventy-seven and one-half miles from Cincinnati. The road was finished to Lancaster in 1854 and the same year the contract was let for building the part between Lancaster and Zanesville. This part of the road was not finished until late in 1855, but by 1856 trains were running uninterruptedly over the entire length of the road.

The first president of the road was Franklin Corwin, who served from 1851 to 1856 and was succeeded in July of the latter year by Erasmus Gest, who acted in the capacity of president and superintendent. The road was not a paying proposition, as seen by the report given out in March, 1857, which was as follows: Receipts, $472,899.04; expenditures, $492,508.81. The company thus sustained a loss of $20,000, besides the depreciation in the value of the property. In consequence of the loss to the stockholders, Mr. Gest was appointed receiver, in 1856, holding the position for twenty-six months, during which time a balance of over eighty thousand dollars was placed to the credit of the company and subsequently invested in rolling stock and improvements. Mr. Gest was succeeded, May 1, 1859, by Col. William Key Bond, who had charge of the affairs of the road for four and one-half years. The affairs of the company were again in bad financial straits and, in October, 1863, the road was sold at auction and purchased by Charles Moran, of New York, in trust for the original mortgage holders. In March of the following year the stock of the company was transferred by Mr. Bond to a reorganized company, which was composed entirely of original stockholders and creditors. This new company was organized upon a capitalized or reduced basis. Mr. Gest was again elected president and the business of the company began to flourish as before. The annual surplus reached forty thousand dollars. At this time the name of the road was changed to the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Company.

Again the condition of the company began to run in narrow financial straits and subsequently the road, with all its franchises, real estate, machine shops, depot buildings and rolling stock, was sold at auction, December 1, 1869, at the door of the court house in Cincinnati. Judge Thomas L. Jewett, who was then president of the Pennsylvania Central Company, purchased the entire holdings for one million four thousand dollars. The road later, on May 1, 1873, passed by lease into the hands of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, by which road it is still operated under the name of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Company, as originally organized, March 8, 1845, was chartered under the name of the Belpre & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The act of the charter authorized the stockholders to build a road from a point opposite Petersburg, Virginia, to Harmar, in Washington county, Ohio, as a majority of the commissioners should determine; thence by the most practical route up the Hocking valley by way of Athens and Chillicothe, to come point on the Little Miami railroad between Plainville,

Hamilton county, and the mouth of O'Bannon creek, in Clermont county. This act was amended in March, 1850, and the company was authorized to build its road to any point so as to connect with any railroad or other improvement constructed to the Ohio river on the Virginia side; and a subsequent amendment, in the following year, authorized its completion to Cincinnati, with the privilege of connecting or crossing the Little Miami or any other railroad.

The name of the road was changed in March, 1851, and it was known as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Active work was begun in the spring of 1851, and the line was opened from Harmar to Loveland, Clermont county, a distance of one hundred and seventy-three miles, in 1857. Like many other roads of this early date, the stockholders found that with the completion of the line their resources were exhausted and they had no reserve on which to operate the road; consequently, it was placed in the hands of a receiver, who operated it until February 25, 1860, when, in May, the trustees of the road purchased the stock for the benefit of the stockholders. It continued to be operated by the trustees until August, 1860, when it was transferred by them to the reorganized company, which was known as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company. The extension from Loveland to Cincinnati, a distance of twenty-four miles, was begun by the newly re-organized company in 1864, and was completed to a point six miles from Cincinnati in February, 1866. From there to Cincinnati this road used the tracks of the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. Later the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company took over this road through a lease and it is operated under that name at present.

The Hillsboro & Cincinnati Railroad runs through the southern part of Clinton county and parallels the Baltimore & Ohio, Marietta & Cincinnati line, from Midland to Blanchester, where it makes a junction with that road. It is interesting to note that this was the first railroad built in Clinton county. It was completed from Loveland to Hillsboro in 1852. This road is also operated by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad through a lease.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RAILROAD.

This railroad runs through Liberty and into Chester township. An agitation for the construction of this line was first begun in December, 1875, when a meeting was held in Port William and the plan of building a narrow-gauge railroad from Waynesville, connecting there with the Miami Valley Railway, to Jeffersonville, and ultimately to Columbus, was presented by J. F. Ely, of Washington Court House.

The incorporators, J. F. Ely, Ethan Allen, J. M. Hussey, James Ellis and Doctor Marshall, immediately procured a charter and the proposed road was incorporated as the Waynesville, Port William & Jeffersonville Railroad. After a sufficient amount of stock was raised, an organization was effected in March, 1876. Meetings were held along the intended route and stock raised to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars.

This road extended as far west as the Miami Valley railroad, a short distance below Roxana. Trains were run over this, the main line, for only a short time and then, either because of the condition of the track or the cramped condition of the stockholders, it was abandoned. A short time later a spur or feeder was begun. This branched off at McKay's Station and was to run southwest through Chester township and into Warren county. The grade was made as far west as Harveysburg, but rails were never laid any farther west than through Kingman. Later the rails that were laid west of Kingman, a mile in all, were taken up and the grade west through Harveysburg was abandoned. The old main line, or that part of it from McKay's Station through New Burlington and west, was abandoned and the rails taken up. The right of way was soon fenced in and only a few of the older settlers can ever remember seeing a train on this part of the road. That part from Port William to Kingman was made a standard gauge and is the road as we see it at the present time.

This road is now under the charge of the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Com-

pany through a lease, but the traffic at present is very light and evidently the owners are awaiting an opportunity to make a junction with some other road.

PROPOSED ROADS.

There have been quite a number of railroads proposed in Clinton county and some even went so far as to sell a large amount of stock, but, for some unforeseen reason failed to materialize. The Ripley, Wilmington & Dayton Railroad Company was such a venture. The following men, as incorporators, M. M. Murphy and W. D. Young, of Ripley; Dr. L. B. Miles, of Georgetown; J. Fite, of New Hope; L. S. Vance, of Mount Orab, all of Brown county; A. T. Moon, of Highland county; D. Gould, of Martinsville; L. M. Moore, Cyrus Linton and J. W. Denver, of Wilmington; and S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati, chartered this road in the spring of 1878. The capital stock of the company was placed at two hundred thousand dollars and Gen. J. W. Denver, of Wilmington, was chosen as the first president.

The road as originally planned was to run from Ripley to Dayton, via Wilmington. In the spring of 1878 the survey was made to Wilmington by Lawrence Woolson, of Cincinnati, but has extended no farther. No work has been done on this road, although the organization existed as late as 1882. The officers of the company in 1882 were as follow: G. F. Early, president; Cyrus Linton, vice-president; E. C. Betts, secretary; Harley F. Walker, treasurer; Frank Moore, S. Q. Fulton, John Outcalt and Cyrus Linton, of Wilmington; William Turner, John Turner and Henry Walker, of Martinsville; Alva Moon, of Mount Orab; Judge Louden, of Georgetown, and G. F. Early and Ephraim Flougher, of Ripley, directors.

In 1879 this same company was granted a charter to construct a branch from Aberdeen to a point on the main line near Buford, Highland county. The officers of this branch company were Jeff Hildebrant, president, and Cyrus Linton, vice-president.

Another proposed railroad which failed to materialize was the Southern Ohio Railway Company. Certain capitalists of the East proposed, in the fall of 1871, to build a railroad that was to extend from the Ohio river at Huntington to Dayton. This road was to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at Huntington and give it an outlet over the tracks of that line. Colonel Trimble was the first president of this road and he proposed, on the part of the incorporators, to equip the road and advance the capital for its completion if the people along the line of the said road would raise eight hundred thousand dollars.

The first meeting in the interest of this enterprise in Chester township was held at the Methodist Episcopal church in New Burlington on the evening of November 21, 1871. At that meeting Peter Harrison was made temporary president and H. G. Cartwright, secretary. A committee of twelve was appointed to solicit stock and secure a right of way. This committee met at the store of John Grant on the evening of November 23 and organized by electing Samuel Lamar permanent chairman and A. H. Harlan, permanent secretary. Allen Linton presented a set of papers setting forth the conditions on which the people of Chester township would subscribe stock. On the motion of John Grant, these articles were adopted and have been copied verbatim: "We whose names are here unto subscribed do severally agree with and promise to the Southern Ohio Railway to take and pay for the number of shares of the stock of said company set opposite our names, of the value of $50 each, payable in installments on the total sum subscribed by each of us, as may hereinafter be required by the board of directors of said road: provided—first, that the aforementioned road will pass from Hillsboro to Dayton via Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, crossing Cæsar's creek in said county near the village of New Burlington, Ohio; that enough stock be taken to complete said road in accordance with the proposition of C. P. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Rail-

road Company; and provided further, that the amount subscribed by us be expended on the line between Wilmington and Dayton."

The interest at this meeting was great and forty-two shares of stock was subscribed, which amounted to two thousand one hundred dollars. These meetings for the sale of this stock were held every week and the enthusiasm often ran high. The meetings were well attended and thrilling speeches were made. The minutes of the meeting of December 5, 1871, are here copied: "Meeting called to order by secretary—the chairman not present. On motion of John Grant, Allen Binganon was asked to preside Members present: John Grant, Jesse Spray, Jr., Henry Hurley and George Mann. There not being a quorum present of the committee, the evening was spent in speeches. On the motion of John Grant, duly seconded, George Mann and Hurley were asked to address the committee, which parties agreed to, provided Mr. Grant would make the first one. The latter gentleman, being then called, arose and delivered a very neat little speech, setting forth the many inducements that were calling out the support of the people in this railroad enterprise. He was followed by George Mann, who arose only to excuse himself, and to insist upon Mr. Hurley addressing the committee. Mr. Hurley then addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing plainly the benefits to be derived from public improvements."

The last meeting held by the committee was on the evening of December 26, 1871, and the minutes as recorded are as follows: "Committee met at the store of John Grant; Samuel Lamar in the chair. The meeting was called to order, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted. The meeting was largely attended, owing to an appointment made at a former meeting by James Swindler, Esq., to be present and address the committee on the railroad question. The speaker failed to come to time. Not much was done at this meeting, but, by hard work and perseverance, it was not altogether a failure, and the receipts of the evening were one share."

The list of the largest subscribers is given, with the number of shares which each subscribed: Samuel Lamar, twenty-two shares; G. E. and N. B. Stingley, ten shares; G. E. Stingley, ten shares; John Grant, twelve shares; Jesse Spray, twelve shares; Henry Spray, ten shares; William Hurley, nine shares; Solomon Huffman, Sr., ten shares; George Mills, ten shares; Levi D. Shambaugh, nine shares; Jacob S. Peterson, six shares; Jesse E. Jessup, six shares; Abram Peterson, six shares; Jonathan McKay, six shares; Archibald Peterson, six shares; John S. Lamar, five shares; Ebenezer Lucas, five shares; George W. McKay, five shares; Daniel H. McKay, five shares; M. C. McKay, five shares; John Lamar, five shares.

The people of this township subscribed to a total amount of twenty thousand dollars. The road was located, ten per cent. of the stock being paid in, but, from some unknown reason, which has not been ascertained by the historian, the enterprise failed and the money was refunded. So another failure on the part of the citizens of Clinton county to locate a railroad through this section is recorded.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The *Journal*, in its issue of February 21, 1883, set the machinery going in the agitation for the proposed railroad from Columbus to Cincinnati. This project was the work of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and it was their desire to built this road in order that a direct line from Columbus to Cincinnati might be secured. This would run from Columbus to some point on the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad, probably via Washington Court House and New Vienna, or perhaps from Blanchester to Wilmington. The location depended to a certain extent on the enthusiasm which would be shown by the citizens of the different places and the assistance which they would give the proposed line. In other words, the route was open to the towns which made the best proposition.

In the *Journal*, April 18th issue, the following head line is set in large type. "Left Again. Proposed Road to Miss Wilmington, Owing to Lack of Interest of the Citizens

of this City." Judging by the way things eventually turned out, this was a clever advertising scheme on the part of the promoters, for in this issue it set forth the possibilities which this road would have afforded the citizens of this town, but, through their lack of interest, the golden opportunity had been lost.

In the next issue of the *Journal* a lengthy article was written on the Midland line, the gist of this article being to the effect that it was not entirely too late for the citizens of Wilmington to secure this proposed line if they really wanted it and would show the proper enthusiasm.

The issue of May 9, 1883, bore these startling headlines: "$100.000 is the Price which the Midland Railroad will Cost this County." The proposition was set forth as follows: If the citizens of Clinton county would donate one hundred thousand dollars and the right of way, the proposed line would be run through this county. The route of this line would be through Sabina, Wilmington and Cuba. Previous to this, a meeting had been held at the court house and a committee appointed to meet with the stockholders of this road in an effort to come to some terms whereby the road would come through this county. R. E. Doan, John S. Savage, Madison Betts and Cyrus Linton presented the argument to this company for bringing this road through Clinton county. Colonel Yeoman made the speech for the directors. After several hours of deliberation on the part of the stockholders behind closed doors, the verdict, which was set forth in such astounding headlines by the *Journal*, was given. This money was to be divided between the three towns and townships, as follows: Wilmington and Union township, sixty thousand dollars; Sabina and Richland township, twenty-five thousand dollars; Cuba and Washington township, fifteen thousand dollars.

The proposition was accepted and a soliciting committee was appointed at an open meeting held in the court house. From this time until June 6 all the issues of the paper contain articles on the proposed line. In some of the articles the people are being urged to subscribe and pointing out the advantages. In others, the proposition is spoken of as sure to fail and the citizens who do not back the project are blamed. Hot air and the time limit are the chief lines of appeal. The issue of June 6 has this headline: "They will Run Cars on the Midland Railroad," and the list of contributors are printed. Over forty-eight thousand dollars had been subscribed and it was sure of success. In the next issue the entire proposition is rehashed and the last appeal made to the people of the county. It stated that the proposition was not altogether cinched and that at the last minute it might fail from the lack of a few hundred dollars.

The issue of June 27 allays all fears and insures the people that the road *will* come through Wilmington. The following was the contributions by townships: Wilmington and Union township, $66,441.50; Sabina and Richland township, $20,830; Cuba and Washington township, $10,118; total, $97,399.50; deficit, $2,618. This deficit was apportioned among the three townships, as follows: Wilmington and Union township, $1,560; Sabina and Richland township, $650; Cuba and Washington township, $390. The trustees who had been behind this movement went to Columbus to meet the officials of the road and deliver the report. After the report was given, the officials also asked for the right of way, in connection with the one hundred thousand dollars. This necessitated the raising of about six thousand five hundred dollars more.

But this was a small matter and the report that the Midland division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad would pass through Clinton county was met with great rejoicing. Meetings were held and the people gave vent to their feelings in all parts of the county. The stockholders arrived in Wilmington, October 3, 1883, and made a trip over the proposed route, viewing the right of way.

On October 8-9, 1883, work of grading began. The contractor arrived that day and all the paraphernalia and tools for making the cuts and fills was unloaded. The work was rushed through and it was hoped to have the road completed by July 1, 1884. The total

amount of stock subscribed at this time was one hundred and eight thousand dollars. As different parts of the road was finished, trial trains were run over that part. The first train to make the through trip over the entire route from Columbus to Cincinnati passed through Wilmington, November 13. This was a special train and carried the members of the board of trade of Columbus. Several of the citizens of Wilmington accompanied this band in their initial trip over the line. The first time card went into effect on November 16. The rails laid on this division were sixty-pound steel and there were three thousand cross ties to the mile. The hopes and dreams of the citizens had been realized and Wilmington now had the services of two roads.

HIGHWAY STATISTICS.

According to the report of E. D. Trickey, the surveyor of Clinton county, the following statistics on the roads of the county are complete up to March 1, 1915: The 835 miles of roads in the county were divided into three classes: Macadam, 121; gravel, 627; earth, 87. This total of 835 miles of roads includes the 100 miles of state roads, part of which are macadamized, the most of them being gravel. There were a total of 748 miles of improved roads, of which 99.9 was listed as inter-county highways. The main market roads total 19.2 miles: the improved state roads totaled 8 miles. The last available statistics show that the county expended $72,363 for road and bridge construction and repairs during the last year. The main market road above mentioned is the Cleveland and Cincinnati road, running through Sabina, Wilmington and Clarksville. Of its total length of 259.1 miles, there are 24 miles in Clinton county, 19.2 of which are outside of municipalities. The 8 miles of improved state highway comprises that part of the Wilmington and Xenia highway in Clinton county.

The largest and oldest bridge in the county is the covered wooden bridge over Todd's fork at Clarksville. There are approximately 5,500 bridges and culverts in the county, the longest bridge having a span of 175 feet, with a clear water way of 20 feet. At least 100 bridges, ranging from 10 to 85 feet, have been constructed during the past year. All the culverts were made of stone or concrete.

The macadamized roads of the county range from ten to fourteen feet in width, most of them being ten feet. All of the state roads so far constructed have been fourteen feet wide. The average cost of a ten-foot macadamized highway (eight-inch rolled stone or thirteen-inch traffic packed) is about $3,600 per mile; a fourteen-foot highway of similar construction costs about $5,000 per mile. All roads are let out to the lowest bidder, the county surveyor having general charge of the construction. The repairing of the roads is in charge of road superintendents, each township having from one to three such officials.

Under a law which went into effect on September 1, 1915, the supervision of the county roads was placed in charge of a county highway superintendent. The law provides that the surveyors of each county shall be such highway superintendents and prescribes their duties in detail. The county highway superintendent has from one to four superintendents in each township, who are appointed by the township trustees. This law relieves the county commissioners of all administrative duties in connection with the highways and places the burden upon the highway superintendent, who, in turn, is responsible to the state highway commissioner.

Clinton county is fortunate in having plenty of limestone for road construction, although all of the gravel has to be shipped in from outside counties. The eastern part of the county is plentifully supplied with Clinton limestone, which outcrops in all of the eastern townships. The stone in the western part of the county comes mostly from the beds of the creeks and is known as the Cincinnati group of limestone. Vernon township is the only one operating a crusher of its own, all other crushers being owned by the contractors. The county owns three ten-ton road rollers, which are used only for repair work.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

No one in this country wants or expects to see the gruesome shadow of the war-god visit this beautiful land of ours again. Yet neither North nor South would forego one tittle of the heroic savagery, of the brutal chivalry, that marked the shock of brother against brother in those never-to-be-forgotten battles of the Civil War. Yet from their bloody fields has arisen an imperishable understanding that must come when hostile members of the same stock try each other's mettle. And this is why we like to hear about it and they like to talk about it. Who is there that has not seen the gatherings in the country lanes, under the silver poplars before the village blacksmith shop, in the shade of the awnings that shelter the cove oysters and mackerel kits in front of the store. Crops are very essential affairs, and the prospects of rain must need be discussed as they foregather at the hallowed trysting places. But the conversation languishes after a while, until one pipes up: "Bill, d'ye remember so and so, and so and so?" Does Bill remember? Well, he should say, yes! And they fight it over again, until through the horned glaze in the eyes of the oldest of the old who took part there comes the light of other days, such as Byron only knew by proxy and had to tell second hand. Until finally Steve Johnson goes out in front, draws the line of attack in the dust of the village street, leads the ghostly corps in a forlorn attack, routs the enemy, lock, stock and barrel! Then they, at the call of the smith, hitch up and each wends his way back to the crops in the field, to the vegetable garden in the rear of the town home, where the pole beans are climbing high and the promise of early roastin' ears lends new vigor to aged hands, as they guide the hoe through the fast-growing grass, or whang a jimpson weed into the "kingdom come" of useless things.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Clinton county has had residents in every war that our country has waged—the War of Independence, the War of 1812, the Indian struggles, the Mexican War, the war between the North and the South and, lastly, the war with Spain. It is hard to find the names of those who saw service in the Revolutionary War, but the following were Revolutionary pensioners who became residents of Clinton county: Thomas Fugate, private, Twenty-second United States Infantry, died September 11, 1833; William Spencer, private, Virginia Continental Line; William Venard, private, Tupper's brigade; Daniel Redington, private, Massachusetts Continental Line; John Allen, private, Virginia State Troops; Jacob Beard, private, Virginia Militia; Asa Disbrow, private, Connecticut State Troops; Abraham Ellis, private, Pennsylvania State Troops; William Lloyd, private, Virginia Continental Line; Thomas Gaddis, captain and colonel, Virginia State Troops; Isaac Grant, private, Virginia Continental Line; John Hall, private, Virginia State Troops; David Harwick, private, Virginia Cavalry; Thomas Hardin, private, Delaware Militia; John Jones, private, Pennsylvania Militia; Elijah Sabin, private, New York Militia; David Shields, private, Virginia Militia; James Spencer, private, Virginia Militia; John Wollard, private, Virginia Militia; Gordon Howard, private, Pennsylvania Continental Line; Dennis O'Laughlin, private, Pennsylvania Continental Line; Alexander Strickland, private, Virginia Continental Line; Michael Wolf, private, Virginia Continental Line; Abraham Westfall, New York Continental Line; Thomas Weekly, Connecticut Line.

The claim that he had fought under Washington in the Revolutionary War and under William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812, was always made by Capt. Joseph Parrott, who was living in the county in 1840, and was then a very old man.

WAR OF 1812.

There can be no doubt that Clinton county furnished men for the Army of the Northwest under Harrison, in the second war with Great Britain, but no lists can be found giving their names. At that time the county did not have many men to send, but no doubt can be entertained that she furnished her full quota.

MEXICAN WAR.

During the war with Mexico in 1847, R. B. Harlan, of Wilmington, raised a company of volunteers, but they were not used, as the quota of the state had been filled and they were not needed. Gen. James W. Denver, at that time a volunteer from the state of Missouri, but later a resident of Wilmington, achieved distinction in the Mexican War. Throughout the period before the Civil War, militia companies were organized in Ohio. Judge Robert B. Harlan, a resident of Wilmington, rose to the rank of major-general of Ohio Militia.

CIVIL WAR.

Then came those stirring times that tried men's souls. To us, as to them, it now seems like a dream. The call to arms, with a spontaneous response in North and South, that filled the ranks with city-born and country-bred; with the sophisticated and the simple; with the innocent from the farms and the early-wise wastrels from the docks of seaport cities; the riot in the streets of Baltimore; the earlier skirmishes, followed by the heart-deadening rout from Bull Run; then a setting down to the long, grim contest, with uncertain hopes and fears, until Vicksburg fell and the historic fight at Gettysburg pointed to the beginning of the end, when the flag of a lost cause should be furled forever and one banner again float over a reunited people.

There is no more magnificent record than that of Clinton county during this struggle. The *Clinton Republican* of Friday, April 19, 1861, has the following article, headed "Popular Excitement:"

"The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter fell heavily upon the citizens on Sunday evening, as it flashed along the wires, and on Monday, when the daily papers arrived confirming the report, and bringing the President's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, the excitement became intense. Preparations were immediately commenced for erecting a national flag on the top of the court house, whilst those of our citizens who happened to be possessed of national banners, immediately unfurled them to the breeze. About one o'clock, a large flag, displaying thirty-four stars, was run up on the court house, accompanied by the cheers of the hundreds of people who lined the sidewalks and thronged the streets. A large meeting of the citizens then spontaneously assembled in the court house, which was organized by the appointment of William Fuller, Esq., chairman, and Rodney Foos, secretary. The meeting was spiritedly addressed by Messrs. William Fuller, J. Q. Smith, R. B. Harlan, A. W. Doan, I. B. Allen, Leroy Pope, A. C. Diboll, J. D. Hines and David Linton. An agreement was then presented to the meeting of volunteers to be subject to the call of the proper authorities, to march to the defense of the Union whenever and wherever called, which was signed on the spot by the following named citizens: R. B. Harlan, J. D. Hines, I. B. Allen, A. W. Doan, H. B. Crumly, C. B. Lindsey, William S. Foos, William Adams, Jesse Hines, D. C. Kearns, James D. Roak, C. H. Morgan, S. J. Reed, E. Foos, H. S. Doan; J. W. Campbell, Jonathan Doan, Jr., C. T. Atkinson, A. H. Chapman, W. J. Speers and Samuel Woodruff.

"The following names have been added since: C. M. Robinson, Michael Heck, P. A. Stamats, James B. Ireland, Samuel S. Dunham, Eli Madden, Cyrus Hunt, Eden Andrew, Albert Harvey, S. T. Darbyshire, John Pennington, Stephen G. Job, Silas Page, Franklin

Bayhan, John W. Shirey, Carey Johnson, John B. Abbott, W. B. Moore, G. P. Dunham, Elias Doan, G. D Bendel, William H. Garrett, G. D. Smith, C. P. Penn, J. Parkerson, A. Arnold, J. F. Dakin, Frank S. Wheeler, J. N. Clovin, Rockey Osborn, Michael Long, John J. Harris, Amos T. Sewell, Miles Reeder, Joseph Smith, W. N. Wilkerson, E. S. Cline, G. M. McKinsey, John Fugate, James Garrison, Thomas P. Tyrrell, Thomas M. Pugh, C. S. Outcalt, George M. Zeigler, and several others whose names we have not learned.

"*Attention, Clinton County Volunteers!* The volunteers of Clinton county will assemble in front of the court house in Wilmington today (Friday, at one o'clock P. M.) for the purpose of arranging to start to Washington on Monday next. Any suitable persons, desirous of joining the company, by attending at that time, may possibly have an opportunity to do so, but as the number is limited, it would be safer to apply before. By order of the captain. R. B. HARLAN."

At the meeting thus called, A. W. Doan was elected first lieutenant and J. D. Hines, second lieutenant. It was agreed that the non-commissioned officers should not be elected until they reached Columbus. A subscription of a thousand dollars, which was later greatly increased, was presented to the meeting for the future aid of the volunteers. By the Monday morning following the number of applicants for admission to the company were so many that there was almost enough to form two companies. At nine o'clock on that morning the ladies of Wilmington presented the company with a beautiful flag. The company left on a special train at nine-thirty o'clock for Columbus, where about sixty were dismissed owing to the great number of men offered in Ohio, and many returned home, while others joined other companies. Captain Harlan's company, as finally organized, contained about one hundred men. The following non-commissioned officers were appointed: First sergeant, Morris Harlan; second sergeant, C. B. Lindsey; third sergeant, A. H. Chapman; fourth sergeant, B. A. Hines; first corporal, J. V. Drake; second corporal, E. G. Rizer; third corporal, Hiram McKay; fourth corporal, H. S. Doan.

The following is a list of the private soldiers of this company, as shown by the original roll: P. A. Arthur, John B. Abbott, Anderson Arnold, Isaac B. Allen, C. T. Atkinson, Abraham H. Anson, John W. Bardsley, George D. Bendel, John J. Barlow, John Brehlman, John Briant, Andrew J. Brown, Henry C. Brown, John C. Cline, Ephraim S. Cline, Harvey F. Conklin, Martin V. Crossen, James Crossen, Burlington Carlisle, Thomas Conway, Henry B. Crumley, Lewis Dunn, Samuel S. Dunham, Jonathan Doan, Jr., John F. Dakin, James W. Eaton, William Foos, Edward Foos, William R. Gillespie, Timothy Garner, Jesse Hines, Sock Harlan, John Harris, William Hartman, Michael Heck, James E. Harman, A. J. Hodson, J. A. Johnson, Carey Johnson, James Johnson, Stephen G. Job, De C. Kearns, Jacob Moon, Samuel Marks, G. B. Long, David Lyon, William H. McLean, Jacob Moon, Samuel Marks, G. B. Miller, William Miller, Thomas I. Mercer, William B. Moore, P. R. Osborn, John Owens, Charles P. Penn, Silas Page, A. J. Pennington, Seymour J. Reed, James D. Rake, John B. Roberts, Elias Roberts, J. G. Smithson, J. D. Smith, Orlando Smith, Joseph F. Smith, James R. Smith, James M. Speers, W. J. Speers, William H. Stroad, Henry Sands, P. A. Stamats, John Standard, Isaac Sewell, John S. Surfas, W. F. Stivins, John Talbert, James Todd, Thomas Tyrrell, F. M. Underwood, Isaiah Wilkerson, William N. Wilkerson, Ellis B. Wall, Jesse R. Williams, Joshua R. Walker, Silas Woodmansee, Frank S. Wheeler and George M. Zeigler. The company, known as the "Clinton County Guards," was assigned to the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Their term of enlistment was for three months.

The Twelfth Regiment took up its quarters at Camp Dennison, near Milford, May 8, 1861. Subsequently, Lieut. J. D. Hines was made adjutant of the regiment and I. B. Allen was appointed second lieutenant in his place. It is said that Colonel King, the commanding officer of the guard at Camp Jackson, Columbus, asserted that the "Clinton

stavers" were worth any two companies of the regiment to preserve order and keep a good guard line.

A second company, known as the "Clinton Guards, No. 2," was organized in Wilmington almost immediately after the departure of Captain Harlan's company, its officers being, D. Linton, captain; Thomas Vantress, first lieutenant; Thomas Thatcher, second lieutenant. This company was offered to the state, but was not accepted, as the number of men from the county was so much greater than that called for. The company was then disbanded.

A fine company of Ellsworth Zouaves had been organized at Wilmington by the efforts of some of the young men of that place, and fifty-two men were enrolled by May 31, 1861. The officers chosen were, J. A. Farden, captain; H. P. Foos, first lieutenant, and Robert Dillon, second lieutenant. On this same date companies were organized and ready for service at Port William, Westboro, Sabina, Cuba, Reesville, New Vienna and Wilmington—seven in all, besides the one at Camp Dennison. In June of that year, Charles J. Ent had a company of boys between the ages of ten to fifteen in training which he called the "Wilmington Lancers." A number of citizens of Wilmington had also organized a rifle company and were intending to uniform and equip themselves. They elected A. Koogle, captain; John Rutherford, first lieutenant; S. Rulon, second lieutenant, and L. B. Welch, orderly sergeant.

By direction of the state military authorities, Capt. Rodney Foos established a military camp on the fair grounds at Wilmington early in May, 1861, for the temporary reception of soldiers. The first company assigned to it was that of Capt. Johnson, of Fayette county, which arrived previous to the 10th of that month and began regular drilling.

From the *Clinton Republican* of May 10, 1861, the following interesting bit is gleaned:

"We hereby agree to contribute the sums set opposite our names to aid and support the families of those volunteers who may be disabled or fall in defending the federal government against the assaults of traitors: James Fife, $200; W. C. Fife, $100; W. Hibben, $100; C. M. Bosworth, $100; L. B. Welch, $100; T. L. Carothers, $100; Thomas Hibben, $50; R. B. Mory, $50; Samuel Smith, $50; T. R. Wraith, $50; William Preston, $50; Samuel Haines, $50; J. W. Farren, $50; Eli Hadley, $50; J. Perrell, $50; Henry Babb, $25; Mahlon Wall, $25; A. T. Wall, $25; David Sanders, $25; I. R. Moody, $25; Samuel Knowlton, $25; E. Doan, $25; R. E. Doan, $25; J. M. Haworth, $25; W. B. Fisher, $25; W. Greer, $25; C. F. Truesdell, $25; William Reed, $25; E. S. Davis, $25; J. H. West, $25; R. Foos, $25; H. D. Sayers, $25; Levi Sheppard, $25; David Fife, $25; Thomas Custis, $25; James Henry, $25; H. H. Hankins, $20; C. Blazier, $50; J. F. Masters, $30; Levi Bennett, $20; William Knox, $20; John Holly, $20; E. L. Lacy, $25; R. Wickersham, $25."

During the month of May, 1861, enlistments began for the three-year service. Most of the members of the Clinton county company in the Twelfth Regiment signified their willingness to re-enlist for that period. However, it happened that a large portion of the men returned home, leaving but a small number who actually did enlist for three years. Lieut. A. W. Doan was elected captain of the reorganized three-year company, whose numbers by June 21 had swelled to ninety-three men. The company retained its original letter, and remained in the Twelfth Regiment.

During the week ending July 12, 1861, a fine company of three-year men was raised at Wilmington with R. B. Harlan as captain; Asa Higgins, of New Vienna, first lieutenant; A. H. Chapman, of Wilmington, second lieutenant, and P. A. Arthur, of New Vienna, orderly sergeant. This company, which was recruited for the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, left, on its organization, for Camp Dennison, where it received arms and equipments, and soon afterward joined the regiment in western Virginia. Capt. Robert B. Harlan, who was elected captain of the company raised for the Eleventh Regi-

ment, stayed with his men until they left for Virginia, when he returned home, much to the regret of the men of the company; but his age was against him in the chances he must take in the field. However, he afterwards rendered valuable service in Ohio in the matter of raising fresh troops and performing other labors that fell to his lot.

The *Clinton Republican* for August 2, 1861, has the following notes: "The Clinton Grays of this place have applied for and obtained a place in the Groesbeck regiment, now at Camp Dennison, and will take their position there in a few days. Captain Farden's zouave company, of this place, has a position in Piatt's regiment, and will soon go to it. There is another company forming at Westboro, but whether they have a place assigned them yet or not, we do not know."

On August 9, the same paper has the following: "Captain Koogle left this place on last Monday with a full company for Camp Dennison, to join the Groesbeck regiment at that place. This is the second full company raised in Clinton county to serve during the war. Besides these, a portion of Captain Doan's company (B), about twenty-five in the Kentucky regiments, together with quite a number in divers other companies, were furnished by Clinton county. Nearly all of the first company of three months men have joined the various three companies above referred to, and are now in for the war."

Capt. George Vandergrift, a former resident of Wilmington, came to that place in the latter part of August, 1861, to recruit men for the three-year service in the Second Regiment. Judge J. H. West was at the same time authorized to receive and forward recruits for a regiment of infantry under Colonel Worthington. At this time any competent volunteer bringing thirty-five men was given a lieutenant's commission. It was announced on August 30, that "Lafe" Johnson, also a previous resident of Wilmington, was recruiting for an artillery regiment of sixty guns, which was to be raised in Ohio. He wanted able-bodied men for his company, which was to consist of one hundred members. Persons desirous of joining were asked to report to Captains Harlan and Babb, or to James M. Haworth at Wilmington. By September 1, 1861, this county had about four hundred and ten men in the field, with other companies nearly organized and ready for departure. A company for Colonel Worthington's regiment (the Forty-seventh), commanded by Capt. David Miller, was raised in the vicinity of Reesville, and left for Columbus, September 3. However, on arrival it was assigned to the regiment commanded by Col. Moses B. Walker. Another company, raised at Westboro and vicinity, was at this time with General Rosecrans. Its officers were A. S. Bundy, captain; A. F. Denniston, first lieutenant, and C. J. Cunningham, second lieutenant. A fine company was raised in the early part of September by Capt. Frank Spencer. Farden's company of zouaves left for Camp Dennison September 6. At this same time Captains Haworth and Vandergrift were recruiting in Wilmington. On September 13, Capt. Frank Spencer's company left for Camp Dennison and was assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment; on the same day a Zouave company left Blanchester. A few days later another company, under Captain Haworth, with C. J. Ent and John Barlow for lieutenants, left for Camp Chase, near Columbus, and on its arrival it was assigned to the Fortieth Regiment. On the 20th of the same month Vandergrift sent about thirty men to the Second Ohio Regiment at Camp Dennison. James A. Farden, of Wilmington, was appointed major in the Fifty-ninth Regiment, which was being formed about this time.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

On October 4, 1861, a Soldiers' Aid Society was organized at a meeting of citizens in the court house at Wilmington, with R. B. Harlan, president; Rodney Foos, secretary, and Albert Hockett, treasurer. Their object was to "relieve the wants of the families of those that have gone into the service of our country." A board of control, consisting of A. H. Jenkins, Justus Taylor, D. S. King, T. R. Wraith and Elisha Doan, was chosen; a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and was authorized to appoint a sub-

committee in each school district of Union township. A depot for the reception and distribution of contributions was established at the store of T. R. Wraith.

MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR CLINTON COUNTY.

In the early part of October the congressional committee appointed a military committee for Clinton county, which held a meeting on the 14th of the month and completed its organization by electing R. B. Harlan, president; Rodney Foos, secretary, and H. D. Sayres, treasurer. It adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that this committee earnestly recommend to the women of this county to form circles for knitting socks and mittens, and making undergarments for the volunteers now in and soon to go into service, and report from time to time the results of their labors.

"Resolved, that the committee use such means as they can command to procure blankets and other clothing that may be needful for our volunteers."

On Monday evening, May 26, 1862, the receipt of a telegram from Governor Tod asking for one hundred more men from the county to join the forces which were to be sent to Washington, which was in imminent danger, caused a great furor of excitement. The recruiting in response to this call did not progress very rapidly, while Fayette county forwarded her quota of men the morning following the receipt of the call. On July 3, Governor Tod again issued a call for more men from Ohio in response to a call from the President.

WARP AND WOOF.

Rev. S. A. Brewster, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wilmington, was commissioned chaplain of the Fortieth Ohio Regiment, then at Camp Chase, and was released by the official members of his charge.

In December, 1861, a company raised in Richland township and commanded by Capt. William Reed, left that township to join the Seventy-fourth Regiment.

Lieutenant-colonel Parker, of the Forty-eighth Ohio, encamped near Wilmington in the latter part of December, for the purpose of raising recruits from that vicinity.

In February, 1862, there were two recruiting offices in Wilmington. Capt. J. J. Ennis was recruiting for the Fifty-second Regiment and enlisted about thirty men from Wilmington and Clarksville, who joined Company A, at Camp Dennison, on March 3. In February, W. P. Reid, editor of the *Wilmington Watchman*, was commissioned lieutenant and became a recruiting officer, W. S. Foos meantime editing the paper.

The ladies of Wilmington organized an aid society in the fall of 1861 and in March, 1862, Mrs. Rhoda C. Morris was president and Mrs. Caroline E. Harlan, vice-president. In March, 1862, they sent out a large box of clothing, blankets and delicacies by Lieutenant Ent to his company in the Fortieth Regiment.

About the same time there was a "School-girls' Soldiers' Aid Society," which was very industriously engaged in collecting articles and sending them to the front. Lizzie Work was president of this society, with Louisa Strickle, vice-president, Angie Outcalt, secretary, and Millie Hibben, treasurer. Other societies in existence about this time that were doing self-imposed missions in a noble manner were the "Ladies' Dime Circle" and a "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society."

On February 12, 1862, three trains from Zanesville, loaded with troops on their way to Kentucky, passed through Wilmington.

In July, 1862, many Clinton county men were sent with many others to Kentucky for a three months' campaign against the Confederate General Morgan, who had, by a threatened raid, frightened the people of Cincinnati and southwestern Ohio.

Governor Tod, in July, 1862, made the appointments for a new Ohio regiment—the Seventy-ninth—of which three companies were to be raised in Clinton county. The appointments were, R. B. Hayes, colonel; R. B. Harlan, lieutenant-colonel; Rodney Foos,

adjutant. Colonel Hayes became the colonel of another regiment and Lieutenant-colonel Harlan never took the field. Company officers were appointed as follows: First company —I. B. Allen, of Wilmington, captain; John A. Smith, of Wilmington, first lieutenant; H. S. Doan, of Wilmington, second lieutenant. Second company—J. C. Moon, of Wilmington, captain; John Harrison, of New Vienna, first lieutenant; Bryant Robison, second lieutenant. Third company—G. B. Hicks, of Clarksville, captain; A. H. Botkin, of Port William, first lieutenant; John Reese, of Reesville, second lieutenant. Recruiting was begun at once and volunteers came in rapidly. The officers of the second company were later changed to Ethan Allen Spencer, of Wilson township, captain; Daniel Griffin, of Richland township, first lieutenant; John Harrison, of Green township, second lieutenant.

In the third week of August, 1862, the Wilmington papers reported that nearly every train west for ten days had taken out volunteers from Clinton county.

THE FIRST DRAFT.

In the latter part of August, 1862, Governor Tod appointed R. E. Doan, commissioner to superintendent the draft in this county, with Jentha Perrill as provost marshal, Dr. J. Walker, of Wilmington, as examining surgeon, and Marion Wilkerson, of Clarksville, assistant surgeon. Subsequently, Stephen Evans was appointed draft commissioner, and September 16 set as the day on which the draft should be made, with the following apportionment: Union township, 63; Vernon, 17; Green, 41; Wayne, 17; Washington, 12; Liberty, 17; Adams, 6; Richland, 27; Wilson, 23; Marion, 25; Jefferson, 26; Chester, 37; Clark, 23; total, 336. The draft was postponed until October 1, when the following persons were drawn:

Adams township—Nathan Newly, John T. Ward, Joseph Pennington, Henry M. Reese, Samuel Hutchinson, Archibald Jobe, and Josiah Anderson—7.

Wilson township—George Gray—1.

Wayne township—John M. C. Wilson, David Rollison, Eli Mathew, John Hoblett, Edmund West, Henry F. Johnson, James M. Syfferd, Joseph Sweetman, Daniel Dragoo, John Q. Adams, Jr., John Savage, John Butterfield, Henry L. Lutterell, Isaac Runnells and Ryden Van Pelt—15.

Washington township—James Skimmings, Armonia M. Hale, George King, Elijah G. Ford and William H. Florea—5.

Marion township—Thomas T. Sever, Jacob Burroughs and Milton A. Craft—3.

Liberty township—Joshua Pilcher, Allen Beal, Stephen Shafer, John A. Beal, William Almond, James Barton, Joseph Antram, Ira Scott, Thomas Linkhart, William S. Hoblett, Asa Oliphant, Calvin H. Antram, John Rankin and John Cline—14.

Green township—Washington Spears, Salathiel Harris, John W. Beam, Valentine Cox, Joel Sanderson, Michael Swingley, John R. Holmes and George W. Mory—8.

Chester township—Lawson M. Lafetra, Robert Reeves, Washington Nagles, Nathan McKay, Amos Mills, William Q. Hurton, Richard Williams, Jeremiah Jeffries, Samuel P. Bailey, James Austin, Emory H. McMillan, Philip Mills, Edward Evans, John Mendenhall, James Jay, Amos Haines, William H. Ferguson, Joshua Lucas, James Mannon, William Lister, Robert Carr, Clarkson McMillan and Nathan Kirk—23.

Union township—Michael O'Donnel, William J. Rouch, William Woods, Frederick Wgeman, Thomas W. Gaskill, Eli Thompson, Alfred C. Antram, Jesse H. Stout, James C. Boyd, George L. Fallis, Jesse Woods, Jacob Thompson, John Davis, William Smith, John M. Kirk, John Mussetter, Alfred Wilson, John Conway, James Wilson, James Thompson, Nathan Starbuck and William Welch—22.

Many of the above secured substitutes, to whom they paid from three to five hundred dollars each. The drafted men left for Camp Dennison October 6, 1862.

CINCINNATI THREATENED.

On September 3, 1862, rumors arrived over the telegraph that Cincinnati was in imminent danger of attack by a large force of Confederate troops approaching through Kentucky. The alarm spread rapidly and the week ending September 11 saw Wilmington and the entire county in great excitement. A meeting was called, to be held in the court house. The bells were rung. Posters were printed and widely circulated, calling on the citizens of the county to assemble at Wilmington the following day, bringing with them all kinds of available fire-arms for the purposes of organizing volunteer companies to be rushed to the defense of Cincinnati. Runners were sent over the county and the newspapers issued calls to arms. On the morning of the next day an immense gathering of people assembled at Wilmington, the men armed with squirrel rifles, shot-guns, muskets, etc. The boys were just as eager as their elders to do their share and asked to be enrolled. A call for volunteers was issued and in the forenoon four hundred and five men stepped forward. A special train was offered by the railroad company and at six o'clock, having been organized into companies about an hour before, they left for Cincinnati. They were officered as follows: First company—John Q. Smith, captain; Leroy Pope, first lieutenant; John A. Smith, second lieutenant. Second company—David Brown, captain; Elon B. Ward, first lieutenant; John W. Custis, second lieutenant. Third company—Mahlon Wall, captain; William C. Wilson, first lieutenant; Samuel Rulon, second lieutenant. Fourth company—A. E. Steele, captain; Christopher Ronemus, first lieutenant; M. P. Early, second lieutenant. These companies were all formed at Wilmington. A fifth, raised at Blanchester, had as its officers, John K. Trickey, captain; Joseph Kelsey, first lieutenant. They all proceeded to Cincinnati, where they were formed into a battalion. On arrival there they were sent to a position a few miles south of the city in Kentucky; but, after a few days, they were sent home, the Rebels failing to put in their appearance. These volunteers became known to history as the "squirrel hunters."

In May, 1863, eighteen of the colored citizens of the city of Wilmington (Erasmus Bennett, John Joels, James A. Rickman, Davis Adams, Nathaniel Stewart, O. S. Hightower, Levi Green, William Barber, William H. Thomas, Joseph Mace, A. Thomas, Jordan Robinson, Albert T. Felter, Seth C. Felter, Samuel Hill, Richard Jones, Simon Ratcliffe and Charles Chatman) volunteered in a Massachusetts colored regiment under a recruiting officer who arrived in Wilmington on the evening of May 15.

THE SECOND DRAFT.

In the summer of 1863, a new militia law in Ohio required that every able-bodied man in the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should either enroll himself in a militia company or pay a certain sum of money. Five years' service rendered each man exempt from further duty under the law. In June of that year, after a call from the President, it became necessary to raise men in Ohio to service six months, and three companies were to come from Clinton county. The townships were formed into military districts, and in Clinton county the following company officers were elected:

Union township, first district—Morris Harlan, captain; Lewis C. Walker, first lieutenant; John Rutherford, second lieutenant. Second district—William Frazer, captain; B. Leonard, first lieutenant; William H. Reed, second lieutenant. Third district—Henry S. Doan, captain; John K. Spencer, first lieutenant; Joseph Doan, second lieutenant. Fourth district—R. H. Smith, captain; C. W. Doan, first lieutenant; S. Jones, second lieutenant. Fifth district—John M. Underwood, captain; Lewis Boots, first lieutenant; William E. Parker, second lieutenant.

Liberty township, first district—James H. Hart, captain; Reese Stephens, first lieutenant; Cyrus Johnson, second lieutenant. Second district—Tilghman McKay, captain; A. C. Hiatt, first lieutenant; J. C. Cohagen, second lieutenant.

Chester township, first district—Benjamin Collett, captain; John Middleton, first

lieutenant; C. H. Van Tress, second lieutenant. Second district—H. C. Colvin, captain; J. Blair, first lieutenant; M. M. Collett, second lieutenant.

Adams township, first district—J. M. Gorrelle, captain; P. R. Osborn, first lieutenant; S. Denney, second lieutenant.

Jefferson township, first district—C. J. Cunningham, captain; John T. Hammer, first lieutenant; George Hudson, second lieutenant. Second district—J. D. Hodson, captain; J. T. Jackson, first lieutenant; G. R. Jackson, second lieutenant.

Clark township, first district—Finley Moon, captain; George R. Moon, first lieutenant; J. P. Langden, second lieutenant.

Marion township, first district—C. P. Baldwin, captain; Joseph Garrison, first lieutenant; S. G. Clark, second lieutenant. Second district, Henry C. Smith, captain; Andrew J. Hodson, first lieutenant; J. M. Gustin, second lieutenant.

Vernon township, first district—Eli Hadley, captain; David Mann, first lieutenant; D. A. Kelly, second lieutenant. Second district—John M. Villars, captain; T. H. Townsend, first lieutenant; E. Cast, second lieutenant.

Washington township, first district—Samuel Briggs, captain; Daniel Stephenson, first lieutenant; Frank Mitchel, second lieutenant. Second district—William Clevenger, captain; Philip Smith, first lieutenant; Clark Brown, second lieutenant.

Wilson township, first district—Ethan A. Spencer, captain; M. P. Early, first lieutenant; O. B. Carroll, second lieutenant. Second district—William Pope, captain; I. C. Williams, first lieutenant; B. Brewer, second lieutenant.

Richland township, first district—H. H. Thorp, captain; Thomas Glass, first lieutenant; John Kenny, second lieutenant. Second district—C. Rhonemus, captain; William Ross, first lieutenant; Lewis Bigley, second lieutenant.

Wayne township, first district—J. Stout, captain; B. Davis, first lieutenant; J. Runnels, second lieutenant. Second district—James E. Pidgeon, captain; William H. Strode, first lieutenant; James Babb, second lieutenant.

Green township, first district—Joshua Hussey, captain; Granville Osborn, first lieutenant; W. W. Barnes, second lieutenant. Second district—Thomas Elliott, captain; Elijah Mathews, second lieutenant; M. Swingley, second lieutenant. Third district—William C. Wilson, captain; James V. Raynald, first lieutenant; Newton Shoemaker, second lieutenant.

THE SECOND MORGAN SCARE.

About the time the officers above mentioned were appointed to their respective places (July, 1863), news arrived that the Confederate General Morgan was pushing his way rapidly through Indiana toward Cincinnati on his famous raid. With this news came Governor Tod's proclamation calling out the militia, and on Monday morning, July 13, they gathered, about one thousand strong, at the county seat ready to be transported to camp. A few companies took cars at Reesville, Sabina and Sligo. One company, under the command of Capt. Eli Hadley, leaving Clarksville on an early morning train, was captured by Morgan before they reached camp and before they received arms. They were hastily paroled, the track torn up and the train thrown. The rebels pushed eastward through Williamsburg to Georgetown. The remaining companies did not reach Camp Dennison until Wednesday; but on Tuesday, while they were waiting transportation, a cavalry troop was hastily organized and sent off southwestwardly on a scouting expedition. But Morgan was soon afterward captured and thrown into prison.

A short time afterward four companies of volunteer militia were organized in the county, and formed by the adjutant-general of the state into a battalion called the Fifty-fifth. On the last day of August, 1863, H. Hankins, of Company A, was elected lieutenant-colonel of the battalion. The three militia regiments of the county elected their officers as follows: First regiment—H. S. Doan, colonel; H. B. Crumly, lieutenant-colonel; Alfred McKay, major. Second regiment—A. F. Denistou, colonel; David Mann,

lieutenant-colonel; Owen West, major. Third regiment—E. A. Spencer, colonel; James Pidgeon, lieutenant-colonel; ——— Matthews, major.

By the 3rd of March, 1863, Clinton county had a total of one thousand one hundred and eight volunteers in actual service, which included one thousand and thirty in various infantry regiments, thirty-one in the cavalry, and forty-seven miscellaneous—gun-boat service, etc. The different townships of the county were represented in numbers as follows: Union, 186; Chester and Adams, 99; Liberty, 90; Vernon, Marion and Jefferson, 217; Clark and Washington, 171; Green and Wayne, 188; Richland and Wilson, 157; total, 1,108.

On the call of the President for three hundred thousand men in the fall of 1863, the quota of the sixth congressional district of Ohio was 1,624 men, of which Clinton county's share was 284, apportioned among the townships as follows: Union, 51; Chester, 20; Liberty, 18; Vernon, 18; Jefferson, 14; Clark, 27; Washington, 17; Green, 36; Adams, 14; Wayne, 18; Richland, 21; Wilson, 15. Each new recruit was offered a bounty of three hundred and two dollars and premium, while veterans were entitled to one hundred dollars more.

About sixty cords of wood were brought by the farmers of the township to Wilmington on Monday, January 11, 1864, and distributed among the families of soldiers living in the place. About forty citizens who had no wood to contribute, gave a dollar each and joined with the farmers in a bountiful feast at Clinton Hall.

In January, 1864, Capt. T. Q. Hildebrant, Capt. J. M. Underwood and Capt. Joshua Hussey were appointed recruiting officers for the county, and, about February 1, Lieut. Joseph J. Wakefield began recruiting a company in the county for the Twenty-seventh Regiment of United States Colored Troops. In its issue of March 18, 1864, the *Clinton Republican* says that Captain Williamson, of the Seventy-ninth, was in town recruiting sharpshooters for his company.

In the spring of 1864, under calls from the President, aggregating seven hundred thousand men, the total quota of Clinton county was four hundred and eighty-seven, and, after deducting the credits for veterans and new recruits up to April 2, there yet remained to be raised three hundred and sixty-three. Adams township was the first to fill her quota and was congratulated on the fact by the provost marshal. Governor Brough (who had been elected the previous fall) called into active service for one hundred days the militia of the state, which had been organized as the Ohio National Guard, under an act passed March 31, 1864. Four hundred and forty-three of the four hundred and eighty-six companies in the state responded to the call, including four from Clinton county constituting the Fifty-fifth Battalion. The Fifty-fifth Battalion was later consolidated with a battalion from Highland county and, together, they formed the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Ohio National Guards. The command left Camp Dennison, May 4, 1864, and proceeded to West Virginia. At Columbus, Ohio, soon afterward, the Clinton county battalion was consolidated with one from Ross county, the two together being known as the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, eight hundred and fifty strong, commanded by Col. A. E. Brown. They were sent Washington, saw severe service in Virginia, and returned home at the expiration of their term of enlistment.

THE THIRD DRAFT.

On May 18, 1864, a draft was made in Clinton county affecting all the townships except Chester, Adams and Liberty, which had furnished their respective quotas. The numbers from the other townships were: Union, 68; Vernon, 10; Marion, 3; Jefferson, 7; Clark, 25; Washington 23; Wilson, 26; Green, 4, and numbers from other townships not given in the report from which this is taken. A second draft took place June 14, to supply the places of those persons who had been excused from the previous draft because of disability, and at that time Union township furnished 13; Wilson, 6; Washington, 4; Clark, 2, and Vernon, 2.

The time of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Regiment was out in July, 1864, and those who did not re-enlist returned to Ohio and were mustered out. Many of the Clinton county members remained in the service.

A war meeting was held in Wilmington on July 16, 1864, to devise means of raising volunteers for the army in order that another draft, then impending, should not be necessary in the county. It was resolved that the trustees of the townships should be requested to borrow sufficient funds to enable them to pay each volunteer one hundred dollars and that a tax should be levied on the property on the townships to liquidate the debt. On the 18th of July, President Lincoln called for five hundred thousand men, who should be drafted to serve one year. Ohio's share under this call was twenty-five regiments, and of this, about four hundred and fifty men were to come from Clinton county. A draft took place on September 26 to fill the quota. Under another call from the President on December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, the net quota of Clinton county was placed at two hundred and six.

But the great war was almost over now and the land rejoiced, though the rejoicing was dimmed by the news that the President was assassinated.

The first of the regiments to return was the Seventy-ninth, it arriving on the evening of June 17. The men of the regiment were met with a royal welcome and a great feast prepared by the ladies of Wilmington. The two banners which had been carried to the field by the regiment thirty-four months before were brought back, scarred and torn in battle, their colors dimmed—their sacred tatters standing in evidence of stormy and deadly strife. This regiment had gone into the field originally with nine hundred men, had received four hundred recruits, and returned at the close of the war with but few over four hundred men.

The Clinton county members of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and the Seventy-fourth regiments returned in July.

Three general officers by brevet were furnished by Clinton county, namely, Azariah W. Doan, John C. Moon and George M. Zeigler. Azariah W. Doan volunteered in the spring of 1861, in the Twelfth Ohio (three months) Infantry and on June 12 of the same year was promoted to captain. He resigned October 18, 1861, and on August 19, 1862, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio. He served with great credit to the close of the war, and was promoted to colonel July 8, 1865, but was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel. After the close of the war he was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865. John C. Moon, in June, 1862, raised Company F, of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, three-months men, that being the only company of that enlistment containing men from Clinton county. Captain Moon was commissioned captain in the Eighty-eighth Ohio on September 24, 1862, and most of the men of the old company re-enlisted under him. In the fall of 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored troops, and was subsequently promoted to colonel. He continued in the service until some time in 1866, and was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from November 21, 1865. He was the only one of the three to have the honor of brevet rank conferred upon them while still in the service. George M. Zeigler was commissioned second lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry August 28, 1861; was promoted to first lieutenant December 6, 1861; to captain December 28, 1862, and to colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops, December 22, 1864. His brevet rank as brigadier-general dates from March 13, 1865.

ELEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Eleventh Ohio Regiment was formed of men from Miami, Clinton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Columbiana counties. Company G of this regiment was raised in Clinton county. The regiment was mustered into the three-months service at Camp Dennison,

in April, 1861. It was re-organized and mustered into the service for three years on June 20, and on the 7th of July was ordered to the Kanawha valley in Virginia. Arriving at Point Pleasant, July 11, it was attached to the Kanawha division under the command of Gen. J. D. Cox. Through the winter that followed the regiment was actively engaged only a portion of the time. In August, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Washington, thence to Manassas Junction to oppose a rebel force and for the next few days were sharply engaged. Whitelaw Reid, in his history of "Ohio in the War," tells the story of the next few days in this manner: "The rebels were posted on the banks of the Monocacy, holding the bridge across the stream. Three attacking columns were formed, with the Eleventh in the center of the advance, and advanced against the rebels. The center column gained the bridge and drove the enemy from it. A charge was ordered, but the line was thrown into some confusion, and the rebels rallied and captured two pieces of artillery. General Cox called to Colonel Coleman: 'Will the Eleventh recover those guns?' With a loud cheer, the regiment dashed at the rebels, drove them from the guns and still pressed on, cheering and charging, advancing into the city, and only halting when the enemy were completely routed. That night the Kanawha division bivouacked near the city, and by the evening of the next day advanced to Catoctin creek near Middletown, the Eleventh being posted near the bridge." The regiment took part in the battle at South Mountain, and at Antietam lost their gallant Colonel Coleman, who fell mortally wounded while leading his men against a strong rebel position, which they carried after his fall.

The command was transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, in January, 1862, and, after numerous minor expeditions, was, on June 27, assigned to General Reynolds' Third Division of Gen. George H. Thomas' Fourteenth Army Corps. It saw plenty of hard service henceforth, and, on the 18th and 19th of September, at Chickamauga, suffered severely. At Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge it distinguished itself greatly and during the charge on the ridge captured one battle-flag and a quantity of artillery and small arms. After pushing the enemy toward Ringgold, and engaging him at Ringgold, the regiment returned to Chattanooga. In a charge on Buzzard Roost, the regiment lost one-sixth of its men and was compelled to fall back. The surviving veterans, about two hundred in number, returned to Ohio March 26, 1864, for the purpose of recruiting. The regiment then engaged in doing garrison duty at Ringgold until June 10, when it proceeded by way of Cincinnati to Camp Dennison, and was mustered out at the latter place June 21, 1864.

The roster of Company G, which was raised in Clinton county, follows: Captain, Robert B. Harlan; first lieutenant, Asa Higgins (promoted to captain); second lieutenant, A. H. Chapmans (promoted to captain); first sergeant, P. A. Arthur (promoted to captain); sergeants, Henry B. Crumley, Phocion B. Way and Michael Long; corporals, Elsworth G. Rizer (promoted to sergeant), Charles F. Atkinson (promoted to first sergeant), William R. Gillespie, John R. Dixson (died in service), John B. Roberts (died in service), Philip R. Osborn, Ephraim S. Cline, and Austin Hildebrant (promoted to fifth sergeant); musician, Dallas L. L. Hust; privates, Joshua R. Arnold, Robert Alexander (promoted to first corporal), Thomas G. Allison, Andrew J. Branetrator, Parnell B. Brown, Stephen F. Bundy, Thomas Conway, Benjamin F. Clark (promoted corporal), James H. Channel, died in service, James V. R. Crosson, John Conner, Harry F. Conklin, John P. Collier, Samuel S. Dunham, Simon Driscoll, William B. Devore, James W. Eaton, Edward Foos, John J. Harris (promoted corporal), James A. Harrison (prisoner), Morris Harlan, John D. Hicks (missing), Thomas F. Hallam, Levi H. Huff (prisoner), John R. Harvey (killed in action), Daniel Jacks, William Jacks, Thomas E. Johnson, John A. Johnson, Joseph Juvenile, Henry G. Keenan (killed), James W. Kellis, Willis M. Killis, George Leverton, Henry Long, David Love, Morgan Lupton (promoted corporal), David Lyon, (promoted corporal), Manasa Martin (prisoner), Charles Martin, William H.

Martin, James M. McDaniel, William M. Moon, Richard S. Moore (promoted corporal), James K. Morris (prisoner), Samuel Marks, Sampson Orr, James A. Nunn, Amos Pennington, Samuel Phillips, Anthony Rapp, John L. Richards (promoted corporal), Andrew O. Rhonemus (promoted first sergeant), Samuel Richards, George H. Roberts, Elias Roberts, Andrew J. Remington, Michael Rone, Charles Richards, Joseph Smith, Samuel A. Savage, Amos T. Sewell, J. G. Smithson, Silas Spencer, Harvey H. Stivens, Francis M. Tillinghurst (wounded), Francis M. Underwood, Alfred J. Villars (prisoner), Isaiah Wilkerson (promoted sergeant), John Zettner; recruits, Solomon Hall (prisoner), Joseph W. Smith, Obed E. Waln, James Wallace, John Maln, William H. Wright.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Ohio was organized at Camp Jackson, May 3, 1861, under President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months. It moved to Camp Dennison, May 6, re-enlisted, and re-organized and was mustered into the United States service for three years on June 28 of the same year. The regiment left Camp Dennison on July 6, and, by way of Point Pleasant, arrived at the Poctaligo river on the 14th. On August 13, eight companies were assigned to General Benham's brigade, having marched to Clarksburg, West Virginia. Moving south the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Carnifax Ferry, in September, where it suffered the loss of its gallant commander, Col. John W. Lowe. On December 10, 1861, the regiment was transferred to General Cox's brigade and moved to Charleston, West Virginia, where it went into winter quarters. It left that place, May 3, 1862, and joined Scammon's brigade, at the mouth of East river. Until August 15 it was engaged in scouting, when it was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and arrived at Alexandria on the 24th. At Bull Run, on the 27th, it lost nine killed, sixty-eight wounded (six mortally) and twelve missing. In September it joined the advance into Maryland, entered Frederick City, was present at South Mountain, where it captured three battle-flags, a large number of small arms and over two hundred prisoners, with a loss of sixteen killed, ninety-one wounded and eight missing. At Antietam, on the 17th, its losses were six killed and twenty-nine wounded. The regiment went into winter quarters at Fayette Court House, Virginia, and while there was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eighth Army Corps. July 17, "the brigade was ordered to Ohio to assist in capturing John Morgan, and after proceeding up the Ohio as far as Blennerhassett's Island, and guarding fords for several days, it returned to Fayette Court House." During operations from that time until December, the regiment lost several men killed, wounded and missing, and again went into winter quarters at Fayette Court House. The regiment was present at Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864, and was subsequently engaged in several rather important skirmishes. In a long march via Catawba valley, New Castle, Sweet Springs, White Sulphur, Lewisburg and Gauley to Camp Piatt, on the Kanawha, where it arrived on June 29, the regiment suffered severely from hunger and thirst. On July 2, it was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out of the service July 11, 1864. "During the term of its service, the regiment moved on foot, by rail and by water, a distance of four thousand and forty-nine miles, and sustained a loss in killed, wounded and missing of four hundred and fifty-five men."

Company I of this regiment was composed mostly of Clinton county men whose names are given below. This company was organized by Capt. Ferdinand Gunckel, June 25, 1861, and was mustered into the service at Camp Dennison to serve three years. It was mustered out, July 11, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Infantry. Privates, David F. Adams, John B. Abbott, Abner Briggs, Jacob Bryant, John Breekman, John Conard, Archibald Doan, Albert Harvey, John H. McMillan, Eli Maddern, J. W. Osborne, Orlando Smith, Franklin Simonton, wounded.

The following residents of Clinton county were also members of various companies in the Twelfth Ohio Regiment: Major, Jonathan D. Hines (promoted to colonel); lieutenant-colonel, Hiram M. Kay (killed); Jonathan McMillan (wounded and died), Thomas Dunken, Isaac Mathews, A. J. Abbott, Daniel Stevens, Henry Long, J. F. Bowers, W. B. Moore (died), Cary Johnson (killed), M. V. Moyres, J. R. Conard, Frank Lapert, Jonathan Howard, Aaron Howard, William Adams (wounded), J. R. Walker, B. A. Hines, Jesse V. Hines, A. J. Brown, William Duncan, Jonathan Cartwright, I. C. Moore, Buck Moore.

THE SEVENTEENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Seventeenth Regiment operated first in Virginia as a three-months organization, having been formed in April, 1861. It was reorganized in the fall of that year and ordered to Kentucky, subsequently serving through campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi; re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864, and participated in General Sherman's subsequent movements, being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. Company G of this regiment was composed of Clinton county men. It was retained in service until July 16, 1865, when it was mustered out by order of the war department.

Its officers were: First lieutenant, Franklin Spencer (promoted to lieutenant-colonel); second lieutenant, Thomas R. Thatcher (promoted to major and transferred); sergeants, Isaiah Whinery (promoted to first lieutenant), Oliver Kibbey (promoted to second lieutenant) and Edward Champlain; corporals, Thomas B. Clark, Isaac P. Jenks, George H. Smith and Adon Tomlin; privates, Joshua Albertson, Abraham H. Anson, George H. Anson, Jacob Andrew (promoted corporal), Richard Bolton, George H. Brown, Frank Briggs (died at Andersonville Prison, November 19, 1864), James Brewer, Hiram Bates, G. W. Brown, Addison Blizzard, Samuel Clark (died in service), Morris Conger, John M. Cottrell (killed), Peter Crewso, Noah Cotton, Burlington Carlisle (promoted sergeant), Samuel Falkner, H. Foster, Benjamin Foss, Leander Green, Parker Green, James M. Gallaher, Thomas J. Hurt, Nathan K. Jeffries, George W. Jeffries, John R. Kelly, William H. Kibby, William Livecy, Daniel Little, Timothy Murphy, John Miller, Joseph Moon, John Morey, T. C. McKibben, Thomas Nolan, Daniel Nolan, Charles S. Outcalt (prisoner in Andersonville, nineteen months and nine days), Daniel Ragan (died in service), Patrick Ragan, Isaac Rambough, George W. Smith, Joseph Smith (promoted sergeant), George Schoo, William M. Shewalter, Steven I. Whitaker, John O. Wolfer (promoted sergeant), Joseph R. Whitaker (wounded), David Walter, John Wesley, John Taylor, John Smith, John Kibbey, Seth Osborn, John Crouse, Clark Levecy, John Riley, C. B. Riley, James Shaw.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, June 28, 1861, and saw service first in Virginia, afterwards in the Gettysburg campaign and the movements of the Eleventh Corps. Its men re-enlisted as veterans in January, 1864, and moved from Alexandria, Virginia, to Hilton Head, south Carolina. Its subsequent operations were in that region. It was mustered out and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on June 18, 1866, after five years of hard service.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment was organized at Camp Chase in August, 1861; left for St. Louis, Missouri, on the 20th of that month, and saw service with the Army of the West through all seven of the campaigns of the latter. It was discharged at Camp Dennison in July, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST OHIO REGIMENT.

The Thirty-first Regiment was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. On September 30, 1861, it left Cincinnati and went to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, where it was subjected to a thorough course of drill. Its cam-

paigns were under Thomas, Buell and Sherman. The men of this regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and were mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 20, 1865, transferred immediately to Camp Chase, Ohio, paid and discharged. Company I, of this regiment, was organized (as Company A) at Reesville, in this county, and was mustered into the service on September 19, 1861, to serve three years. It was finally mustered out on July 20, 1865, by order of the war department. Its officers were as follow: Captain, David H. Miller (resigned); sergeants, Elias Doan and Joseph Taylor; corporals, Salathiel H. Johnson, Thomas Sutton, George Irwin and W. H. McClaine; privates, Allen Barber (promoted to sergeant), Joseph Bragg, Francis J. Burns, Azel Cumely, Thomas Casey, John Bragg, John D. Cottrell, George W. Church, Levi Collins, Levi Fanon, Daniel Fink, William H. Grooves, Thomas Griffin, Matthew Hallam (promoted corporal), William H. Hunter, Marquis Hallam, Nathan Henry, David Irwin, Benjamin F. Jones, John W. Johnson, Samuel Leamon, Newton G. Moore, William Nunn, Daniel Parker, James O'Donnell, William J. Richards (promoted corporal), Joseph Robinet, Elisha Spencer, John T. Sutton, William Sutton, R. Stringfellow, Jonathan T. Tyrrill, James Underwood, William Underwood, Joseph R. Workman, O. E. Waln, Lanes Irwin and Washington Irwin.

THE THIRTY-NINTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment of Infantry was organized in July, 1861, at Camp Colerain, ten miles north of Cincinnati, and joined Fremont in Missouri in August, being the first Ohio regiment to enter that state. In the early part of 1862 it was assigned to the army under Pope, and, after that officer's achievement on the Mississippi, joined the army under General Halleck, afterwards commanded by General Grant. Five hundred and thirty-four members of the regiment were mustered into the service as veteran recruits on December 27, 1863, and, after a furlough, the organization formed a part of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps. On July 22, 1864, it lost one-third of its members in killed and wounded in the terrific engagements of that day near Atlanta, Georgia. It accompanied Sherman on his famous marches and engagements, participating in the Grand Review at Washington on May 24, 1865, and, after being transported to Louisville, Kentucky, was mustered out of the service on July 9, 1865. It was then transferred to Camp Dennison and there paid and discharged. It furnished more veterans than any other Ohio regiment, and in all of its engagements had the good fortune to never turn its back upon the enemy. This regiment contained one company (H) from Clinton county, commanded by Capt. John V. Drake, who met his death on the field of battle.

The following is the roster of Company H: Captain, Adam Koogle (died in service) first sergeant, David Mann; sergeant, Daniel W. Chase and Declifford Kearns; corporals Peter A. Stamats (promoted first lieutenant), Silas Page, Franklin Dabb, Thomas P. Tyrrell (killed), David Sayers, Jervis Harlan, William Miller and Robert Babb (promoted first lieutenant); privates, James E. Brown (died in service), Joseph Butterfield, George M. Bell (promoted corporal), John M. Brewer, John R. Barret, William Burton, Marion Babb, Franklin Babb, Samuel Barrett, Francis M. Collins, Solon Carrell, John Cleaver, John M. Cree, Benjamin Cadwalder, Benjamin Daugherty (promoted corporal), John F. Deakin, James A. Drake, John V. Drake (promoted captain), Robert Dillon, George P. Dunham, William Dudley, William Elders, George Elders, G. H. Ellis, James Finley, Benjamin Goodrich, Milton Garner (promoted corporal), Matthias Gerlach, Absalom Gregory, Isaac H. Harlan, John Harvey, Samuel M. Harris, James Humphries, Amos Horseman, George W. Horseman, H. J. Hurley (promoted corporal; died in service); Aaron Johns (promoted sergeant), Michael Kenney, George H. La Fetra, Asa Mart, Reuben Moon, Martin V. Mast (died in service), G. B. Miller (promoted second lieutenant), Edward McKinzie, Joseph Mooman, Sydnor McKee, William V. Miller, F. M. Malone, William Merriweather, John Penington, James F. Penquite, Micheal Pfester, Henry S. Reece, Thomas G. Rannalls, James M. Rix, S. H. Rulon (promoted first lieu-

tenant), Francis F. Rockhill, J. H. Rudraw (promoted sergeant), Milton Seal (promoted corporal), James Stratton, Joseph F. Smith, Abram M. Strode, William O. Strode, Daniel H. Sayrs, Louis C. Shepherd, J. B. Shepherd (promoted sergeant; died in service), Edward W. Shepherd, Warren Shidaker (killed in action), Henry Taylor, Joseph A. Vanpelt, Robert D. Wall, Alfred Van Tress (promoted corporal), Henry Woolery.

THE FORTIETH OHIO REGIMENT.

The organization of the Fortieth Regiment was completed at Camp Chase, December 7, 1861, and four days later the troops left for Kentucky. It subsequently saw service in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. Company B, of this regiment, commanded by Capt. James M. Haworth, was raised in Clinton county. Captain Haworth resigned, February 7, 1863, and in October 7, 1864, his company, with Companies A, C and D, was mustered out. The remainder of the regiment shared the fortunes of the Fourth Corps in the maneuvers against the Confederate General Hood, and, in December, 1864, the regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, proceeded to New Orleans, and thence to Texas, and was finally mustered out December 3, 1865. Company B, of this regiment, was organized at Wilmington, from September to November, 1861. Its roster follows: Captain, James M. Haworth; first lieutenant, Charles J. Ent; second lieutenant, John J. Barlow; first sergeant, James R. Nickerson; sergeants, Ewing M. Wickersham, Thomas McVey, Jerome Smith and Lansing R. Moody; corporals, Daniel J. Collett, Jasse N. Oren, William M. Waln, Robert E. LaFetra, Porter Van Tress, Isaac Doan, Henry C. Cowgill and Jacob H. Allen; fifer, William H. Buntan; wagoner, Johnson Crawford; privates, Samuel J. Arnold, Joshua Beavins, Henry Boring, James M. Barton, Alpheus Babb, James E. Beckford, James A. Barnes, Joseph M. Carter, William R. Carver, David F. Conklin, David Conklin, Josiah Clark, William Campbell, George W. Daniels, Joseph B. Daniels, Joseph N. Dean, Archibald Edwards, Eli Ellis, Nathaniel Edward, Hale Elwood, John W. Ellis, Henry Gutterg, Maron Grillith, Jacob A. Hoover, Jacob H. Haines, George S. Hodgson, Silas Hart, Marshall Hyatt, Jacob C. Hendershot, William H. H. Hunnicutt, Charles Holliway, John M. Hallam, Seymour Reed, Paul C. Vandervort, Nathaniel Wooley, J. B. Waln, William I. Wilson, Calvin Woolery, J. A. Waln, Joshua Wood, Absalom Wall, Ferdinand Hang, Elias Harlan, Silas P. Hawk, David W. Hendershot, George Jenkins, Isaiah Kizer, Evans J. Leavis, Clarkson Lytle, Stephen Leake, Barney Lucky, Samuel J. Morrow, William H. Morris, Harrison W. McFadden, William H. Miller, William H. Middleton, William Z. McGrudin, John M. Mills, Francis Moony, Michael I. Mahan, John F. Mitchell, George W. D. Mills, Joseph M. Newman, John Owens, George M. O'Neal, James B. O'Neal, Edward N. Pugh, Joshua R. Peebles, Robert K. Robbinson, Joseph C. Railey, William Rix, Miles Reeder, Levi P. Sheppard, James L. Young, John C. Young, Joshua L. Yeo, W. H. Yeo, L. M. Thatcher, Alf. Vandervort, S. W. Vestal, W. M. Waln.

THE FORTY-THIRD OHIO REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at various place in the state of Ohio at large from September to December, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until July 13, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service by the order of the war department. The following privates were members of Company A of this regiment and their homes were in Clinton county: Henry Brown, missing; Benjamin F. Brooks, missing; John S. Clarke, missing; James Hobbs, missing; Charles A. Littleton, missing; John Madden.

THE FORTY-FOURTH, FORTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENTS.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was organized near Springfield, Ohio, in the summer and fall of 1861; the Forty-sixth, recruited at Washington, Franklin county, in September, 1861; and the Forty-seventh, organized near Cincinnati in the summer of 1861, all had

members from Clinton county. The latter regiment was that in which George M. Zeigler volunteered as a private, and in which he was successively promoted until he had reached the rank of captain, when he was promoted to colonel of the Fifty-second United States Colored Troops, as elsewhere mentioned in this chapter. These regiments all saw active service. There were men from this county also in the Forty-eighth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second, who found plenty to do during their terms of enlistments.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment was called the best drilled organization at Camp Dennison in January, 1862. The regiment was organized at that place in the fall of 1863. It saw hard service with the Army of the West. Lieut.-Col. James A. Farden of this regiment was from Clinton county. The following men in Company C were Clinton county men: First sergeant, Fergus Mitchels; corporals, John Reynolds, Robert Wells (promoted sergeant), and Thomas V. Cuddington; privates, Erastus Barkel, James M. Bougham, John Cropen, Jasper Constable, John Carnahan, John Caplin, John Conner, Isaac Miller, William Miller, Albert Moon, John Osborn, George W. Osborn, John A. Peacock and Oliver Van Plet.

Dr. M. H. Fisher, of New Vienna, was assistant surgeon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and died at Helena, Arkansas, in February, 1863. The Fifty-ninth Regiment had among its members several men from this county.

THE SIXTY-FIRST OHIO REGIMENT.

The Sixty-first Regiment was organized at Camp Chase on April 23, 1862, Company E being commanded by Capt. John N. Fallis, of Wilmington. The regiment was first sent to the Army of the Potomac, participating in the second battle of Bull Run, and other engagements, including Chancellorsville, in the early part of May, 1863, and Gettysburg, in July. In September it was transported to the Army of the Cumberland, along with the Twelfth Corps, and reached Bridgeport, Alabama, on October 1. It engaged in the operations around Chattanooga, and, in March, 1864, its men re-enlisted as veterans and were ordered to Ohio on a thirty days' veteran furlough. The regiment reached Chattanooga on its return on May 5, and joined the main forces at Rocky Face Ridge on the 7th, when the Atlanta campaign began. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under Major-General Hooker. It took part in the various movements of the corps during the operations around Atlanta, and joined in the "march to the sea," afterward tramping through the Carolinas and Virginia. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, the regiment was consolidated with the Eighty-second Ohio, the latter number being retained by the combined organization. The new body was finally discharged about the first of September, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, when but about sixty of the officers and men of the old Sixty-first Regiment remained to answer the final roll-call. The roster of Company E of the Sixty-first, which was organized by Capt. Charles A. Leiter, shows the men to be Clinton county residents: First lieutenant, John N. Fallis; sergeants, Richard P. Woodruff (promoted sergeant-major), Joseph K. Trindall and David H. Shutt; corporals, Mordecai Rabb (died in service), James A. Ralston, Samuel Grooms, Francis M. Styer, James Marshall (died in service), Lewis Tomlin and Nathaniel Tomlin; wagoner, Robert W. Jones; privates, John W. Albright (wounded), William Brewer, John Burton, Henry Collins, Bradley Conger, William E. Fox, Joel Frank, David Flower, Eli Gaskill, Thomas Hall, Jacob J. Johnson, Eli A. Jones, Wilson Jones, Archibald Job, John Lee, John B. Lindsay, William H. Morgan, Wesley Mart, Edwin D. Miles, John Myers, Lewis Miars, Joseph Mountijoy, Samuel Nicewander, Thomas Pennington, Chockley Reese, Elias Shriver (died in service), Daniel Seibert, Theodore W. Smith, Alexander Stevens, Jacob Thornsburry, John Tomlin, Alden Thomas (prisoner), Mulford Vandaran (promoted corporal), John G. Zearyel.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment was organized with seven companies in October, 1861, at Xenia, Ohio. It proceeded to Camp Chase, near Columbus, where three full companies were added. On April 20, 1862, it was ordered to the field, reporting at Nashville on the 24th with nine hundred and seventy-eight men. In December, 1862, it was assigned to the Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Corps, Department of the Cumberland. It took part in the battle of Stone's River, where, out of three hundred and eighty men who went into the engagement, it lost one hundred and nine killed and wounded and forty-six prisoners. On the reorganization of the army at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in February, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and assisted in doing guard duty on the fortifications during the stay at that place. It played a prominent part in the operations about Chattanooga. On January 1, 1864, most of the men re-enlisted as veterans, and, after the usual veteran furlough, returned to the front and participated in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea and the march through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington. The command was then sent with the western troops to Louisville, Kentucky, where, on July 10, the men were mustered out. The following men were members of Company K: Jasper Babb, James Berry, William Bowers, Robert Savage.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment was organized under the call of July, 1862, in the military district composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Hamilton. It was mustered in at Camp Dennison by September 1, with nine companies, four of which came from Clinton county. The regiment was originally commanded by Col. Henry G. Kennett, who resigned on August 1, 1864, when the command devolved on Lieut.-Col. Azariah W. Doan. In September, 1862, the regiment proceeded to Cincinnati and from there to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Gen. W. T. Ward's brigade. From Louisville, it went to Frankfort and from thence, in November, to Bowling Green, where it reported to General Rosecrans, at that time commanding General Buell's army. After a march of five hundred and fifty miles, it arrived at Gallatin, Tennessee, where the regiment was stationed from December 1, 1863. The following story of experiences of the Seventy-ninth is taken from Reid's history. It found station at Buck's Lodge, Lavergne, Edgefield and Nashville, "engaged in guarding railroads, supplies and breaking up bands of guerillas, on the Cumberland and Stone rivers. At Nashville, Company K (sharpshooters) joined the command, armed with Spencer rifles, and was a great acquisition to the regiment. On the 24th of February the Seventy-ninth, having been transferred from the Army of the Cumberland to the Eleventh Army Corps, then stationed in Lookout Valley, marched over the Cumberland mountains, in bad weather, over miserable roads, and reached the valley on the 19th day of March, having lost but one man. Active measures were at once inaugurated for the coming campaign, and all detailed men were ordered to rejoin the regiment. On the 2nd day of May, 1864, the regiment numbered six hundred effective men; but the strength was reduced by detailing Company I to division headquarters, where it remained on duty until the end of the war. In the reorganization of the army previous to the Atlanta campaign, the Seventy-ninth was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, under General Hooker, an assignment that continued uninterrupted during the war.

"On the 2nd day of May, the armies in Lookout valley moved from their encampment on the enemy, concentrated in force at Dalton, Georgia. The Seventy-ninth was not engaged in the demonstration at Buzzard's Roost and Dug Gap, being in the reserve line; but after passing through Snake Creek Gap on the 13th and 14th, near Resaca, it skirmished the enemy, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. On the 18th of May, the Seventy-ninth was one of the five regiments that were ordered to assault a

strong position held by the enemy on the road leading from Dalton to Resaca. The position was defended by artillery and infantry. The assaulting party was composed of about twenty-five hundred men under Gen. W. T. Ward. It approached within four hundred yards of the enemy's position under cover of a dense forest of pines. At a given signal, the troops rushed forward, amid a storm of grape, canister and musket balls, and, after hard fighting, carried the works, with the loss to the enemy of a number of prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and one thousand five hundred stands of small arms. This was the introduction of the regiment to a hand-to-hand fight with the foe, and the dead and wounded that lay thick before the face of the enemy's works, on the parapet and within, indicated as landmarks where the regiment had struggled for victory. The loss in this engagement was felt most severely on the enlisted men. There were no officers killed and but five wounded. The enemy retreated during the night, and was found next day at 'Gravelly Plateaux,' from which it was driven back early on Cassville. Here it made a more stubborn resistance, and again the Seventy-ninth was engaged, but with small loss. At Dallas, on the 25th day of May, the enemy was brought to bay, and the whole Twentieth Corps was hurled, again and again, against the lines, until one thousand six hundred men were lost by the corps. On the 27th of May, an advance was ordered, and the Seventy-ninth was one of the first to march. The movement was a success, but cost the regiment many lives. On the 28th, the enemy opened on the position of the regiment with artillery. On the same night, an attack was made along the whole line, but was repulsed. The Twentieth Army Corps was moved to the enemy's flank, and an attack was made on the 3rd day of June. This engagement was a severe test of firmness, as the regiment was exposed to the shell fire of the enemy in an open field without an opportunity of returning the fire. Another retreat by the enemy, and fighting was resumed at Pine Mountain. Skirmishing continued for some days, ascertaining the enemy's true position, and on the 15th an advance by the Twentieth Corps was ordered. On the evening of that day, the Seventy-ninth Ohio and the Seventieth Indiana were detached from the other troops, a swamp cutting off these two regiments from the main line. These regiments came upon the enemy, a desperate conflict ensued, and the enemy was driven at the point of bayonet within seventy yards of its main works. These two regiments attempted to carry the works of the enemy, but failed; yet they held, at heavy cost, the advantage they had gained, until night, when reinforcements came to the rescue. All night was occupied in an artillery duel and skirmishing. In the night the enemy retreated, and the following day was employed in skirmishing near Kenesaw."

Then followed the campaign about Atlanta. After this campaign the Seventy-ninth was a regiment in name, and not in numbers, having commenced the campaign with six hundred men, and numbering at the fall of Atlanta but one hundred and eighty-two. Its losses in one hundred days were four hundred and twenty-five men. It received sufficient recruits before the march to the sea began to swell its ranks to four hundred men. It suffered little loss on the march through South Carolina, but suffered severely before Averasboro and Bentonville in North Carolina. The men were mustered out, June 9, 1865, after the arrival of the victorious army in Washington, and on the 17th of the same month they were paid off and discharged at Camp Dennison.

The regimental officers were: Colonel, Azariah W. Doan, and adjutant, Rodney Foos.

Company C—Captain, Isaac B. Allen; first lieutenant, Bryant Robinson; second lieutenant, Henry S. Doan; first sergeants, Stephen Jenny and Ambrose Williams; sergeants, George W. West (died in service), Jackson Suttles, Calvin W. Doan and Morris McMillan (killed); corporals, Lewis Moon (promoted captain One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, United States Colored Troops), John M. Botts (killed), William V. Doan, Benjamin F. Hunter, Allen Bingamen, Eli McMillen, Joel W. Babb and Mahlon

Russell; musicians, Moses Maxfield and Frank Marble; wagoner, Allen Shepperd; privates, Thomas Bloom, William Black (died in service), James H. Burris (missing), John Brown (died in service), Henry Burns, David Crawford, Thomas Chopson, Barnett Carnahan, Dempsey P. Carroll, Jacob S. Carroll, Alexander Compton, Randolph Hyd (wounded), James L. Hiffman, Robert Hallam (killed), Joseph Hoggatt Jomes F. Johnson (missing), Uriah Jackson (wounded), William H. King (wounded), Wyatt C. King (killed), William J. King, Albert G. Lewis, William Ligett, Joseph Leeds, Mathew Maghear, John D. McKay (died in service), Shipley Millham, Lorenzo J. Miles, William Miller, Robert Moon (wounded), Wesley McKibben, Marcellus I, McAfee, Samuel R. Nickerson, Henry C. Deck (wounded), Samuel Davis, David E. Daugherty, Thomas Darbyshire, William Donnard, William Elster, Elam Fletcher, John M. Grabill, Samuel D. Gable, Robert Hamilton, Nathaniel C. Hale, George T. Oldham, Harrison Pitzer, Jeptha Richards (killed), John G. Ruler, Benjamin Robinson, William H. Shepperd, Isaac Stout (promoted corporal, killed), Isaac Schonley, James J. Smith, Henry Stephens, Peter Shawber (wounded), John Stephens (wounded), Amajiah Turner, John H. Titus, C. P. Tice (missing), Thomas Vantress (promoted captain), James Wells, Zimri Walton, Abel Wright, James M. Wolf (died in service); recruits, John E. Andrew, Aaron Carnahan, John Darbyshire, David W. Doan, Henry E. Foos, A. J. Martin (promoted hospital steward).

Company D—Captain, George R. Hicks; first lieutenant, Abraham H. Botkins (promoted captain); second lieutenant, John Rees; first sergeant, Charles A. Harris; second sergeant, John Vanzant; third sergeant, Henry Barlow (promoted first sergeant); fourth sergeant, Robert Dorsey; fifth sergeant, John Walker; corporals, Robert A. Wherry (promoted sergeant), Martin L. Sims, Frank Andrew, William H. Compton, Francis M. Vantress, Isaiah Taylor (promoted sergeant), Alexander M. Austin and Ogan Ambrase (promoted first sergeant); fifer, John L. Holloway; drummer, George D. Turnu; wagoner, Isaac Smith; privates, Joseph Arnold, James K. Allen, James Barshear, George L. Barlow (promoted corporal), Richard Brackney, Elijah J. Brown, George Bowers, Stephen F. Briggs, John Brayil, James G. Bowers, George W. Barlow (died), Aaron Cox (wounded), Cyrus Chance, Alexander Collins, James W. Collett, John Camp, John H. Collins, William Chamberlin, Orlando Douglass (died), James Dillon, Stephen C. Dove, James A. Darkin (died), Peter DeLong (died), George Ellis (promoted corporal), Nathan A. Ellis, Thomas Edwards, Jacob B. Ellis (promoted sergeant), Daniel H. Engle (died), William Emry, George W. Owens (wounded), Henry Oren (died), Asa Owens, William C. Pyle, Joseph W. Reeder (killed), Martin M. Ruddock, John Siehl, Ezra Schouley (died), Bishop Smith, Robert Stringfellow, James C. Turner (promoted corporal), Joseph W. H. Titus, Henry Eaton, Joseph Fields, William H. H. Fisher, Adam Flack, Rusella Gardner, Edmund Haynes, Cyrus Henry, Daniel Hunnicut (promoted corporal), Jonathan H. Hartman, Francis Hansel, Uriah W. Hunt, Jonathan B. Howe, Henry Helms (wounded), Zachariah Hickman, James H. Hobbett, Elias W. Hall, Joseph Higgins, Joseph Hale (died), Frank Jenkins, Alfred Johnson, Andrew Job (promoted corporal), Thomas W. Job (wounded), Joel Johnson (promoted corporal), John D. Middleton, Theodore F. Moore, John Murrell, Stephen J. McKinney, Hiram McPherson, Henry H. McPherson, Isaac Thomas, John W. Underwood, Eli Vantress, Thomas Vantress (died), Jesse B. Williams, Joseph Wall, Samuel Wiles, Elijah Williams, George A. Wherry, Robert Sims, Matthew L. Sims.

Company F—Captain, David L. Way (promoted captain Fifth United States Cavalry); first lieutenant, Thomas Vantress (promoted captain); first lieutenant, George M. Taylor (promoted); Oliver Outcalt, Dwight J. Tillinghast, Samuel C. Way and Jediah Whinery.

Company G—Captain Ethan A. Spencer; first lieutenant, David Giffin; second lieutenant, John Harrison; first sergeant, David Wright; sergeants, Micajah T. Nordyke,

Samuel R. Wood, David C. Harrison and Isham W. West; corporals, Barwell B. Mills (died), Isaac Custis, Paten Mowrer, John H. Barnes, Alpheus Townsend, Silas McFadden, Israel Lupton and Dennis Coakley; musicians, Byron M. Hurtt and Cyrus Shockley; wagoner, Jacob West; privates, James W. T. Bennett, George W. Barnard, William A. Burton, Zachariah Bridwell, Azariah Custis, James Cochran (promoted sergeant), John E. Clifford, Henry C. Chance, Henry C. Crawford, John L. Custer, William H. Dakin, Cyrus E. Custis (promoted sergeant), Jacob T. Eichelberger, Henry Fristo, Hiram H. Fannage, Thomas Fisher, Eli Fisher, John W. Frayer, Lafayette Grisce, James Goodson, Thomas T. Glasgow, Benjamin F. Halladay (missing), William Howard, Joseph Haines, Jubal Halladay, William N. Haines, William H. Hall, D. B. Hinman (promoted corporal), William Hildebrant, George W. Hussey, David Hildebrant (died), William A. Howard, Henry P. Jones, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Orin A. Stevens (promoted corporal), Joshua B. Shockey (died), Henry Small, John Taylor, Frederick Theobold (promoted sergeant), William A. Tysor, John W. Wilkerson, Andrew Jones, Lewis Johnston (killed), Peter Johnson, Amos Johnson, Thomas B. Juvenile (prisoner), Madison Juvenile, James Kieffe, Christopher C. Kirby, George Kessinger, Alexander Kerr, John H. Larkin, Albert G. Lyon, Matthew W. Miller (killed), Demas M. Miller, Isaac Mathews, Jares L. Matsom (died), George E. Myars, Joseph Moyers, Isaac F. McLinn (died), John Mulladare, Henry C. Newman, Daniel Nevins, Rogers O'Donnell, Samuel Oliver, David H. Parker, Lewis Pierson (died), William G. Reed, James B. Rowe, Matthew Rierdon, William Rogers, Levi Reed (died), William H. Stone, Robert Sturgeon, A. N. Workman (killed), Harrison Wade, John Woods, James L. Williams, Silas Woodmansee (missing), Reason West, John West (died).

Company I—Captain, James R. Stilwell; second lieutenant, Joseph Slack; first sergeant, Jasper M. Johnson; sergeants, Amos D. Williams, William H. Sutherland, Keenan Williams and Joseph B. Newberry; corporals, William M. Reeder, George L. Seevers (promoted sergeant), Clinton Anson and Robert P. Snowden; musician, Jacob D. Shank; wagoner, Thomas Hickey (promoted sergeant); privates, William Andrew, Wesley Andrew (died), Samuel H. Austin, John W. Brown, Robert Burns, Thomas C. Brown (promoted corporal), John W. Barkley (died), James W. Brown, John Briggs, William Cleland, Leander Cusick, William Dudley, Barclay Dakin, Theodore Ellis, Cyrus L. Hunt, William H. Harlan, Henry Harvey (died), Calvin Haines, John W. Hayard, Abraham H. Hadley, William R. Johnson, George W. Kessinger, Nathan M. Lawrence, Samuel McCray, Thomas McCray, Alfred H. McVay, Henry Muchmore, Clason Miller, John B. Moore, John Mountjoy, David Osborn, Michael W. Osborn (promoted corporal), Christopher Pennington, Isaiah H. Osborn, Henry C. Price, William H. Pagan, Stephen P. Pennington, Jesse C. Quinly, Jesse C. Ruddick, George P. Reed (promoted corporal), John G. Smith, Martin Shank, Bennet Sniff, William Templin, Benjamin Taylor, John Tullis, Washington Terry, James M. Kimbrough, Marcus L. Underwood, Jacob R. Thompson, William C. Worthington, Benjamin F. West, A. N. Williams.

Company K—John K. Howard, Eleazer J. Gorham, Andrew Hale, Cyrus Leech, John Lyon.

Clinton county furnished a few men for the Eightieth and Eighty-third Regiments, and one company (F) for the Eighty-fourth, the latter in the three-months service in Maryland. The Eighty-sixth, for three and six months' service, also had a few Clinton county representatives.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized and mustered into the three-months' service at Camp Chase, Ohio, in June, 1862. It was mustered out of the service October 1, 1862, at Camp Delaware, Ohio. Its members from Clinton county were: Corporal, Carter L. Snowden; privates, Charles B. Ashcroft, William B. Britton, George Creek, Benjamin Foos, James

C. Gray, Alpheus H. Jones, Isaac H. Johnson, John L. Moon, George R. Marshall, Enoch W. McMillen, William McKean, Mark L. Pierson.

COMPANY F, EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This company was mustered into service July 29, 1863, at Camp Chase, Ohio, and was mustered out July 3, 1865, by order of the war department. Its roster was as follows: First lieutenant, John V. Claxton; second lieutenant, James M. Winpigler; second sergeants, Jesse W. Moore, Reuben P. Moore (promoted hospital steward), Alonzo Hendee and Sylvester Nordyke; first corporal, Samuel L. L. Spers (promoted sergeant); second corporal, Noah Hyatt (promoted to fifth sergeant); third corporal, Daniel Carey; fifth corporal, Charles R. Davis (promoted to fourth sergeant); privates, Joseph M. Andrews, John H. Brunson, Jehiel Brown, Daniel C. Bailey, William E. Brown, Webster Crawford, Newton Davis, James Frazier, Eli Frazier, John N. Garnere, Morris Davis, Alpheus Holmes, James W. Holmes, William E. Holmes, George W. Holmes, Henry R. Hammer, David Holoday, Lewis Hockett, William P. Hammer, Amos G. Hammer William P. Hockett, Jeremiah R. Haines, Lewis A. Hammer, Henry Hildebrant, Henry Johnson, Thomas W. Johnson, John W. James, Holmes Luttrill, John E. Lazenby, John W. Melson, James M. McKibben, Milton W. Moon, John R. Moon, Joseph H. Moon, Milton Morgan, Jesse McKinzie, William R. Micheals, Andrew McGregor, Solomon Nordyke, Benjamin Nordyke, David Pobst, Philip H. Quigley, Joseph H. Rex, John W. Simpson, John B. Snodgrass, Jonah Seaman, Hannibal Skinner, George Seaman, Ephraim Smith, James M. Templin, William Thatcher, David Thornbill, Lewis Treadway, Thomas Wilson, Jacob Whistler, Eli Williams, James A. Williams, Lewis Williams.

COMPANY B, OR, BATTALION GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

Company B was originally one of a battalion of four companies, organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, from September 24 to October 27, 1862, to serve three years and was designated as the First Battalion Governor's Guards. Six new companies were organized at Camp Chase from July 24 to August 3, 1863, to serve three years and consolidated with this battalion, and designated the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteers. It was mustered out of service on July 3, 1865, by order of the department of war. The following was its roster: Captain, John C. Moore (promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel and brevet brigadier-general); first sergeant, John V. Claxton (promoted first lieutenant); sergeant, Harlan F. Walker (promoted first lieutenant and quartermaster); first corporal, Thomas Babb (promoted sergeant); corporals, D. W. C. Patrick (promoted first lieutenant and adjutant), Turner Goesett, Charles Custis, Emanuel Crick, William Holmes and B. F. Randall; musician, John W. Gassett; privates, George W. Broomhall, Henry Barber, Isaac N. Bundy (promoted first lieutenant), Wyatt Botts, Charles J. Conner, Peter Conner, Jesse Conner, Jacob Campbell, J. W. Culberson, Parker Florea, J. B. Garner, James Glanden, Thomas B. Grubbs, William Gossett, Joseph P. Gossett, Charles Hamilton, H. N. Hilderbrant, Jesse Hags, F. F. Ham, William Hadley, Thomas B. Johnson, George W. King, Jacob Moon, George Mitchell, Thomas O'Neal, John J. Owsley, George Rains, James Rambo (promoted corporal), Thomas Riley, James Snider, J. D. Smith, J. H. Smith, Loarmin Smith, J. H. Seaman, Ham. Shewalters, William A. Shepard, Allen Tremble, Lewis Ward.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Several men from this county enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, which was placed on duty guarding rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment of Ohio National Guard was organized and mustered into the service at Camp Dennison, May 8, 1864. It was composed of the Fifty-fifth Battalion, Ohio National Guards, of Clinton county, and the Twenty-seventh

Regiment, Ohio National Guards, of Ross county. It was enlisted in the federal service for one hundred days and left Ohio for Baltimore, Maryland, May 11, 1864. It remained on duty at the various forts and stations about the city of Baltimore until May 29, when it was ordered to the eastern shore of Maryland and distributed at various points. From the history by Whitelaw Reid we find that "about the Fourth of July the regiment was ordered to Monocacy Junction, and on the evening of the 8th it took position on the extreme right of General Wallace's army, at the stone bridge, on the Baltimore and Frederick pike. Early in the forenoon of the 9th, the regiment's skirmish line was attacked, and the fight continued until late in the evening, when the regiment was compelled to fall back, though not until the left of the line had given way and the regiment was nearly surrounded. When a retreat was ordered, General Tyler, the brigade commander, directed the One Hundred and Forty-ninth to hold the bridge until the last extremity, in order to secure the safety of the army." In this engagement the regiment suffered the loss of about thirty killed and wounded and over one hundred prisoners. However, many of the latter were recaptured the next day by General Hunter's cavalry, at Frederick, and some made their escape; but when the regiment was mustered out, sixty-seven of its men were in rebel prisons, and some of them died there. After having seen more hard service than usually fell to the lot of hundred-day troops, the regiment returned to Ohio, August 20, 1864, and was mustered out. The roster follows: Captain, William C. Wilson; first lieutenant, James V. Rammels; second lieutenant, Newton Shoemaker; sergeants, Edwin Shockley, John M. Johnson, James J. Gregory, Edward P. Bond and George S. Haymee; corporals, George Lawhead, Henry Lieuellen, John Eachus, William T. Wheeler, Mahlon Russell, John Boring, John McWilliams, Robert R. Mitchell, Joseph Woodmancy and Daniel Penner; privates, Henry C. Aithy, George Brewer, Alfred Bloom, Griffin Baker, George Bloom, Joseph Boring, Henry Boring, John D. Clement, Nathan Cook, Martin Clevenger, George W. Canney, Franklin Craig (killed), James Curtis, Franklin Crick, James W. Campbell, Joseph Cottrell, James Dillon, Thomas Devers, Thomas Derby, Seneca Dennis, James Dabe, Squire Eachus, James V. Ellis, James H. Feener, Mabury Freed, George Fisher, William Fenner, William Fisher, James Fisher, Amos Farquhar, Robert W. Gregory, William Hallam, Oliver F. Hoover, Howard Hansell, Thomas Hoolon, John Hearn, Edward Hubbell, William Hendee, Tobias Hamilton, John W. Hamilton, Carter B. Harlan, George Hull, Monroe Haines, James F. Hamilton, Uriah Hunt, Milton Hormell, Harvey Hunt, Jeremiah Jeffries, Henry C. Johnson, Jesse Kirk, John W. Lawhead, George Lieurance, John Lieurance, David Lieurance, David Lyon, James Linton, Milton Lafetra, Eli Mathews, James McVey, Richard Morton, Arthur Mitchell, John Middleton, E. P. McDonald, James McKinzie, Samuel S. Miller, Thomas A. Moore, William H. Mann, Judiah H. McMillen, Harvey McKenzie, Naaman Noftsgher, William J. Pond, George D. Pond, Jesse W. Pond, Benjamin Pritchard, Levi Pierson, (Thaddeus) H. (Ellison) Roberts, Thomas G. Rannells, Jonathan Rockhill, James Rees, Alfred Spencer, Daniel P. Slate, Harvey Spencer, Joshua Stackhouse, Albert Stackhouse, Jesse Stackhouse, Isaac A. Smith, Elbert Thorn, Samuel Sherbill, Curtis Sabin, Paul Vanderburg William Tupes, Robert B. Walker, Asa Walker, Elijah T. Walker, David T. White.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment was organized and mustered into the service for one year at Camp Dennison, Ohio, October 11, 1864. It contained two companies from Clinton county, commanded by Capts. W. P. Wolf and A. F. Deniston.

This regiment was ordered to Columbia, Tennessee, where it performed post and garrison duty in the town, and was also engaged in guarding the Tennessee & Alabama railroad. In the advance of Hood, one of the regiment's outposts, south of Columbia, failing to receive orders, made a strong resistance, but was captured, while the remainder

of the regiment fell back to Franklin. The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth was temporarily assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and was placed on the left of the center in reserve. In one of the enemy's charges, a veteran regiment gave way in utter confusion, and, though the One Hundred and Seventy fifth had never been under fire, over an open field, it drove the rebels back, gained the works and held them, repelling charge after charge. In this engagement the regiment suffered heavily, losing one hundred and sixty-one officers and men killed, wounded and missing, among them Capt. W. B. Logan, a man universally esteemed as a Christian patriot. That night and the next day the regiment fell back to Nashville and took position in Ft. Negley, where it remained during the battle, and on the 25th of December was again ordered to Columbia, and engaged in the usual garrison duties and in guarding the railroad bridges. The regiment returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 3, 1865, and was finally discharged and paid off July 13, 1865. When it entered the service it numbered nine hundred and forty-three men; upon its return its strength was five hundred and eighty-two men.

Company C—Sergeant, Hugh A. Gibson; Joseph T. Garner, John B. Lindsey, Dopey Lemen, Thomas Madden, John Madden.

Company G—Captain, William P. Wolf; first lieutenant, Isaac N. Bundy; first sergeant, John D. Deniston; sergeant, James M. Gustin; corporal, Ebenezer D. Leonard; musician, James Nicely; wagoner, Cortland C. Cusick; privates, James Boroughs, Thomas B. Baldwin, William H. Bryant, James M. Casto, Edward Crossen, Moris Greely, Lemuel Garrison, William W. Garrison, Henry Hudson, James Hudson, Nathan Lemons, Alvay Layman, Stacy Moris, Benjamin Monce, John Morris, Robert McKinney, William Morrow, William Oliver, William Rude, Isreal Sidles, John P. Stewart, Wilford Simpson, Phillip A. Shell, John G. Smith, Thomas Templin, Zachariah White.

MISCELLANEOUS REGIMENTS.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment, recruited in the fall of 1864, for one year, also contained a number of men from Clinton county. Men from Clinton county were also found in the Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, and the Third Missouri Regiment of United States Colored Troops, in which latter were Lieuts. J. B. Nickerson and Ewing Nickersham. In the cavalry, the Second and Eighth Ohio and Fourth United States had men in their ranks from this county, and others served in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery and the Second Heavy Artillery. A few were in the gunboat service on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

COMPANY A, SECOND VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTLLERY.

Company A, of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, was mustered into the service, July 20, 1863, by Captain Proctor, to serve three years. By orders from the war department, it was mustered out August 23, 1865. Privates from Clinton county serving in this company were: George Brown, James Brown, Samuel W. Brown, Jonah Black, John Blair, William Bobbet, John Bernard, John W. Dewitt, J. D. Davis, Theodore Dumelin, A. W. Fletcher, Elisha Hilderbrant, John W. Hughes, Ephraim Hansel, David Hubbard, John W. Moon, W. F. McNeal, James H. Wickersham, Paul Williams, Hiram Villars.

Company D—Sergeants, Enoch Morris and Christian Cunny; Robert Barr, Addison Blizzard, Thomas Burns, Isaac Beckett, John Crawford, James Forendyce, Stephen J. McKinney, George Nolder.

Company H—Corporals, James W. Morris, Ezekiel East, Micajah Jones and John W. Vennard; John W. Dakin, John F. Dennis, Elwood Reese, Benjamin Roberts, George Shields, Amos Williams.

TWENTY-FOURTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The Twenty-fourth Ohio Battery was organized at Camp Dennison, August 4, 1863, to serve three years. It was mustered out June 24, 1865. Enlistments from Clinton county were as follow: Joseph Campbell, Jackson Campbell, William F. Elliott, Wyatte Fenner, William Holladay, Henry C. Hunter (promoted corporal), Thomas F. Hudson, Lewis Hudson, Peter Kelso, William L. Pegan.

COLORED TROOPS FROM CLINTON COUNTY.

Robert Hart, James Hart, Peter Hart, John Hart, Henry Taylor, William Harrison, Wesley Hightower, James P. Hightower, William Dinimory, James Mayes, David Wood, Gaston Good, Nathan Stewart, A. G. Mallory, M. E. Mallory, William Mallory, John Paine, William Hargrave, James Bishop, James Chadwell, Vase Wilkins, John Hargrave, David Adams, Alfred Mayes, Charles Chapman, J. R. Robinson, Orlando Hightower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Others from Clinton county who saw service in the various branches of the nation's fighting force were James Whitsel, Sylvester Clark, John Harris, Joseph Woodruff, D. R. Simpson, W. Conner, Jr., J. A. Covat, Joseph L. Garner, A. F. Deniston, W. M. Dugan, Joshua Fisher, W. B. Fisher, George Gurton, J. H. Holliday, Lewis A. Hamlin, J. D. Moore, W. H. Oliver, R. D. Shields, George Newton, James Spencer, Junius Carpenter, Hamilton Shewalter, Col. George Zeigler, Henry Long, David L. Way (captain Fifth United States Infantry), M. C. Robinson, David H. Wright.

CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS AND LAWYERS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The first Constitution of the state of Ohio, which was adopted on November 29, 1802, provided that the judicial power of the state, both as to matters of law and equity, should be "vested in a supreme court, in a court of common pleas for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The supreme court consisted of three judges, any two constituting a quorum, and had originally an appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as were directed by law. It was provided that the General Assembly might, if it chose, appoint another supreme judge after five years from the adoption of the Constitution, in which case the judges were to divide the state into two circuits, and any two of them were authorized, in such case, to hold court. The courts of common pleas consisted each of a president and not more than three nor less than two associate judges, all to reside in their respective districts (or counties) during their terms of office. Any three of the judges constituted a quorum. The court had common law and chancery jurisdiction in all cases such as were directed by law, the Legislature having power to increase the number of circuits and presidents after five years. Judges of supreme courts and courts of common pleas had complete criminal jurisdiction in such cases and in such manner as pointed out by law. Courts of common pleas in each county had jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, etc. Judges of common pleas courts had, within their respective counties, the same powers as judges of the supreme courts to issue writs of certiorari to justices of the peace and cause their proceedings to be brought before them. Judges of the supreme court were conservators of the peace throughout the state. Presidents of courts of common pleas were conservators of the peace in their respective districts, and judges of the same held the same position in their respective counties. All judges were appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, to hold office seven years "if so long they behave well." They were to be reasonably paid, but could at the same time hold no other office of profit or trust under the authority of the state of Ohio or the United States. Each court had power to appoint its own clerk for the term of seven years, the judges to certify that they considered him well qualified for the position. The judges also had the power to remove their clerks for breach of good behavior.

The supreme court was to be held at least once a year in each county, and the common pleas court in their respective counties at such times and places as prescribed by law. A competent number of justices of the peace were elected by the qualified electors in each township of the several counties, to hold office three years, with powers and duties as prescribed by law.

An act, passed February 7, 1831, provided that the supreme court should consist of four judges, having precedence according to the dates of their commissions. The same act provided that the common pleas court should consist each of a president and three associate judges, with powers as defined in said act.

A new Constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, vested the judicial power of the state in a supreme court, in district courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, "and in such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, in one or more counties, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish." The supreme court consisted of five judges, of which a majority formed a quorum or had power to render

a decision. This court had original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as was provided by law. The supreme judges were chosen by the electors of the state at large. The Constitution provided that it should hold at least one term each year at the seat of government, and such other terms there or elsewhere as provided by law. By the Constitution, the state was divided into nine common pleas districts. Each outside of Hamilton county, consisted of three or more counties, divided into three parts, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, each division having one judge of the common pleas court residing therein, chosen by the electors of said sub-division. Courts of common pleas were held in every county in the district as often as provided by law—more than one court, or sitting thereof, being allowed in each district at the same time. The jurisdiction of courts of common pleas and their judges was fixed by law. District courts were composed of the judges of the courts of common pleas in their respective districts, with one of the judges of the supreme court. Any three constitute a quorum, and such courts had to be held at least once a year in each county—or, as the Assembly might provide, at least three times at three separate places in each district, if not expedient to hold in each county. The original jurisdiction of the district court was the same as that of the supreme court, with such appellate jurisdiction as provided by law. The probate court was a court of record, "open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law." This court had jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of accounts, of executors, administrators and guardians, and "such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law." Justices of the peace were provided to be elected, to serve three years each. All judges, other than provided for by the Constitution, had to be elected by the electors of the judicial districts for which they might be created, to serve not longer than five years.

One supreme judge was elected each year, to serve five years. Common pleas judges had to reside in the respective districts from which they were chosen, and their term was five years. When vacancies occurred, they were filled by gubernatorial appointment until after the next regular election. The clerk of common pleas court in each county was *ex officio* clerk of all other courts of record held in the county.

Under the new Constitution of 1912, the judicial system of the state was materially changed. Subsequent statutory legislation has established the jurisdiction of the various inferior courts.

FIRST COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By an act of the Legislature organizing courts, passed February 19, 1852, the nine common pleas districts were apportioned into five judicial circuits, Clinton county being in he first. From the minutes of the proceedings of the court of common pleas at some of its earlier sessions, we make copious extracts. The first meeting of this court was held in the barn of Jesse Hughes (though the records say at the house), who lived about two miles southeast of the spot where the court house now stands. The following is the record:

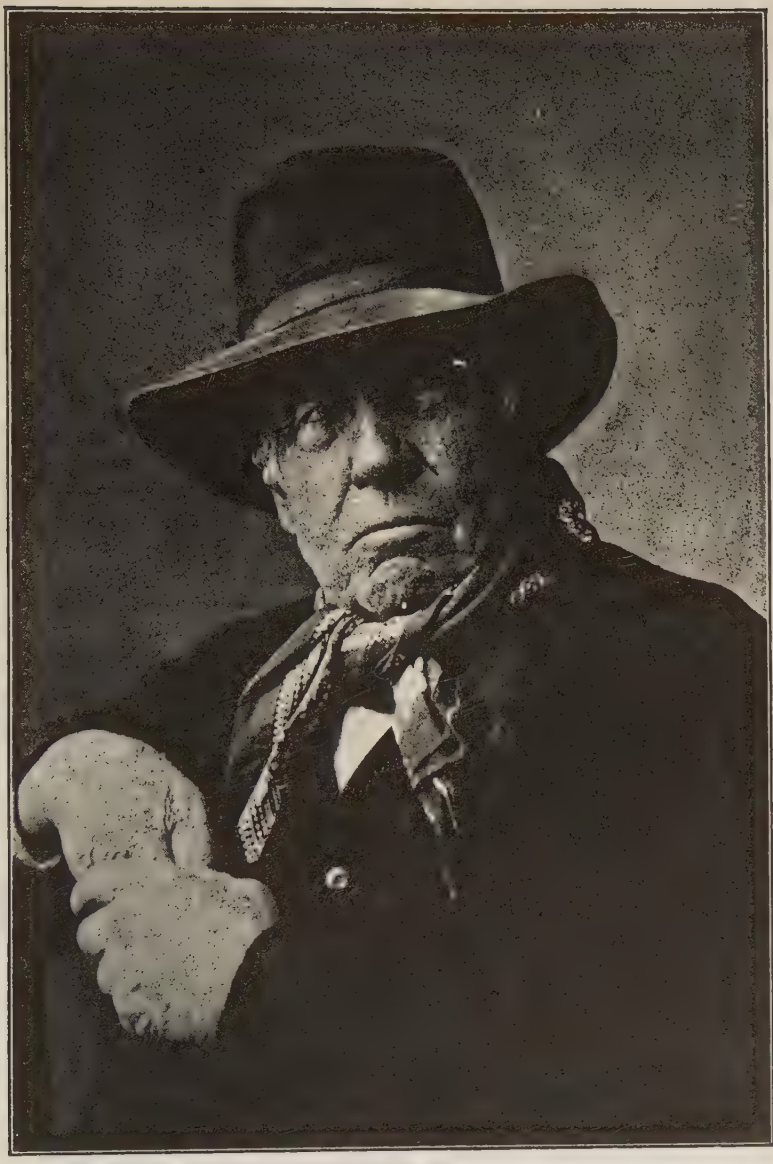
"At a special meeting of the Court of Common Pleas held at the house of Jesse Hughes, on the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1810: Present, the Hon. Francis Dunlavy, Esq., presiding Judge; Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson, Esq., associates. (Peter Burr, the third Associate Judge, was not present.) Appointed Warren Sabin, Clerk, pro tempore, to the aforesaid court. Robert Eachus was appointed Recorder of said county by the Associates present. The court adjourned (Sine die) without day."

The other officers of this court were Jonathan Harlan, sheriff, and David McMillan, coroner. It appears that Judge Dunlavy, who resided in Warren county, was present only to complete a quorum, as he did not assist in making the appointments mentioned. A special session was held at the same place, May 16, 1810, when there were present the three associate judges, Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson. It was agreed that, in the matter of commission of the judges, Peter Burr should stand first, Jesse Hughes, second, and Thomas Hinkson, last. James McManis was appointed director to take charge of the business concerning the county seat, with instructions. The court opened the report of the commissioners appointed to locate a seat of justice for Clinton county, and adjourned to the next day (May 17), when it was again convened; but the director could not make his reports, and court adjourned. The court next met in special session, May 25, 1810, when all the associates were present; but, as the directors failed to put in an appearance, the adjournment was had until the following day, at which time the report of the director was received, and the bonds of David Faulkner and Joseph Doan, donating lands for a site for a county seat, were examined.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

The first grand jury in the county was impaneled for the term of court held in June, 1810, and was composed of the following persons, as the record shows: John Mitchell, foreman, Thomas Jones, Jacob Hale, Isaac Harvey, Caleb Harvey, William Haynes, John Wilson, James Wilson, Jesse Dillon, Ezekiel Frazer, Timothy Bennet, Mahlon Haworth, William Townsend, William Walker and Nathan Linton. These men received seventy-five cents each for their services, and found only one indictment, which was against Cornelius Quick, for horse stealing. The indictment was returned June 19, 1810, and Quick was placed on trial the next day. Joshua Collett, afterward president judge, and still later a judge of the supreme court, conducted the prosecution for the state, while the counsel for the defense was Thomas Freeman, of Lebanon, a criminal lawyer of some note. The jury before which the case was tried was composed of Francis Hestor, Robert Athey, David Fairfield, Daniel Linton, Daniel Moon, James Crawford, Jonah Vandervort, William Ireland, Joseph Wilson, Jesse Greene, William Hoblitt and John Stout, who found the defendant guilty as indicted. The defense moved for a new trial, which was granted, and on the 17th of the ensuing October the case came up again, with the same counsel as before. The jury at this time was made up of David Wright, Daniel Hodgson, William Butler, Charles Mann, George Haworth, Joseph Haines, Simeon Ballard, John McKinzey, Thomas Gillam, Peter Dicks, Thomas McMillan and Daniel Dillon. The defendant was again found guilty, and the damages in favor of the prosecuting witness, James Doherty (or Daugherty) were assessed at two dollars and twenty-five cents, an order being issued against the defendant for the amount of his fine and costs of prosecution. A motion was made on behalf of the defendant to arrest judgment, but this was overruled, the court sentenced the thief to receive fifty stripes on his naked back, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1810, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs; also to be imprisoned for ten days—Daugherty to recover of him the amount of the damage allowed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smart, widow of Judge Hugh Smart, of Greenfield, was a daughter of Judge Hughes, at whose house, or rather barn, Quick's trial was had. She had a clear and distinct remembrance of the affair. During the trial, the defendant was confined to an apple tree, which was near by, by a log chain. After the verdict was rendered, Quick requested the sheriff, Jonathan Harlan, to retire with him for a moment. This seemed reasonable and it obtained a ready consent. As they walked away, he manifested considerable more nimbleness than had been noticed before. He gained distance on the sheriff, little by little, until a step or two in advance was secured, when he bounded away like a deer and in a moment was beyond successful pursuit. This was



JOHN ANTRAM,

One of the Pioneers of Clinton County, Who Died a Few Years Ago, in His Ninety-eighth Year.

the nearest approach to a public whipping for crime ever attained in this county. The actors in that scene have passed away from earth, and the story lives only in the record or the memory of those to whom it has been told. It is, therefore, fitting to give it a prominent place in this volume.

The same day Quick was first tried, June 20, 1810, the court appointed Nathan Linton county surveyor. The following day witnessed the appointment of Peter Burr to the position of county clerk, to fill a vacancy. On the same day Faulkner and Doan executed their deeds to the county for land on which to locate the county seat, and the director was ordered to lay out a town on said land, sell all the odd-numbered lots at a credit of one-third the purchase price in six months, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; sale to be advertised in the Chillicothe and Lebanon papers. On September 10, 1810, the session of the court of common pleas was held, according to the record, at the "temporary seat of justice for Clinton county." George McManis took the oath of office as associate judge, in place of Peter Burr, resigned. The court ordered the director, James McManis, to immediately advertise the remainder of the lots "yet unsold in the town of Armenia (formerly Clinton)," in the *Western Star*, *Liberty Hall*, and *Scioto Gazette*, and by written advertisements wherever he might think proper, and sell said lots at public auction, on the first Monday in the following November, 1810, continuing the sale from day to day until all were offered for sale, giving credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, on separate notes, for each of three equal payments, discounting eight per cent. for cash at time of purchase. The director was also authorized to postpone the sale of any lot or lots if he thought they were not bringing what they were worth. The court ordered that the new town be called Armenia, in place of Clinton, and appointed James Wilson to fill the office of county commissioner, caused by the resignation of George McManis. The director, for his services in connection with county seat matters up to date, was allowed the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

On October 16, 1810, the last will and testament of John Jackson, deceased, was proved, and letters testamentary ordered to be issued. Absalom Reed, Joseph Grice and Thomas Draper were appointed to appraise the personal estate of the deceased. December 31, 1810, the court ordered that the name of the county seat be changed from Armenia to Mt. Pleasant, by request of donors. On February 19, 1811, James Birdsall and Walter Armstrong applied for and were granted tavern licenses. On February 20, 1811, it was ordered that the name of the county seat be changed to Wilmington, and that no further alteration should be made in the name without being authorized by an act of the Legislature. On June 4, 1811, Larkin Reynolds was granted license to keep a tavern in the town of Wilmington. At the June term of the court in this year, it "adjourned to meet in Wilmington" in the following October, and, on the 7th of that month, it met at the house of John McGregor, that being the first term held at the new county seat. On October 10, 1811, the following licenses were granted by the court: To Ferguson and Morris, to keep a store in the town of Wilmington; to Warren Sabin, to keep a tavern in Wilmington, and to Asa Holcomb, to "sell foreign merchandise in the town of Wilmington." On February 4, 1812, the last will and testament of John Sanders, deceased, was proved, and letters testamentary ordered to be issued. Same date, license was granted to James Birdsall to keep a tavern in the town of Oakland; to William Biggs, to keep a tavern on the state road leading from College township to Chillicothe. On October 5, 1812, letters testamentary granted in the estate of John Leonard, Sr., deceased. Same to the estate of James Wright, deceased. On February 2, 1813, licenses to keep a tavern were granted to James Birdsall and William Biggs. Asa Holcomb's store license was renewed on February 3, 1813.

The first session of the supreme court in Clinton county was "held at the house of

Jesse Hughes," in said county, October 15, 1810, "before the Hon. Ethan Allen Brown, William W. Irvin, Esqs., Judges." Present, Jonathan Harlan, Esq., Sheriff. "The court, being opened, proceeded to appoint a clerk pro tem., whereupon, Allen Wright being appointed, gave bond, conditioned as the law directs, wherein James Birdsall and Jonathan Harlan were his sureties, and the court, being satisfied therewith, proceeded to administer the oath of office, which was taken according to law. The business transacted at this session was simply to receive and place on record several petitions for the division of certain lands. The next record is that of a term of the supreme court "held at the town of Wilmington, in and for the county of Clinton, on the 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1812," when there were present the Hon. Thomas Scott and William W. Irvin, judges. The cases brought up at the first term were at this one, two years afterward, considered and decided. At the May term in 1813 (same judges present) several divorce suits were brought and continued. Matthias Corwin, Jr., and Samuel H. Hale were examined and admitted to practice at this term of court as attorneys and counselors-at-law in the state of Ohio. At the May term in 1814 the divorce cases of the foregoing term were dismissed with costs to petitioners—in each case the wife. At the same term, Daniel Radcliff was admitted to practice. On May 6, 1816, Isaiah Morris was appointed clerk of the supreme court, and Francis Dunlavy was authorized to practice law in the courts of Ohio.

STORY OF A MURDER.

The early records of this court contain numerous records and cases of assault and battery, divorce, trespass, etc., and one murder case, the history of which is here given as it is found in the Harlan manuscript, written many years ago:

"It is now more than sixty years ago [now about one hundred] since Peter Peyton and his wife, people of color, came out from Fluvanna county, Virginia, and, having crossed the Ohio, settled in the southwest corner of Clinton county, near the head of Stone Lick creek, in the said county and about a mile southeast of where Blanchester now stands, on John Peyton's survey No. 1174, of one thousand acres. Their motive for coming to this wilderness, so far removed from people of their color and condition, must have been strong, indeed, to have induced them to undertake the venture. So it was. It was to get beyond the rigorous slave laws of the state of Virginia, and to enter into possession of the survey of land above mentioned, to which they had been informed they had, with others of their master's slaves, a good and sufficient title, under the will of the original proprietor, John Peyton, their former master, who had served as captain three years in the American army during the Revolution, in the Virginia line of constitutional establishment. For these services he was entitled to a military warrant for four thousand acres of land, and this quantity of land had been entered and surveyed for him in four surveys of one thousand acres each. One of these surveys lay in Kentucky, in the tract of country lying on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; two on the waters of Paint creek, in what is now Jefferson township, Fayette county, Ohio, southwest of South Solon, Madison county. One of these two surveys was patented to Captain Peyton in his lifetime, and the other after his death was patented to John Duncan, Howell Lewis, Langham Duncan and Robert Peyton Duncan, as his devisees, as was also the survey on Stone Lick before mentioned.

"Captain Peyton was the owner of a number of slaves and a large landed estate. He was termed a bachelor, but there seems to have been for many years a morganatic marriage between himself and a Mrs. Duncan, his housekeeper, and he is said to have been the father of the Duncan family. In the latter part of his life he made a will, most in favor of these children and their mother; but he also emancipated Peter Peyton and his wife, and provided for a like boon for his other slaves as they should arrive at a certain age, probably forty years, respectively. He also set aside one of his Ohio

surveys for his black people, without designating, however, the one intended for them, and directed that, as each should arrive at the age at which he was to be free, he should be entitled to a lot of this survey of a given number of acres, probably forty. Peter and his wife, under the provision of the will, secured their freedom, and aimed to secure their lands, with what success remains to be told. Captain Peyton's will was so drawn that, instead of securing freedom to each slave on arriving at a certain age, fixed by the will, they were sold into slavery at a distance, and the lands designated for their homes were parceled out among those for whom they were not intended. Soon after Captain Peyton's death, the younger slaves, who had not yet arrived at the age at which they were to be free, were sold without limitation as to the duration of the servitude. Seeing the drift of things, Peter Peyton and wife started on foot for Ohio. They arrived at Stone Lick creek, on the Peyton survey, in the year 1814, as is believed. Up to this time the whole survey was in a state of nature, heavily wooded, and, for months of each year, an unreclaimed swamp. Peyton immediately went about erecting a cabin, which was a small and rude structure, to live in, and preparing ground for a crop. The settlers were few, and were, in general, late arrivals, with wide reaches of swampy wood between their half-finished cabins.

"Early settlers are generally proverbial for kindness and reciprocation of rude but well-meant civilities. Peter Peyton thought his neighbors were of another kind. They did not like the color of Peter and his wife; they wanted white neighbors of none; they did not aid him in raising his house; they did not speak to him or of him civilly; they would not associate with 'niggers.' He claimed that they gave him personal abuse. On March 15, 1815, Peter, by Daniel F. Barney (a name unknown), his attorney, commenced suit against Samuel Batson (given Batson on the court record) and Isaac Daniels, laying his damages at one thousand dollars. On May 6, 1815, Mr. Barney unfolded the nature and magnitude of the case. His charge against them was that they assaulted, beat, wounded and illtreated him, so that his life was despaired of, and afflicted other injuries upon him to the damage of one thousand dollars. This, it was claimed, was done with staves, clubs, knives and dogs, and on the —— day of March, 1815. Process was served upon Batson May 16, 1815, and upon Batson and Daniels both May 16, 1815, by Joseph Roberds, sheriff of Clinton county. This suit abated in consequence of the death of Peyton.

"The grand jury at the February term, 1816, was composed as follows: Benjamin Farquhar, foreman, William Austin, Peter Lieurance, Jonathan Fallis, Thomas McMillan, William Stanton, George Richards, Abraham Hester, George Moon, Samuel Reed, David Evans, Owen West, John Wilson, James Haworth and Samuel Cox. They presented that, 'Robert Anderson, late of the township of Vernon, in the county aforesaid (Clinton), and John DeWitt, late of the same, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1815, with force and arms, at the township aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, in and upon one Peter Peyton, a black man, in the presence of God and the state of Ohio, then and there being, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Robert Anderson had a certain rifle gun, of the value of fifteen dollars, then and there loaded, and charged with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which rifle gun, he, the said Robert Anderson, in his hands then and there had and held, to and against and upon the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, and that the said Robert Anderson, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the rifle gun aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder, shot and sent forth, as aforesaid, Peter Peyton, a black man, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there,

with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the gun aforesaid, by the said Robert Anderson, so and aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth, feloniously, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did strike, prostrate and wound, giving to the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, discharged and sent forth out of the rifle gun aforesaid, by the said Robert Anderson, in and upon the back part of the head of him, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, one mortal wound of the depth of six inches, and of the breadth of half an inch, of which said mortal wound the aforesaid Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there instantly died; and that the aforesaid John DeWitt then and there feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, was present, aiding, helping, assisting, abetting, comforting, counseling, procuring and maintaining the said Robert Anderson, the felony and murder aforesaid, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Robert Anderson and John DeWitt, the said Peter Peyton, a black man, then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, purposely, and of their deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, did kill and murder contrary to the form of statute of the state of Ohio, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio.

"'J. COLLETT, P. C. C.'"

"At a court of common pleas holden at Wilmington, in the county of Clinton and the state of Ohio, on the 6th day of February, 1816, before the Hon. Francis Dunlavy, president, and Jesse Hughes, Thomas Hinkson and George McManis, his associate of the court of common pleas of the county aforesaid, the jury was impaneled. On the 6th day of May, 1816, before the Hon. Ethan A. Brown and Jessup N. Couch, Esqs., judges of the supreme court of the state of Ohio, assigned to keep the peace, etc., came as well as the said John DeWitt in his own proper person, as William R. Cole, Esq., who prosecutes for the state of Ohio in their behalf. Whereupon the said John DeWitt, by Thomas Freeman, Esq., his attorney, who moves the court here that he (DeWiitt) be discharged for the reasons following, towit:

"'Because, first, this court has no jurisdiction to try the defendant; second, the court of common pleas, at the term of February, 1816, had no power or authority to indict the defendant in manner as they have done, they having first, at a called court, in November, 1815, committed him to prison, to be tried in the supreme court; third, no legal jury can be made in this court to try him; fourth, the prosecutor has not summoned a grand or traverse jury to attend this court, either to indict or try the defendant on said charge. For these causes and others that may be urged, the defendant moves as above he has moved the court. Thomas Freeman, attorney for defendant, May 7, 1816.'

"'Whereupon, all and singular the premises being seen and by the said supreme court now here fully understood, it is considered and ordered by the court that the said John DeWitt do take nothing by his motion aforesaid, but that the said be overruled.'

"Afterward, in the same term of May, the defendant, DeWitt, by his attorney, moved the court to quash the indictment. After hearing the reasons and arguments of counsel: 'But because the court will advise themselves of and upon the premises before they give their judgment thereon, day is given as well to the said William R. Cole, Esq., who, etc., as to the said John DeWitt, here at Wilmington, until the 12th day of May next to hear their judgment thereon, because the court now here thereof not yet, etc.' The defendant (DeWitt) was therefore remanded to the jail of Clinton county. At the May term (May 12), 1817, of the supreme court of the state of Ohio, before the Hon. Ethan A. Brown and John McLean, Esqs., judges of the supreme court

of the state of Ohio, the case was continued until May 9, 1818. At the May term, 1818, the prosecuting attorney, William R. Cole, entered a nolle prosequi in the case."

(See Supreme Court Record No. 2, Clinton County, for the foregoing facts, and for the proceedings on the trial of Samuel Batson on a similar charge, pages 6 to 11, inclusive.)

"Samuel Batson, on November 23, 1815, executed his sealed note to Thomas Freeman for two hundred dollars, payable in six months. (See Second Common Pleas Court Record, Clinton County, Ohio.)

"Peter Peyton was living in his house when killed. He was forcibly taken to the woods, not far from his house, and there shot from behind by DeWitt. He resisted capture to the last, but was overpowered and tied. The place of his death is still shown. His former residence was on a lot adjoining the farm of Peter Rude, on Stone Lick. Peyton's wife had no children. She was kidnaped by DeWitt, Batson and others, the murderers of her husband, and then offered for sale; but, being somewhat old, a purchaser could not be readily found. At length she was offered for sale to a man whose wife suspected that all was not right. She inquired as to the kinds of work the old colored woman could do, and refused to buy without having an exposition of her skill. This was consented to. In the kitchen the black woman was questioned closely, and thereupon told the story of the murder of her husband and the kidnaping of herself. DeWitt was arrested, but on his way to the jail, feigned to have a falling fit, and fell from his horse. This caused an abatement of vigilance on the part of his guard, so that he was able to escape, and he was never afterward arrested."

THE EARLY JUDGES.

The courts of the county have been traced from their establishment on through the successive changes, and now attention is turned from the offices to the officers who served these courts, and also the active lawyers who served in these courts.

A. H. Dunlevy, of Warren county, Ohio, in a letter written in 1875 upon "Wilmington Sixty Years Ago," published in the *Wilmington Journal*, speaks thus of matters pertaining to the early courts and bars:

"The scenes which I witnessed at Wilmington in the spring of 1815, the first time I visited it, are all passed away. The few inhabitants then dwelling there are probably all gone, and a new people occupy their places. Isaiah Morris, who then lived there, was clerk of the court, an office which he filled subsequently, for over twenty years. Francis Dunlavy was presiding judge; Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson, if my recollection is correct, were the associate judges, and William R. Cole, who settled here in 1812, was prosecuting attorney. He was the successor in that office of James Montgomery, who came to Wilmington in 1810, and removed to Fayette county in 1813. He was the first member of the bar in Wilmington, Mr. Hale the second member, and Mr. Cole the third member. Court was held in a log house near the site, or on the same spot, where the court house now stands. * * * Samuel H. Hale (who lived to be the oldest member of the Miami or Scioto bar) purchased the *Western Star* in 1809 from Nathaniel McLean and sold out two years afterward, removing to Wilmington. Benjamin Hinkson commenced practice in 1820. * * * Wilmington was almost the only place where the Miami and Scioto bars met at the courts, and it being then customary for lawyers to ride the circuit almost as regularly as the presiding judge, it was an occasion of great interest to see the members of both bars together, and frequently testing their legal knowledge and powers of advocacy before the same tribunal. The late William Creighton was one of the ablest of the Scioto bar, and Richard Douglas, or "Dick" Douglas as he was usually called, was more noted for his ready wit than for his legal talent, though I believe a good lawyer. Both were from Chillicothe, and frequently in attendance upon the Wilming-

ton courts, and there they met John Alexander, of Xenia, and Thomas Corwin, Thomas Ross and others, of Lebanon, and, in early times, Thomas Morris and O. T. Fishback, of Williamsburg, then the county seat of Clermont. William R. Cole came to the Wilmington bar, as near as I can recollect, about 1812, and remained over twenty years."

Judge Francis Dunlavy (spelled by other members of the family Dunlevy), the first presiding judge of the district which included what is now Clinton county, resided in Warren county, near Lebanon. Judge Harlan said of him: "He was born near Winchester, Virginia, about 1761 or 1762. At the age of fourteen years he entered the army of the Revolution as a substitute for a man with a large family. He served in several campaigns, mostly against the Indians. In the summer of 1778 he assisted in building Ft. McIntosh, on the bank of the Ohio river, a few miles below Pittsburgh. This was the first American fort north of the Ohio river. In May, 1782, he was with the unfortunate expedition from the Ohio and Washington county, Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Crawford, to destroy the Delaware and Wyandot towns on the Sandusky river. Mr. Dunlavy and two others escaped from the field of the defeat and made their way safely through the woods to Ft. Pitt. Without having studied law or having been called to the bar, he was elected by the General Assembly of Ohio, at its first session, in December, 1803, president judge of the first judicial circuit of Ohio; yet he held the office for fourteen years, or until 1817. He rose by the successive steps of schoolmaster, member of the Territorial Legislature, and member of the first constitutional convention of Ohio, to the important position. He was forty-one years of age when elected to the office of judge. Strictly honest, he had no motive to do wrong and every motive to do right. He had a quick perception, a clear and logical understanding. He must on the bench, at least first, have keenly felt his want of legal study and the technical knowledge of proceedings in a court of justice. With these he never became familiar, but must have overcome them to a certain extent. We have slender means of knowing how he performed his judicial duties, but we may infer from his great good sense and love of justice among men that he was able to arrive at the justice of the case brought before him. In qualifying himself for the discharge of his duties, he was aided by an excellent education. Immediately after his election, he began earnestly the study of law. Being of quick and solid parts, he soon acquired a fair amount of legal knowledge, which, turned to good account, enabling him to decide debated points with general accuracy and to detect the sophistry of attorneys who had given their days and nights to the study of Bacon, Blackstone and Coke. He was admitted to the practice of law at the May, 1816, term of the supreme court of Ohio."

Peter Burr, Jesse Hughes and Thomas Hinkson were the first associate judges, as has been previously mentioned.

Peter Burr immigrated to this country in 1798. Judge Burr was a justice of the peace in Warren county before the establishment of Clinton county. He was one of the two members of the House of Representatives from Warren county in the fourth and fifth sessions of the General Assembly, serving with Matthias Corwin on each occasion. After serving in the capacity of associate judge for about three months, a vacancy occurred in the office of clerk of the court of common pleas for the county and he was appointed to fill it, first by a pro tem. appointment, June 21, 1810, and afterward for the full term of seven years, June 4, 1811. In 1814 he was elected clerk of the supreme court. He died holding both of these offices. Judge Burr had not the qualification for the office of clerk. He wrote a poor hand, and was wholly unacquainted with the substance and forms of the simplest legal entry. He was a surveyor and was often appointed by the county commissioners to survey the proposed routes for new roads. Judge Burr died on August 8, 1816.

Jesse Hughes was born January 22, 1767, and came to this county, originally, from Berkeley county, Virginia. His early life was spent in Indian warfare and early pioneer

life characteristic to the settlers of that date. He was re-elected to the office of associate judge three successive times, serving twenty-eight years in all. It is not supposed that Judge Hughes, owed his elevation to the bench to his knowledge of law, for he made no pretentions to legal learning. He owed far more to his high moral character, good sense and unimpeachable integrity.

Thomas Hinkson was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1772. Mr. Hinkson also accompanied many expeditions against the Indians and gained some valuable experiences which enabled him to deal with his fellow men. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace of Highland county and served until 1810. He was a farmer and also store keeper by trade and had no actual knowledge of law when he took his office as associate judge. Mr. Hinkson removed to Indiana in 1821.

George McManis was successor to Judge Burr. He took his seat upon the bench, September 10, 1810. Before this he had served the county as commissioner, which office he was still holding at the time of his election to the judgeship. Judge McManis was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1766. He came to this part of the state in the spring of 1808. He served the county two terms on the bench, from 1810 to 1824. Judge Hughes died March 16, 1826.

Aaron Sewell was elected, in 1817, by the General Assembly of Ohio one of the associate judges of Clinton county to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the expiration of the term of Judge Thomas Hinkson. He was elected in 1824, and again in 1831; whole term, twenty-one years. Mr. Sewell was born in Loudon county, Virginia, August 27, 1774. In 1814 Judge Sewell was elected justice of the peace for Vernon township. The office was one of great dignity at that time and was generally bestowed upon the most substantial citizens. In conversation, Judge Sewell was not a many of many words, but he expressed his ideas clearly, sensibly and candidly. His integrity was beyond question and his moral character unblemished. He died January, 1842.

Benjamin Hinkson was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky. He immigrated to Clinton county with his father, Judge Thomas Hinkson. He became deputy clerk of the court for Fayette county. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Wilmington in 1820, which he continued until elected secretary of state for Ohio, in 1834. In 1836 he was elected president judge of the court of common pleas for the judicial district composed of the counties of Clinton, Warren, Butler and Greene. At the close of his term of seven years as judge, he resumed for a time the practice of law, but his interests returned to the farm and, in 1852, he retired from the law field and engaged in stock raising. Dr. A. Jones, who knew Judge Hinkson intimately, spoke of him in these terms: When he first appeared in court, at the age of twenty-one, he was modest, courteous and gentlemanly. We have met but few men, perhaps none, who possessed a higher sense of honor, a greater veneration for truth, than did Judge Hinkson. Untruth and insincerity had no abiding place in his mind or heart; benevolent, generous and kind, he was ever ready and willing to aid the needy. In March, 1877, Judge Hinkson died of paralysis, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

The preceding were the early judges of the district, all prominent as pioneers and members of the judiciary. Our sturdy settlers seem to have been of the opinion that good character, sound sense and judgment, and unimpeachable integrity were qualifications quite sufficient to enable a judge to do justice between man and man in general, and if these were known to be possessed by the judge, no others were deemed necessary. How far in error were they? The schoolmaster, without a knowledge of technical law, generally found means to arrive at the justice of the case brought before him, and those without previous study of law were seldom at a loss to find law to support the right and were seldom able to see any to sustain wrong. They lived in times which many of this generation seem to regard as only once removed from barbarism. This is a great mis-

take. Where could be found men of better walk and conversation than Judge Hughes, Judge McManis and Judge Sewell? Or, ascending to a higher rank of judges, examine the moral standing of Judge Dunlavy, of Judge Collett and of Judge McLean—everyone a Christian gentleman.

EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

The first lawyer to settle in Clinton county was James Montgomery. He was first licensed to practice law at Lebanon in 1803, at the first term of the supreme court in Warren county. His name appears on the records of our courts for the first time at the fall term of the common pleas court, October 18, 1810. On that day the court appointed Mr. Montgomery to the office of prosecuting attorney for the county, at a salary of sixty dollars per year. During Mr. Montgomery's entire stay here he was without a rival, but he had by no means all of the business of the courts. Two reasons may be assigned for this. He may not have been a lawyer of great skill and talent, while several of the non-residents of the bar who practiced in this court were lawyers of great skill, legal talent, learning and ability. He probably left this county before 1813 as we find a record where he is called a citizen of Fayette county, in June, 1813.

The honor of being the second lawyer in this county is awarded by Judge Harlan, to W. R. Cole, while A. H. Dunlavy accords this honor to Samuel R. Hale. Both came to this county in the latter part of 1812.

William R. Cole was born in the city of New York, in 1780. He was reared and educated in Lexington, Kentucky. He was licensed to practice law by the supreme court at Cleveland, August 13, 1810. On the 5th day of October, 1812, Mr. Cole was elected by the court of common pleas to the office of prosecuting attorney. This position he held until the second Tuesday in October, 1834, when the office became elective by the people. Mr. Cole removed to Indiana in the month of April, 1837. He died April 10, 1847. A friend writing of him said, "He died in the ripeness of his intellect, and fullness of his Christian faith and hope."

Samuel R. Hale was born, February 14, 1787, in Randolph county, North Carolina. His father was a wagon-maker, in whose shop Samuel served until he had reached the age of twenty years. He had very little actual time for attending school, but he was a great reader, especially of historical and biographical facts. In 1810, he moved to Lebanon, made the acquaintance of Hon. John McLean, and commenced the study of law with him. The *Western Star* was published by this firm of McLean & Hale. Toward the close of 1812, Mr. Hale removed to Wilmington, bringing with him his young wife, whom he had married only a short time before, and started in the practice of law. Dr. Jones says: "The life of the advocate was too monotonous for his active temperament. Full of impulse and energy, he could not confine himself to the practice of law. He could not remain quiet and soon engaged in a multifarious trade. In the latter part of 1812 he opened a hotel in Wilmington and invested capital in a stock of goods and groceries. In 1813, he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio, and in December of that year, when the Legislature met at Chillicothe, he took his seat as representative from Clinton county. He was very philanthropic, but was also very interested in the affairs of the town and county and contributed liberally to anything for the uplift of humanity—schools, churches and libraries. He again took his seat in the Legislature from 1822-25. He retired from public life after serving in the State Senate in 1828-29. After a long period of prosperity, he at last met reverses and lost his fortune."

Daniel Radcliff was born on the South branch of the Potomac river, in Maryland. He was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Kentucky in 1812. Two years later he removed to Ohio and was licensed a second time. He followed his profession for several years. He served as county treasurer of Clinton county for eight years, and as justice of the peace for Union township from 1818 to 1829. He removed to Illinois in 1836.

David Linton was admitted to the bar in 1841. He afterward removed to the state of Kansas.

Franklin Corwin came to Wilmington in 1840. He was sent to the Ohio House of Representatives, and the district composed of Clinton, Greene and Fayette elected him to the Senate. He later removed to Illinois, where he took an active part in the politics of that state.

Samuel Buck was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1780. In 1799 he settled in Ohio, near Chillicothe, where he studied law. He was admitted to practice in Lancaster by Judges Irvin and Thomas Scott, in 1813. He came to Wilmington in 1827 from Hamilton, Butler county. He died in Greene county, October 27, 1862.

Carter B. Harlan was elected in 1834 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Hinkson as member of the Legislature of Ohio from Clinton county. Prior to this time he had been admitted to the bar. He was elected secretary of state of Ohio, and died during his term of office, while yet in his prime.

Griffith Foos resided in this county for twenty-three years. He was a printer and in 1829 was at the Wilmington bar. He served as prosecuting attorney from 1835-39. At one time Mr. Foos and R. B. Harlan, when in the midst of a trial of a case, found that the deposition of a person in Augusta, Kentucky, was necessary to its success. Mr. Foos agreed to hold the attention of the jury while Mr. Harlan went on horseback to Augusta, procured the deposition, and returned. This he did successfully until Mr. Harlan appeared inside the door of the court room on his return, when Mr. Foos said: "With these few remarks I close." Mr. Foos represented, in 1840-41, in the state Senate, the district composed of Clinton, Brown and Clermont counties. He died in Anamosa, Iowa, on September 12, 1857.

The following is a list of lawyers who practiced in the Clinton county court from 1810 to 1884. Those whose names are prefixed by a star are deceased:

1810, *James Montgomery; 1812, *William R. Cole; 1813, *Samuel H. Hale; 1814, *Daniel Radcliff; 1820, *Benjamin Hinkson; 1827, *Philip F. Crihfield, *Samuel Buck; 1828, *John Taaffe, *Thomas A. Armstrong; 1829, *Griffith Foos; 1832, *John Myer; 1834, *Carter B. Harlan; 1837, *Robert B. Harlan; 1838, *Michael H. Johnson; 1839, *Noah S. Haines, *William Fuller; 1840, *Franklin Corwin; 1841, *David Linton; 1843, *Frederick P. Lucas; 1844, *Ruel S. Beeson, James W. Denver; 1842, *William H. Baldwin; 1845, *Isaac S. Wright; 1846, *Grafton B. White; 1847, *David Harlan, *William B. Fisher; 1848, *Jehu Trimble; 1849, *Ethelbert C. Hibben, *Chilton A. White; 1850, *J. O. Felton; 1851, *Benajah W. Fuller, *William B. Telfair; 1853, *Azariah W. Doan; 1854, *William T. Pierce, *Alonzo C. Diball; 1855, *Joseph H. West, *Christopher C. Harris, *Daniel Collett, *Isaac B. Allen, *Henry S. Doan; 1856, *James I. Collett, *Charles W. Blair; 1857, Robert E. Doan, Angus McKay, *Joseph McCray; 1858, Jonathan D. Hines, *Leroy Pope, *John M. Kirk; 1860, *Thomas Thatcher, *Isaiah W. Quinby, *Samuel R. Nickerson; 1861, L. F. Austin, *Lewis C. Walker, *William P. Reid; 1862, Nathan M. Linton; 1865, *William H. West, *Thomas Q. Hildebrant, *Felix G. Sloane; 1866, *John S. Savage; 1867, *Lewis J. Walker; 1868, Levi Mills, *Madison Betts, A. H. McVey, Calvin B. Walker; 1869, Melville Hayes; 1870, *David T. White, *C. Perry Baldwin; 1871, Charles S. Jelly, *William W. Savage, B. D. Scott, James E. Fitzhugh; 1872, Charles B. Dwiggins; 1873, Edward J. West, *Lucius H. Baldwin; 1874, Charles W. Swaim, Simeon G. Smith; 1876, *Alpheus H. Jones; 1877, *Andrew J. Harlan; 1878, G. A. Haworth, *James V. Ellis, David B. Van Pelt; 1879, *Peter Clevenger, *Frank B. Mills, A. E. Clevenger, William B. Telfair, Jr.; 1880, C. A. Bosworth.

Since 1884 all lawyers have been admitted at Columbus and the following alphabetical list gives the most prominent of those who have practiced in Clinton county. The dates of their admission to the bar have not all been found. Many have moved away from the county and many others have died, so it has been found impossible to establish the exact date when they began to practice. The list follows: P. E. Aldridge,

George C. Barns, 1897; C. C. Bowers, Joseph M. Brant, 1893; H. G. Cartwright, T. O. Dakin, 1904; W. H. Dakin, Joseph T. Doan, 1884; J. F. Fitzhugh, S. L. Gregory, 1884; Adolphus Harris, W. H. Hartman, 1885; Eldon Hayes, 1899; W. C. Hicks, Alonzo Hixon, D. K. Hempstead, 1898; S. W. Hulse, 1907; C. E. Jordan, I. Q. Jordan, 1894; M. E. Jordan, Harry D. Lindley, Fred Kelley, J. C. Linton, 1907; A. J. McNair, Frank M. Moore, 1892; J. C. Martin, 1886; J. M. Moore, J. M. Morton, Jesse N. Oren, A. J. Savage, 1906; Patrick Savage, W. I. Stewart, 1888; G. P. Thorpe, Chilton A. White, John D. White, D. B. Wilson.

Three of these lawyers have been in Congress: R. E. Doan, John S. Savage and Chilton A. White. White was a resident of Clermont county at the time he was elected to Congress. I. W. Quinby was at one time a judge in the appellate division of the bureau of pensions at Washington, D. C. The present officials of the local courts are Edward J. West, of the common pleas court, and Levi Mills, of the probate court.

PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATE AND COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

Francis Dunlavy, president judge, 1810-17; Jesse Hughes, associate judge, 1810-38; Thomas Hinkson, associate judge, 1810-17; Peter Burr, associate judge, 1810; George McManus, associate judge, 1810-24; Aaron Sewell, associate judge, 1817-38; Joshua Collett, president judge, 1817-29; James Dakin, associate judge, 1824-38; George Smith, president judge, 1829; Morris R. Chew, associate judge, 1838-43; Abraham How, associate judge, 1838-43; Benjamin Hinkson, president judge, 1836; George McManis, Jr., associate judge, 1838-43; Elijah Vance, president judge, 1843; Jesse Hughes, Jr., associate judge, 1843, to February, 1851; David F. Walker, associate judge, 1843-51; Isaac Thornburg, associate judge, 1843-51; John Probascor, Jr., president judge, 1849-51; Stephen Evans, associate judge, February, 1851; Isaac Collett, associate judge, February, 1851; T. D. Austin, associate judge, February, 1851; Ralph S. Hart, district judge, 1852; W. A. Rogers, president judge, 1851; W. H. Baldwin, president judge, 1855; James Clark, 1856; Robert B. Harlan, president judge, 1855-57; William White, president judge, 1857; George J. Smith, 1859; W. J. Gilmore, 1859; George Johnson, 1860; J. J. Winans, W. J. Gilmore, 1867; LeRoy Pope, 1869-74; A. W. Doan, 1875-90; D. B. Van Pelt, 1890-1900; W. W. Savage, 1900-1902; Felix J. Sloan, 1902-1908; Edward J. West, September 4, 1908, to the present time.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Angus McKay, 1852-58; David S. King, 1858-61; Joseph H. West, 1861-67; John Mathews, 1867-85; N. N. Williams, 1885-1896; J. S. Kimbrough, 1896-1913; Levi Mills, 1913 to the present time.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

In June, 1810, Joshua Collett was appointed to represent the state of Ohio in the case of Ohio vs. Cornelius Quick. The first regular prosecuting attorney was James Montgomery, who filled the office from October, 1810, to 1812; William R. Cole, 1812-34; John Taaffe, 1834-35; Griffith Foos, 1835-39; Michael H. Johnson, Franklin Gorwin, 1843-45; David Linton, 1845-49; Grafton B. White, 1849-51; William B. Fisher, 1851-53; Benajah W. Fuller, 1853-55; Azariah W. Doan, 1855-59; A. C. Diboll, 1859-61; I. B. Allen, 1861-63; Lewis C. Walker, 1863-65; John M. Kirk, 1867-71; Melville Hayes, 1871-73; Levi Mills, 1873-75; John M. Kirk, 1875-77; E. J. West, 1877-88; W. W. Savage, 1888-94; W. H. Hartman, 1894-1900; W. H. Miller, 1900-04; Joseph T. Doan, 1904 to the present time.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

Warren Sabin, clerk pro tem, March to October, 1810; Peter Burr, 1810-16; Isaiah Morris, 1817-37; Lawrence Fitzhugh, 1837-44; Thomas L. Carothers, 1844-50; Abraham E. Strickle, 1850-52; Charles N. Osborn, 1852-58; Rodney Foos, 1858-64; John A. Smith, 1864-70; Loammi D. Reed, 1870-76; Isaac N. Harlan, 1876-79; Marvin R. Higgens, 1879-85; Frank M. Dakin, 1885-91; C. Q. Hildebrant, 1891-1900; John E. Bond, 1900-02; R. C. Lawhead, 1902-08; Leo Weltz, 1908 to the present time.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

The history of rural education in Ohio has never been written, but it did not differ materially in the first half century of the state's development from that of other states in the Middle West. Like her sister state to the west, Ohio was content with what was called the subscription school until after the adoption of the Constitution of 1852. The first schools in the state were found in the Connecticut Reserve along Lake Erie and were introduced by the thrifty Yankees from the Nutmeg state. Only the more densely populated and progressive communities were blessed with any kind of schools at all during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The school houses were invariably rude log structures, devoid of any comforts, and the teacher was usually equipped as meagerly as the room in which he held forth. Teachers were very scarce and often the teacher was some farmer in the community who practically offered to "keep school" for two or three months during the winter season. That these early schools were appreciated is shown by the fact that there were often from sixty to a hundred pupils enrolled under one teacher. The man who could handle such a number of children and teach them anything at all must have been a person of unusual physical courage, if not of mental ability. With the aid supplied by the neighboring hickory groves, this pioneer teacher succeeded in keeping at least a semblance of discipline, and in some mysterious manner he handled his juvenile army and actually taught them the rudiments of "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic."

Until 1852 only four branches were required to be taught in Ohio schools, reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. Male teachers were required to take examination in reading, writing and arithmetic, but not in spelling; on the other hand, the female teachers, for some reason which the reader is left to imagine, were allowed to substitute spelling for arithmetic if they so desired. Evidence of proficiency in the above subjects was sufficient for applicants to secure certificates entitling them to teach from six to eighteen months. It is said that on more than one occasion the examiners were unable to read the papers of their applicants and granted them their certificates according to the amount of paper consumed in the examination. Be this as it may, there were many excellent teachers and the great majority of them were masters of the four subjects which they taught.

After the adoption of the Constitution of 1852 there was a decided improvement in the schools of the state. Grammar and geography were added to the curriculum and, as may be imagined, there were many protests against the innovation. A few years later some courageous men in the state succeeded in getting the study of history introduced into the course of study, but the bravest act was that of the men who introduced physiology into the public schools. This latter subject aroused violent opposition on the part of many people, an opposition which can be compared to that which the study of eugenics has stirred within the past few years. Additions to the curriculum have been made from time to time until now common school teachers are required to pass an examination in ten subjects. The latest subject to be added is that of agriculture, and could our good forefathers step into a modern school room in this county and see the boys and girls testing seed corn or determining the fertility of the soil, they would no doubt think that the teacher was a fit candidate for an insane asylum. What the pioneer of the twenties

and thirties might think of teaching piano music in the public schools would be an interesting thing for a vivid imagination, but such instructon is actually given in the school rooms of Clinton county today.

Between 1870 and 1880 improvement in the rural schools was directed along five main lines: the building of more school houses, the addition of teaching aids in the school rooms (maps, books, etc.), raising the educational requirements of teachers, the payment of higher salaries to teachers and compulsory attendance on the part of the pupils. Between 1885 and 1890 the rural school reached its greatest efficiency and enjoyed its highest splendor of sentimental glory. No orator thought his speech complete without a reference to the little red school house, and there are not lacking today spell-binders who appeal for votes on the ground that they are still in favor of this same little red school house.

But the day of the rural school of a dozen or two pupils has gone from this state forever—the red school house of our forefathers has seen its day. By 1890 the exodus from the rural districts to the urban centers had begun to assume large proportions. Between 1890 and 1910 some rural districts in Ohio lost thirty-three per cent. of their population. Many a rural school in the state which boasted of an enrollment of fifty or sixty in the middle of the last century dwindled down to a paltry dozen or even less by 1900. Hundreds of rural schools have been abandoned within the past ten years and hundreds more are doomed. So it came to pass that the rural schools and the system of rural education generally became a burden to the people, not only from a financial standpoint, but also because of their inefficiency. Farmers are now demanding that their children have as good educational advantages as those provided for the children of the city. So insistent has become this demand that townships all over Ohio are abandoning their rural one-room buildings and erecting one large centralized building to accommodate all the children of the township.

Clinton county, within the past ten years, has taken the first steps toward consolidation and centralization and the success which has attended the efforts of the school officials thus far in their efforts points to a new era in rural education in the county. The present condition of the schools of the county is discussed in detail farther on in this chapter. In the history of the respective townships of the county mention is made of the first school in each, together with the early teachers. The future of rural education is brighter than ever before; never have the people been so wide awake to the value of good schools; never has there been as much interest in practical education as at the present time. The boy of the future will not only be able to manipulate the "three R's" with greater efficiency, but he will also leave the school room with a knowledge of many other things which will make of him a better and more useful citizen of the commonwealth. The girl of the future will know more about cooking, dressmaking and the domestic arts at the time she leaves the school room than her grandmother did when she died. The times have changed; the world is demanding things today that our forefathers never dreamed of, and it is the glory of the American people that they are adjusting themselves to these new conditions. In 2015 Clinton county will look back on 1915, even as we of today are harking back to 1815 and wondering that it took us so long to realize what kind of training we should give our children. May we as citizens of 1915 leave nothing undone to make our schools the agency whereby our children may have the best training which modern thought can evolve. If we do not, we are derelict in our duty; if we do, we can be assured that our children's children will arise and bless our names.

PRESENT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The state Constitution of 1912 made some very radical changes in the Ohio school system, which, with subsequent statutory legislation, has practically revolutionized things in the educational affairs of the state. It is not possible in this article to do more than

give a brief survey of the schools as they are now managed. The office of county superintendent was created and given certain well-defined powers and duties. Provision was made for district superintendents in each county, who were to relieve the county superintendent of the cares of supervising all the schools in the county. There can be no question that the present school code is a distinct step in advance and, with competent officials, the schools should become a more efficient factor in the life of the state.

The county superintendent is elected by the county board of education of five members, the members of the said board being selected by the presidents of the twenty-three school boards of the county. The county superintendent has supervision of all the schools in the county, except those of Wilmington, the Wilmington special school district being a unit of itself. J. L. Cadwallader, the present county superintendent, was the first man elected to the office and began his duties on August 1, 1914. He is a man of more than thirty years' experience in educational work, having taught in Clinton, Warren and Highland counties, most of his labors being in Clinton county. Being the first man to hold the office, he has, in a manner, had to blaze the trail. Clinton county has won special recognition from the state department for the way in which it has installed the new system and many encomiums have been passed upon the educational work which has been accomplished in the county within the past year.

It is interesting to note that the United States bureau of education sent J. L. McBrien, their special school extension agent, to Clinton county in June, 1915, to make an investigation of the consolidated school districts of New Vienna and Wayne township. This investigation was embodied in a report which will be issued in the next annual report of the bureau of education.

Under the original districting there were six district superintendents, but in June, 1915, the county board redistricted the county to meet the conditions of the Winans law, making three districts. In addition to these three school districts, there are two other groups of schools, one composed of five first-grade high schools and the other of three schools, employing a total of ten teachers under the general supervision of the county superintendent. In order to set forth the new system, the following tables have been prepared in the office of the county superintendent. The figures and facts for teachers and buildings are for 1915-16; the mill tax is the one levied for 1915.

District No. 1—A. D. Hannum, District Superintendent.

Units.	Teachers.	Buildings.	Mill Tax.
Wilson township	7	6	2.6
Richland township	3	3	2
Reesville special	6	3	7
New Antioch special	4	4	2.7
Sabina Village	12	1	7.6

Of these five units, Sabina has a first-grade and Reesville a third-grade high school. The other schools in the first district are all rural schools. The district superintendent has thirty-three teachers under his charge and devotes all of his time to supervision of their respective schools. He receives a yearly salary of eighteen hundred dollars.

District No. 2—H. W. Hodson, District Superintendent.

Units.	Teachers.	Buildings.	Mill Tax.
Liberty township	7	1	6.5
Union township	14	14	2.3
Adams township	5	1	4.1
Mt. Pleasant special	6	3	7.3

In this district there are two first-grade high schools, Liberty township and Mt. Pleasant special. Adams has a third-grade high school. The district superintendent receives eighteen hundred dollars for supervising the thirty-two teachers under his direction.

District No. 3—J. R. Burton, District Superintendent.

Units.	Teachers.	Buildings.	Mill Tax.
Vernon township	5	5	4.7
Marion township	4	4	4.3
Jefferson township	8	6	4.6
Clark township	7	7	4
Washington township	5	5	4.2
Midland Village	4	1	6

Midland and Jefferson townships each has a third-grade high school. The district superintendent receives sixteen hundred and fifty dollars yearly salary.

Group of First Grade High Schools.

Units.	Teachers.	Buildings.	Mill Tax.
Chester township	7	1	5
Blanchester Village	12	1	4.7
Martinsville Village	7	1	6.2
New Vienna Village	12½	2	4.3
Wayne township	10½	2	7.7

This group of five first-grade high schools is under the direction of County Superintendent Cadwallader, while the person in charge of each school is designated as a superintendent. None of these schools receives state aid for supervision purposes. The New Vienna and Wayne township schools are united for supervision purposes for the year 1915-16 under H. E. Cromer. New Vienna is a consolidated school, and Wayne township is known as a centralized school. The New Vienna village school district comprises New Vienna village, a large part of Green and a small part of Clark townships in Clinton county, as well as parts of Union, Penn and Fairfield townships in Highland county, which joins Clinton on the south and east.

Other School Districts.

Units.	Teachers.	Buildings.	Mill Tax.
Cuba special	4	1	6
Clarksville Village	5	1	3.7
Farmers Station	1	1	1.8

These three schools come under no special classification as a group. Farmers Station is the only so-called standardized school in the county. To be a standardized school requires a minimum library of fifty volumes, a minimum amount of agricultural apparatus to the value of fifteen dollars and a teacher with a three-years certificate. When these qualifications are complied with, the school receives an annual appropriation from the state of twenty-five dollars. The county superintendent has supervision of the ten teachers of these three schools. A. F. Roush and M. F. Andrew, principals of Cuba and Clarksville, respectively, receive seven hundred and twenty dollars for the school year and John H. Simkins, the teacher at Farmers Station, gets a salary of sixty-five dollars a month.

The county superintendent receives a salary of twenty-one hundred, with office expenses of three hundred dollars. The three district superintendents who must have at least thirty teachers under their supervision, receive salaries ranging from sixteen hundred and fifty to eighteen hundred dollars a year. High school teachers receive from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month and the village superintendents range from six to twelve hundred per year. Teachers in the rural schools receive salaries varying from forty-five to sixty dollars a month. Each school district in the county receives state aid to the amount of thirty dollars. There are now (1915) one hundred and fifty-six teachers outside of the Wilmington schools, and twenty-seven in the latter, making a total for the county of one hundred and eighty-three. All of the schools in the county have at least an eight-months term and some of them have nine months. What is known as the Smith mill tax has tended to shorten the school term in the county.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Recent legislation provided for at least one normal school in each of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio, and Clinton county established its first normal in the fall of 1914 at New Vienna. This school for the training of teachers is in charge of the county superintendent, who is obligated by law to teach not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred hours per year of nine months. During the first year Superintendent Cadwallader taught one hundred and twenty-five and a half hours. He is responsible for the teaching of school methods, management and law. The course covers only one year and those finishing this in a satisfactory manner are granted a year's certificate to teach in the county. The high school teacher at New Vienna teaches agriculture and the music teacher of the same school has charge of the music in the normal. The Clinton county normal has now been in operation but one year, yet it has already demonstrated its worth to the county.

The county teachers' association is recognized by the new school code but it is not mandatory that they be held in every county. In Clinton county it has been the custom to hold quarterly meetings of all the teachers under the direction of the county superintendent. During 1914-15 only two such meetings were held. Both of these were well attended and it was the consensus of opinion of the leading teachers that they had their place in the educational affairs of the county. The teachers of Wilmington are included in the association. The president during the past year was Frank P. Sayrs, and the secretary was Etta Weer. The forenoon of the meeting was devoted to round table discussions covering a wide variety of subjects of general interest to the teachers. The afternoon session was in charge of foreign speakers, who discussed some phase of teaching. The county superintendent, by virtue of his position, is the head of the association and directs the round-table discussion. The meetings in the past have been held at various places in the county, among them being Wilmington, Blanchester and Sabina.

The history of the Clinton county schools would not be complete without making mention of the Wayne township and the New Vienna centralized schools. J. J. Richeson, now dean of the normal school of Ohio University, organized and perfected the present school system of Wayne township. This school has attracted wide attention and has been visited by educators from all parts of Ohio as well as many other states.

John F. Fulton organized the New Vienna school. Among the noted educators of the county who have been the head of the New Vienna schools are E. P. West, superintendent for fourteen years, and J. L. Cadwallader, who was principal for six years and superintendent for a similar length of time. Mr. Cadwallader left the New Vienna schools to become county superintendent in the fall of 1914.

The success which attended the centralization of the Wayne township and New Vienna schools has induced other townships in the county to follow their example. Chester, Adams and the east half of Liberty townships have voted to consolidate the schools of their respective townships and the first two already have the system in successful operation.

WILMINGTON COLLEGE.

The history of Wilmington College dates from 1870, when the Friends secured control of Franklin College, which had been started in Wilmington five years previously. In order to trace the history of Wilmington College from its inception down to the present time it is necessary to tell something of its predecessor—Franklin College.

For some years prior to 1865 there had been an institution of learning located at Athens, Ohio, which was known as Franklin College, but, owing to the fact that the State University was in the same city, it was impossible for the institution to grow in a manner satisfactory to those interested in it. Accordingly, in the fall of 1865, three brothers—Thomas D., James H. and H. Carson Garvin—came to Wilmington with the

idea of securing a location for the college in this city. They met with hearty encouragement from the citizens and had no difficulty in making arrangements for the use of the old county building at the southeast corner of Main and South streets. They assured the citizens of Wilmington that they would permanently locate Franklin College in the town if twenty thousand dollars could be raised to purchase suitable grounds and erect a building. So sanguine were the promoters of the project that it would carry that they proceeded to transfer the college from Athens to Wilmington, and in the fall of 1865 the first term of Franklin College was opened in the building above mentioned.

A committee of local citizens was appointed to solicit subscriptions and a campaign for money was inaugurated, which resulted in eighteen thousand dollars being raised by January 6, 1866. On that date a meeting was held in the court house, which was presided over by Thomas D. Garvin, the president of Franklin College. Upon his reporting that it was necessary to raise two thousand dollars more before the board of directors of the college could take any definite action, a committee was at once appointed to raise the needed amount. Twelve hundred dollars was subscribed at this meeting and six women of the Christian church agreed to guarantee an additional five hundred dollars if they could have the exclusive refreshment privileges at the coming fair. This was, of course, readily granted. This left only three hundred dollars to raise and twenty-five persons present at the meeting agreed to stand responsible for this sum. All subscriptions were conditional upon the full amount being raised.

Franklin College was now an assured thing for Wilmington. The trustees of the college and a committee of local citizens at once began to look for a suitable location and within a short time decided upon the site of the old fair grounds in the eastern part of the village. This tract of seventeen and a quarter acres was later increased by sixteen acres purchased from T. C. Morris. A few years later part of the campus was sold, so that at the present time it contains only fifteen acres.

An architect from Cincinnati was engaged to provide the plans for a building and the contract called for the completion of the lower story by Christmas, 1866. However, as it always happens, the contractor was unable to get even that much of the building ready for occupancy by the specified time. The corner stone was laid on July 4, 1866, but it was not until September 22, 1868, that the building was formally opened for the reception of students. On that occasion the dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. J. W. Hall, president of Miami University. While the building was under construction the classes were held in the county building for two years and in the Christian church for one year.

But Franklin College lived only a very short time. At the time the building was dedicated it was not much more than half completed. It was only inclosed, the floor laid and the ceilings and walls of the lower story rough-coated. There were no stairways to the second and third stories. It seems that many people had subscribed money when their enthusiasm exceeded their financial resources—at least, the trustees of the college were unable to collect the necessary funds for the completion of the building, with the result that on August 11, 1870, it was sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of the creditors. Thus Franklin College closed its history as an educational institution and Wilmington College opens its career.

The building and grounds were purchased by the Society of Friends for twenty thousand dollars and they had no difficulty in securing the necessary funds to complete it. They at once changed its name to Wilmington College and by the first of April, 1871, it was ready for the reception of students. On April 11, Barnabus C. Hobbs, a distinguished Friend and superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, delivered the dedicatory address. A careful canvass was made by the board of trustees for a suitable man to head the institution and the choice finally fell upon Louis A. Estes, of Westfield, Indiana.

President Estes graduated from Bowdoin College and then went west and became

MAIN BUILDING, WILMINGTON COLLEGE.

identified with Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. While teaching in Earlham College he met and married Huldah C. Hoag, one of his fellow teachers in the same school. When President Estes and his wife came to Wilmington in 1871 they were both advanced in years. They brought with them their two sons, Ludovic and Rowland, both of whom taught in the college. Two nieces of Mrs. Estes, Emma Clark and Anna Hoag, the former a teacher, were with the Esteses during most of their short time in Wilmington. The Estes did good, substantial work and laid a solid foundation for the future. But within three years President Estes became convinced that the burden was more than a man of his years could successfully handle and he resigned and returned to his home in Westfield, Indiana.

In the summer of 1875 the board of trustees selected Benjamin Trueblood, who had just graduated from Earlham College, as president. While in Earlham he had met and wooed a Clinton county girl, Sarah Terrell, and the attachment thus formed brought him to Wilmington during summer vacations. Shortly after the young couple were married, in 1874, the trustees formally offered him the presidency of Wilmington College and he and his young wife entered into their duties with the spirit of self-sacrifice which was needed at the time. For five years they gave their strength, labor and means to the upbuilding of the college and tided it over one of the greatest crises which it has ever had to face. So successful was President Trueblood in his administration that he was called to the head of the more rapidly-growing college of Penn in Oskaloosa, Iowa. For twenty-five years he served as president of the American Peace Society.

In 1879 Wilmington College was forced for the third time to seek a president. After a careful examination of various candidates, the trustees finally decided to call David W. Dennis, a graduate of and a teacher in Earlham College. The wife of President Dennis, Mattie C., was a gifted teacher, and to their new work they brought a boundless amount of vim and energy, as well as fine teaching ability. But the college was able to retain them only two years. President Dennis and his wife felt that they were not through with their preparation for their life work and resigned to continue their studies. A few years later Mr. Dennis was permanently located at Earlham as a valued member of its faculty.

The fourth president of the college was James B. Unthank, who had come to Wilmington College as an instructor in 1874, when Benjamin Trueblood assumed the presidency. President Unthank was a graduate of Earlham College and at the time of his elevation to the head of the college, in 1881, he had been a successful teacher in the institution for seven years. He understood its needs better than any of his predecessors and was therefore able to administer its affairs in an efficient manner. For twenty-two years President Unthank remained at the head of the college and during this long period the institution enjoyed a steady growth. A high grade of instruction was maintained and the hundreds of students who came under his supervision have cause to feel grateful for his kindly manner and wise instruction. In 1903 it became apparent that a younger man was essential to the future welfare of the college and no one realized this more than President Unthank. He fully realized that the college had reached another crisis and that another leader should take charge of affairs. He resigned with "a heart throbbing with love for the sacred associations" of the college he had learned to love so well and moved back to the home of his boyhood at Webster, Indiana.

It was indeed true that the college had reached a crisis in 1903 and the trustees deliberated long and carefully before they finally chose the next president, Albert J. Brown, who, at the time, was pastor of the First Friends church of Indianapolis, Indiana. Born in Union county, Indiana, a student for three years in Indiana University and a graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, President Brown came to Wilmington College in the summer of 1903 with a better training than any of his predecessors. As he took a prospective view of the situation, his broad outlook took in the possibilities

which only bold strokes from a new hand could hope to reach. He knew how to appeal anew to those who felt that they had already done their best, and, so in union of forces, he carried out in a large measure the vision which appeared to him when he first came to the college.

The ten years (1903-13) of President Brown's administration were productive of great things for Wilmington College. It was apparent from the beginning that the larger task of this administration was to be a financial one. College Hall, the main building, was soon reroofed and redecorated. The gymnasium was enlarged and equipped with modern toilets and baths and a new heating system; seven thousand square feet of cement walks were laid, the athletic field was graded and put in shape for foot-ball, baseball and tennis, a substantial grandstand was added; Twin Ash hall was purchased, and, finally, a fine science building was erected, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

In 1904 the board of trustees was urged to enter the field for a twenty-five thousand dollar endowment fund, but the raising of this modest sum was considered too great an undertaking. Instead, the board authorized a campaign for the raising of ten thousand dollars, but before the subscriptions were closed twenty-five thousand dollars had actually been raised. Six years later, in 1910, the greatest effort in the history of the college was undertaken. In just one hundred days the sum of forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars was subscribed. It should be mentioned that of the total of five hundred and ten donors to this fund many were not members of the Friends church.

At this point it seems pertinent to tabulate the endowment funds of Wilmington College. The following report is taken from the last minutes of the Wilmington yearly meeting:

Endowment fund of 1884—		
Mortgage notes	$22,431.73	
Promissory notes	2,698.27	
		$25,130.00
Endowment fund of 1904—		
Mortgage notes	$20,893.27	
Promissory notes	3,291.45	
		24,184.72
Special fund—		
Mortgage notes	$ 552.00	
Promissory notes	100.00	
		652.00
Endowment fund of 1910—		
Mortgage notes	$16.597.00	16.597.00
Todhunter bequest fund—		
Mortgage notes	8,570.00	8,570.00
Annie E. Terrell bequest fund—		
Mortgage notes	1,000.00	1,000.00
Irene Hunnicut bequest fund—		
Mortgage notes	2,500.00	2,500.00
Alumni fund—		
Mortgage notes	228.00	
Promissory notes	75.00	
		303.00
Oliver L. Welch bequest fund—		
Mortgage notes	$ 1,000	1,000.00
Total		$79,936.72

In January, 1913, President Brown notified the board of trustees that they should look for a new president. Already an investor and an executive officer in the Farquhar Furnace Company, he retired after the commencement, in June, to become actively identified with this company.

Late in the summer of 1913, Samuel H. Hodgin was chosen president for a period of three years. He was born near Greensboro, Guilford county, North Carolina, and educated at Guilford College and Harvard University. President Hodgin gave Wilmington College an excellent scholastic and business administration. During his short administration of three years (1912-15), two very important objectives, long in view, were accomplished. One was the admission of the graduates of the college to the graduate school of Ohio State University without condition; the other was the transfer of the management of the institution from Fairfield, Center and Miami quarterly meetings to Wilmington yearly meeting. The old charter granted by Clinton county under a statute of 1854 was replaced in 1914 by a state charter giving the college all collegiate privileges. This old charter provided for a board of eighteen managers and a board of nine trustees. The trustees held the title to the property and provided for the upkeep of the buildings. The managers transacted all other business of the college. Under the new charter of 1914 there is one board of nine trustees.

Still another distinct feature of the administration of President Hodgin was the establishment of the departments of education and domestic science. Under a recent law, the state helps to maintain these two departments.

At the close of the school year of 1915 President Hodgin resigned and returned to his native state to enter the business field. In June, 1915, J. Edwin Jay, of Virginia, was employed as acting president until president-elect Edgar Lewellen could take charge. Mr. Lewellen has been superintendent of the North Vernon, Indiana, schools for a number of years and could not secure his release from his contract then to enter upon the duties of president in 1915. He will take charge of the college in 1916. Acting-president Jay is a graduate of Earlham College and Yale University and is in every way well equipped for the duties of the office which he has been selected to fill for the year 1915-16.

BUILDINGS.

The main college building on the campus is the one erected in 1866-71 and which, with various improvements, is still in use. Besides class rooms, it contains the library, museum, book store and a large auditorium on the third floor. The next building erected on the campus was the observatory, which was made possible through the personal efforts of Alfred Brown, who raised the funds for its erection. It was completed in 1885 and equipped with a thirteen-inch telescope which was built by Prof. Levi T. Edwards and Reynold Janny and Milton Farquhar, two of his students. The third building was South Hall, a dormitory for boys, which was built during President Trueblood's administration with money raised by donations. The gymnasium, erected in 1895, was the next building on the campus. It was built in 1895 with funds raised largely by the students of the college. Bailey Hall, the last building added, was erected in 1906 at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It contains the administrative offices and the class rooms and laboratories for chemistry, physics and biology. It was named in honor of A. I. Bailey, the donor and one of the most loyal supporters of the college. Twin Ash Hall, the dormitory for girls, was not the property of the college until the fall of 1904, when it was purchased with funds raised by subscription. However, this same building had been used as a dormitory since 1875, being rented from private owners up to the time of its purchase in 1904. There is one other building on the campus, but it is not strictly one of the college buildings. It is a large auditorium erected by the Wilmington yearly meeting and which was completed in 1896 at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. This excellent summer auditorium will seat two thousand and is used not only for the yearly meeting, but also

for the commencements, and the chautauqua which has been held in the city for the past six years.

THE LIBRARY.

The library of the college, comfortably housed on the second floor of the main building, contains more than five thousand volumes. Among them are many valuable works of reference, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, Greek, Latin, French and German lexicons, together with many of the current standard periodicals of the day in social, political and economic science. Students desiring to do work in Quaker history find especial advantages by reason of the many excellent volumes on that subject. Through the kindness of friends of the institution many additional volumes are added each year. Miss Ellen Wright is the librarian.

MUSEUM.

The museum is on the second floor and occupies a large, well-lighted room. It contains several thousand classified fossils of the silurian, devonian, carboniferous and tertiary eras; a complete stratigraphical collection of rock; a large number of typical mineral specimens; specimens of volcanic origin; a number of species of shells, principally marine; many species of coral; more than a thousand archeological specimens; a human skeleton; a mounted skeleton of a horse and skeletons of several small animals; a number of birds, and a great variety of miscellaneous specimens. In the spring of 1902 the size and educational value of the cabinet was greatly increased by the addition of the extensive and valuable collection of fossils, minerals and archeological specimens made by Dr. Charles Welch. Many of the specimens thus acquired are of great interest and value, being rare and typical. For this addition to its educational facilities, the college is indebted to the generosity of Mrs. Olive L. Welch.

In 1903 J. Lindley Spicer, of Cincinnati, donated a large collection of specimens of great educational value. These include relics from Palestine, minerals, bone implements, bones from prehistoric mounds and a large number of arrow heads, spear heads, axes and hammers taken from Indian graves. Much use is made of the museum in the teaching of geology, mineralogy and zoology, and the student finds therein ample materials for practical study and illustration.

THE SCHOOLS OF WILMINGTON.

By Supt. Edwin P. West.

The schools of Wilmington throughout its early history were such as characterized other pioneer settlements of Ohio. They came through the initiative of individuals with some education and a bent for teaching.

Isaac Garretson who is credited with being the first teacher in the community, taught a subscription school about 1810 or 1812, in a log school house built by Joseph Doan at the corner of Sugartree and Spring streets. Between this date and 1840 similar schools were taught by Arnold Truesdall, William Milliken, A. T. Sewell, William Crumley, Beebe Treusdall, J. N. Reynolds and others. Early in this period a small building was erected for school purposes in the northeast part of town, and about 1839 or 1840 a more pretentious structure, referred to in future minutes as the Seminary, was built on the southeast corner of Locust and Mulberry streets, the present site of the Friends church. The building constructed for school purposes prior to 1840 stood at the southwest corner of Main and Spring streets, and is used at present as a residence.

On April 1, 1853, the schools were organized as district No. 1, Union township, with Beebe Treusdall, R. B. Harlan and D. C. Hinman as directors and George E. Hibben as clerk. From this time on the progress of education in the village was more rapid. Many leading citizens served as directors. Roger B. Mory, George E. Hibben, Amos Hockett and A. C. Diboll served as clerks down to 1870. Among the names of teachers we find Joseph O. Felton, Jesse Everett, Louisa and Rachel McGregor, Elizabeth Quinn,

HIGH SCHOOL, WILMINGTON.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT SABINA.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT BLANCHESTER.

J. B. Dunn, Elizabeth Wickersham, Virginia Hogan, Clarissa Pidgeon, Lizzie Frazer, Helen Van Doren, M. J. Vangegrift, James Cleaver, J. Carter Moon, Sarah J. Porter, Abby and Joshua Nickerson, the Whitcombs, B. F. Raleigh, N. W. and Rachel Vandervort and Calvin W. Pritchard. In the autumn of 1853 Oliver W. and William Penn Nixon, the latter afterward editor and owner of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, taught a subscription school in the two upper rooms of the seminary, which they rented for three dollars a month. During this period teachers' wages ran from twenty-five to forty dollars a month and the usual term of employment was three months. Text books were few and crude, and the school report of 1854 shows one book in the library in good condition, but the number was increased to one hundred and thirty-seven in 1857.

The growth of educational sentiment is clearly shown by the movement in 1868 and 1869 that resulted in the construction of the Union school building on a beautiful five-acre plot in the northwestern part of the town. The board of education at the time consisted of Jacob Beard, Charles N. Osborn and A. C. Diboll, and the building planned by William Cleveland as architect, was one of which any community at that time would justly have felt proud. It contained ten large school rooms and an assembly hall above a four-room basement and cost thirty-five thousand dollars. It was dedicated on January 18, 1870. John Hancock, a name illustrious in Ohio education and at that time superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, gave the address of the occasion and Calvin W. Pritchard was superintendent during the first term in the new building.

Immediately following, the schools were organized under the "Akron law," with C. M. Bosworth, William Greer, W. B. Telfair, L. D. Reed, Madison Bells and W. P. Wolf constituting the board of directors. This board was fortunate in securing as superintendent, Prof. W. H. Cole, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, and a man of character, culture and great executive ability, who was elected for three months and began his work on April 5, 1870. He organized and administered the schools most successfully and his four years of service brought a new epoch in education, not only in Wilmington, but throughout the county as well. His work was continued and amplified by Superintendent John H. Grove, who served for four years with decided success. Professor Grove was succeeded for two years by H. C. Garvin, a man of distinguished scholarship. Superintendent Edward Merrick, whose long term of seventeen years speaks unmistakably of his merit and success, followed Mr. Garvin. Prof. W. C. Sayrs, principal of the high school, was promoted to the superintendency in 1897. He was a gentleman of excellent scholarship and high ideals and served acceptably for seven years. He was succeeded in 1904 by Superintendent E. P. West, who has served for eleven years and has been reappointed for another term of three years.

The following persons have filled the position of principal of the high school since its formal organization in 1870: John H. Grove, J. W. Sleppy, S. H. Fisk, Edward Merrick, O. W. Martin, Reynold Janney, J. W. Simon, E. B. Stiles, N. E. Chatterton, W. C. Sayrs, J. H. Painter, J. H. Haworth, J. B. Wright, F. D. Blair and Charles C. Martin.

Among those who have served as members of the board of education, the following deserve mention for their long service: William Greer, twelve years; W. B. Telfair, thirteen years; W. P. Wolf, fourteen years; S. M. Babb, fourteen years; A. J. Martin, fifteen years; F. M. Moore, nine years; S. G. Smith, nine years; C. C. Nichols, twelve years; George W. Brown, twelve years; D. A. Lamb, sixteen years; R. C. Lawhead, fourteen years; A. A. Linton, ten years; H. G. Cartwright, fifteen years. The board at present consists of R. C. Lawhead, president; Mrs. R. C. Ballard, vice-president; H. G. Cartwright, clerk, and F. L. Gallup.

The past dozen years or more have been years of unusual activity and growth in the educational affairs of Wilmington. Probably no other town in the state, of its population, has more ample material accommodations. Its four buildings are in excellent

condition. The Union, or main, building has been modernized in all its appointments. The Midland building, built in 1884 for colored pupils, has been provided with water, electricity and modern heating apparatus. The Smith Place building, built in 1893 and enlarged to twice its original size in 1906, is a fine example of an up-to-date school plant. The growth of the high school to more than two hundred made a separate building necessary for its accommodation, which was provided in 1911, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars for building and grounds. In addition to recitation rooms, study rooms and laboratory, it contains an auditorium, with stage and dressing rooms; a gymnasium, with dressing rooms and shower baths; a library and rooms for manual training and domestic science, and the grounds are ample for an athletic field. It is enough to say that, for capacity, comfort, safety and sanitation, the school buildings of Wilmington meet every requirement of Ohio's stringent code.

The following items are interesting as illustrating the growth of the schools: The first corps of teachers named by Superintendent Cole in 1871 consisted of the following: J. H. Grove, E. Jennie Ginn, Jennie Cornell, Lizzie M. Early, Marvin C. Hadley and Anna Cropsey, with a Mr. Pratt in charge of the colored schools. The corps of teachers for 1914-15 consisted of the following: High school, C. C. Martin, J. Oscar Villars, O. J. Peeling, Clara Peelle, Ruby R. Fisher and Caroline Farquhar. Grades: Frank P. Sage, principal of the Main building; Charles A. Ward, principal of the Smith Place building; Squire Buster, principal of the Midland building (colored); Anna Hinshaw, Dora G. Smith, Hanna Haley, Laura Sutherland, May Williams, Luie Clevenger, Mary B. Madden, Jennie Ethel Brown, Claire Hague, Marietta Weer, Willamette Carroll, Carrie Ent, Florence Austin, Lola M. Street, Ivy Edwards and Glenna Emmons, with Hazel West as supervisor of music and drawing. The monthly school reports for May, 1870, and May, 1915, contain, among others, the following items:

	1870	1915
Total enrollment	213	902
Number enrolled	182	774
Daily attendance	159	738
Per cent. attendance	87	95
Cases tardiness	57	25

Mr. Pritchard's report for February of the same year shows 247 cases of tardiness; February, 1915, 27 cases.

The first colored teacher in Wilmington, as far as any record shows, was Charles Hurd, who was employed in 1853 to teach the colored youth of the town and township at one dollar per day for sixty-five days. Mr. Hurd seems to have been very successful, as he taught for many years at increasing wages, his last term being in 1867. Other men who have done excellent service as principals of the colored schools are G. W. Mitchell, G. W. Guy, Solomon Day, A. R. Guy, C. A. Napper, J. W. Stewart and the present principal, Squire Buster, who has been re-elected for his thirteenth year of service. It is interesting to note that the enrollment in the colored schools in 1870 was seventy-three, the same as in 1915, although in the latter year there were about twenty colored pupils in the white schools.

The first graduating class of the Wilmington high school was that of 1873, consisting of ten members, as follow: C. A. Bosworth, Ella Moore, Olive Linton, Eva M. Wolf, O. S. Martin, Augusta Levy, A. E. Clevenger, Eppie McMillan, W. F. Grantham and D. C. Osborn. The largest class to graduate was that of 1914, containing forty-six members. The total number of graduates is six hundred thirteen, two hundred sixty-eight boys and three hundred forty-five girls, many of whom have achieved distinction in scholarship, business and professions.

The schools, and especially the high school, have been largely patronized by non-

resident pupils, the tuition of which, in the school year of 1914-15, amounted to one thousand seven hundred fifty-five dollars.

To go into the detail of the inside workings of the schools, its policies, courses of study and activities in general, is precluded by the space available for this article and by consideration of the interest and patience of the reader. Suffice it to say, that there exist no illusions among teachers or pupils as to the methods or conditions by which are grown the "fruits of the mind." There is no "tempering of the wind to the shorn lamb" to such an extent that the lamb may only frisk and frolic and grow no wool. Teachers and pupils live a life together which is expected to reveal and give to the pupil a true sense of that larger life that awaits him and some measure of knowledge and will and power for the solution of its problems.

The high school has held the rank of "first grade" since 1903; it was "recognized" by the Ohio State University in 1906, and fully accredited in 1908. It was put on the accredited list of the North Central College Association of the United States in 1913 and on the list accredited by Pennsylvania University in 1915. These facts are probably the most satisfactory evidence of the quality and character of the Wilmington public schools and the attitude of the people, the devotion of its teachers and the merit of its management.

CHAPTER X.

CHURCHES OF CLINTON COUNTY.

WILMINGTON FRIENDS CHURCH.

The history of the Friends church of Wilmington up to its establishment as a yearly meeting in 1868, is more or less obscure. Records are not available to trace in detail the history of the church from its inception up to 1868 and the present article necessarily depends upon previous written accounts, supplemented by the memory of the older members of the church. In 1909, R. C. Greene, clerk of the monthly meeting at the time and still holding this office, compiled a history of the church from the records and such other sources as were at his command.

From the best authority obtainable, it appears that in January, 1825, the Friends of Wilmington requested of Center monthly meeting the privilege of an indulged meeting. This request was granted in March, and in April of the same year the first indulged meeting was opened in Wilmington. Joel Thornburg, Solomon Starbuck, Joseph Doan, Jr., Benjamin Farquhar, Azariah Wall, Daniel Birdsall and James Stanhope had charge of the installation of the meeting. There is every reason to believe that a small, one-story, brick meeting house was erected in the same year on West Main street. The meeting thus established was only fairly started when a division appeared in its ranks.

Elias Hicks paid a visit to Clinton county in the fall of 1828 and, according to his autobiography, he was in the county from September 19 to 23, and spoke in the court house in Wilmington on Sunday, September 21. He spoke at four other places in the county, but makes specific mention only of the meeting at Center. He preached so effectively in Wilmington that he gained a considerable following, but just how many accepted his teaching will probably never be known, since there are no official records extant of the separate meeting which his followers set up shortly after he left town. The records of the Center meeting show that many of that congregation accepted his doctrine and that they were visited by other members of the church who sought to bring them back into the fold.

In 1828, the Hicksites, as his followers were called, had possession of the church building and of such records as had been kept. By 1839, however, the Orthodox Friends had so recovered their strength in Wilmington that, on December 12th of that year, they requested the indulgence of a meeting for divine worship. Accordingly, the second indulged meeting was held in Wilmington on January 24, 1839. They purchased a round-topped, octagonal-shaped brick building, which stood on the southeast corner of Columbus and Lincoln streets and which had formerly been used as a school building. The prominent members at this time were Walter and Sarah Carpenter, John Mabee, Asa Hoge, the Downs and the Haworths. This building remained their home until some time early in the sixties, when they sold it and again took possession of the church building erected in 1825. The Hicksites had apparently grown so weak that they were unable to maintain an organization and they offered no opposition to the Orthodox Friends when the latter took possession of the building which they (the Hicksites) had been using since the schism of 1828.

ADA CHAPEL, WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON COUNTRY CLUB.

FRIENDS AUDITORIUM, WILMINGTON.

The next important step taken by the Orthodox Friends of Wilmington occurred in 1868. In January of that year they requested Center quarterly meeting to establish a preparative and monthly meeting in Wilmington. John Carter, David Curl, Jonathan Bailey, Abel Beven, Mark Peelle, Charles T. Morman, Asa Walker and Peter Osborn were appointed to take the matter under consideration and at the next quarterly meeting, upon the favorable report of this committee, the request was granted. The Center quarterly meeting appointed John M. Pidgeon, Wiliam P. Harvey, Eber Haines, Thomas Walthol, David Curl, Mary T. Bailey, Amy Starbuck, Rachel M. Hadley and Eliza Osborn to attend the first monthly meeting at Wilmington, which was set for May 12, 1868. Hiram Coate and Abigail J. Hadley were clerks of the Center quarterly meeting at this time. The Wilmington monthly meeting was established with one hundred seventy-eight members, representing three monthly meetings, as follows: Center, one hundred nineteen; Springfield, thirty-seven; Dover, twenty-two.

The first minister obtaining a minute for religious service was David Hadley. The first minister visiting the monthly meeting with a minute was David Hunt from Honey Creek (Iowa) monthly meeting. The second minister obtaining a minute for service was Mary N. Hadley. The second minister visiting the monthly meeting with a minute was Hazael D. Greene, from Fairfield (Ohio) monthly meeting, accompanied by Gershem Perdue as traveling companion. The first Friends recorded as ministers were Levi Mills and Henry Merrill (November, 1874). Since that date three others have been recorded as ministers—Jonathan B. Wright, May, 1883; Louis T. Jones, February, 1909, and Alexander C. Purdy, August, 1912.

From the establishment of the monthly meeting in 1868, until 1901, the church was in charge of ministers who served without salary. During this period of thirty-three years some noted men preached at various times. In the seventies John Henry and Robert Walter Douglass, brothers, often preached at Wilmington. The former is probably the most noted evangelist the Friends church ever had in the United States and Wilmington was glad to claim him as a resident for nearly a decade. He, as well as his brother, preached not only in various parts of the United States, but also in England as well. Both of the brothers are still living. But the one man who did more for the church during this period (1868-1901) than any other person was Levi Mills, the present probate judge of Clinton county. Becoming a minister in 1874, he preached in the Wilmington meeting for more than twenty years, and during much of this time preached regularly. Before 1901 many of the professors in Wilmington College filled the pulpit at intervals, the most prominent being Benjamin Trueblood.

The first regular pastor with a salary was engaged in 1901. Since that date the following pastors have served the church: Robert E. Pretlow, 1901-06; Prof. Edgar H. Stranahan, 1906-07; Richard Newby, 1907-10; Ellison R. Purdy, 1910 to the present time.

Wilmington monthly meeting has established two churches in the county. A preparative meeting was established at Sabina in March, 1877, and this was changed to a monthly meeting in September, 1892. The Cuba preparative meeting was set up in August, 1896, and the church at that place still remains under the jurisdiction of the Wilmington monthly meeting. The East Wilmington mission was opened in November, 1888, and, in March, 1889, a committee was appointed to have charge of the work. A full discussion of this mission is given later on in this article.

The following persons have served as clerks of the monthly meeting: Benjamin Farquahar, one year; Amos Hockett, two years; John C. Cook, ten years; James B. Unthank, one year; John C. Cook, one year; James B. Unthank, one year; Isaiah Peelle, eleven years; James B. Unthank, two years; R. C. Greene, three years; Franklin S. Lamar, one year; R. C. Greene, eight years. Mr. Greene is the present clerk. There were separate business meetings for the men and women from 1868 to 1886, the two

being consolidated in March, 1886. The clerks of the women's meeting were as follow: Caroline E. Harlin, two years; Rhoda Worthington, eleven years; Carrie Hadley, three years; Eunice Lewis, one year.

The present pastor of the church is Ellison R. Purdy; the resident ministers are John M. Watson, Sarah Caroline Hadley, Levi Mills, Albert J. Brown and Waldo Woody. Alexander C. Purdy is a non-resident minister. The other officers of the church are Richard C. Greene, clerk; Ethel S. McCoy, recorder and assistant clerk; Charles Farquhar, treasurer; C. Grant Fairley, Bible school superintendent; Ruth Farquhar, superintendent of the Friends mission of Ada chapel; A. I. Bailey, J. W. Sparks and Elijah Peelle, trustees. The elders of the church are Ellen C. Wright, Hugh McCoy, Margaret McCoy, Austin Jones, Ruth Farquhar, Mary A. Mather, Francis Farquhar, Alonzo A. Linton, C. Grant Fairley, Esther Peelle, James F. Smith, Emmet W. Hale, Ann C. Brackney, Ada Jenkins, Richard C. Greene, Margaretta Peelle, Harriet W. Purdy, Charles Farquhar, Milton J. Farquhar, Laurenna Farquhar and Lura Hunnicutt. The church overseers are Josiah W. Sparks, Laura B. Sparks, Wilson Hunnicutt, Sarah Peelle, Ellen C. Hadley and Mary E. Bailey. The pastoral committee is composed of the ministers, the elders and the overseers. The work of the church is under the direction of the following committees: Home missions, foreign missions, peace, temperance, finance, social, music, Bible school, funeral and sick. The auxiliary organizations are the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the Ladies' Aid Society, Ladies' Social Circle, Christian Endeavor, Intermediate Christian Endeavor and Junior Christian Endeavor.

As has been stated, the Friends, in the early sixties, took possession of the building which had been erected in 1825. This was sold in 1870 and a brick school building, which stood on the site of the present church, was purchased. This was used as a house of worship until 1895, when it was torn down to make way for the beautiful stone structure which now occupies the same site. The new church was dedicated on July 19, 1896.

Wilmington yearly meeting of Friends, with headquarters at Wilmington, was incorporated under the laws of Ohio and set off by the Indiana yearly meeting in 1892. It comprises the three quarterly meetings of Fairfield, Center and Miami, in Ohio, and Friendsville quarterly meeting, in eastern Tennessee. The yearly meeting had a membership of six thousand five hundred and seventy-two according to the report of 1915, the larger portion of whom reside in Clinton county. Upon the establishment of the yearly meeting in 1892, James B. Unthank was elected clerk, or presiding officer, and continued in the same honorary office until 1903, when he retired from Wilmington College and moved to Indiana. Jonathan Wright succeeded him and acted as clerk until 1907, when he was compelled to retire because of ill health. Albert J. Brown has held the office since 1908.

It is a matter of pride to the local church that it is the second largest in the world, being surpassed only by the Whittier meeting in California. It is also noteworthy that Clinton county has more Friends within its boundaries than any other county in the United States in proportion to its size.

ADA CHAPEL.

The history of Ada chapel, or East Wilmington mission, dates back to 1888, when Lizzie R. Marvey took the first step toward the establishment of the mission. Mrs. Harvey, who died on March 23, 1890, was a teacher in the primary department of the Wilmington schools for six years. Among the children under her care she found many cases of absence caused by poverty. In visiting the homes of some of the children, she became convinced that the church could be an influential factor in bettering conditions in many of them.

Accordingly, she obtained permission from the Friends church to hold a gospel meeting in one of the rude homes. In the afternoon of November 5, 1888, in company with her husband and seven friends, Mrs. Harvey met at this place to hold a religious meeting. Besides the women of the household, there were present a few school children. These meetings in private homs in East Wilmington were continued under the guidance of Mrs. Harvey alone until March, 1889. At that time she requested the monthly meeting to help her in some way. Her request was granted and a committee was appointed to relieve her of her work and continue it along the same general plan which she had worked out. This committee was composed of Lizzie R. Harvey, Caroline E. Nordyke, Alzina W. Barlow, Susannah Gallup, Rebecca Haworth, Azariah W. Doan and Asa Nordyke, to which committee were later added James Fisher and Dinah Unthank.

Finally, a small room, twelve by fourteen feet, situated opposite the colored Baptist church, was rented for two dollars per month. This was paid by a collection from the members each week. However, the attendance increased until this room proved inadequate. Through the efforts of the Christian Endeavor Society, the matter of building a more suitable place for holding the meetings was brought before the monthly business meetings of the Friends, which, after some deliberation, instructed the Christian Endeavor to go on with the work, and consented that the trustees should have charge of the property, which was purchased in October, 1892.

Caroline Nordyke, who, with others, had labored faithfully since the beginning of the work, secured subscriptions of several dollars which had not been collected. Clara Todhunter was given charge of this list, and received one hundred ninety-six dollars, including forty-two dollars from the Christian Endeavor; also donations from Friends, citizens, and the members of the mission themselves, totaling about two hundred and seventy-five dollars. The little chapel was inclosed in August, 1893, and was in constant use until 1911.

Mrs. Harvey did not live to see the complete realization of her plans, dying within less than a year after the monthly meeting had taken charge of her work in 1889. Many times her heart was burdened and she said, "If the work were mine, I should feel discouraged; but, since it is the Lord's, I will trust Him to care for it. Praise His name. He is able." In the little account which she kept of these meetings, is found the following prayer: "February 10, 1889—God save Wilmington, and raise up a little mission chapel in Clarktown." This prayer was answered in a most striking manner when, on November 5, 1911, a beautiful brick edifice was dedicated which had been erected through the generosity of Mrs. Ada H. Jenkins. In honor of Mrs. Jenkins, the building was called the Ada chapel.

During the past four years the work of the mission has been steadily enlarged and its influence for good in the community which it serves cannot be overestimated. Classes in sewing, cooking and domestic science and arts have been established; religious and educational work is maintained and every effort made to appeal to the young people of the community in a way to direct them toward a higher plane of living.

To its able and enthusiastic workers too much credit cannot be given. Mrs. Jenkins is not content to bestow "the gift without the giver," but is a tireless and efficient worker, always at her post of duty. Miss Ruth Farquhar has been superintendent of the mission for many years. From the beginning it has received the best efforts of Miss Farquhar and in her management of its many and varied interests she has displayed administrative and executive ability of a high order.

FAIRVIEW FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Fairview Friends church is located in Green township about four miles north of New Vienna, on the Wilmington-Highland pike. The church was organized in 1809

and at once erected a house of worship. The leader in the organization of the new church was John Henry Douglas, who held a very remarkable series of revival meetings in the neighborhood in 1868-69. Before the pastoral system was adopted, Israel Terrell and John Fisher for many years "sat at the head of the meeting." Among the ministers who have served this church may be mentioned Allen Terrell, Lizzie Marshall, Emma Townshend, Robert Luttrell, Elizabeth Larkins, J. Waldo Woody, Levi Mills, Josephus Hoskins and Frank Barrett. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five. In 1911 a new church was erected at a cost of about nine thousand dollars.

DOVER FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Dover meeting began as an indulged meeting sometime after Center was granted the same privilege in 1805. There were not sufficient members at first to warrant the erection of a building, so they worshipped at the home of Ezekiel Frazier for some time. As the Friends became more numerous, they wished to have a preparatory meeting established, and, upon requesting Center monthly meeting for this privilege, it was granted without delay. The Dover monthly meeting dates from September, 1824.

The first house of worship was a rude log structure which stood several rods northeast of the present building. The present brick building was erected in 1844 on ground deeded (January 13, 1824) by Amos Hodgson to Daniel Bailey and Gayer Starbuck, trustees of Dover meeting, in consideration of three dollars. The one and one-half acres donated lie in survey No. 1,236.

The recorded ministers of Dover monthly meeting since 1824 have been as follows: John Parson, 1845; Wilson Carter, 1850; John Henry Douglass, 1858; Cyrus R. Carter, 1859; John M. Pidgeon and Louis Hunt, 1866; William P. Gallimore, 1869; Isaac Peelle, 1871; Micajah F. Moorman, 1872; Josephus Hoskins, 1874. Mr. Hoskins became the principal minister about 1880 and served the meeting most acceptably until about 1905. Since that year I. Lindley Jones, Prof. Samuel H. Haworth, Prof. Waldo Woody and Prof. Albert J. Brown have served the church. The present membership is one hundred and sixty. A Sunday school, with an average attendance of eighty, is maintained throughout the year.

NEW BURLINGTON FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church at New Burlington dates back to 1871, in which year the meeting was set up by Caesar's Creek monthly meeting. Among the charter members were Joseph Painter and family, Amos Hawkins and family, Phares Compton and family, Eli Compton and wife, Amos and Ann Mendenhall Compton and children, Dr. Benjamin Farquhar and family, John and Sarah Grant, Peter DeHaven and family. In 1870 the meeting bought the abandoned building of the Wesleyan Methodists in New Burlington and continued to use it until the present brick building was erected in 1894. It cost forty-five hundred dollars and was dedicated in January, 1895. Among the ministers of the meeting have been James Hawkins, Benjamin Walton, Edward R. Walton and Fesse Hawkins, the present pastor. The membership in 1915 is one hundred and sixty-three. The following auxiliaries are represented in the church: Sabbath school, Christian Endeavor and Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

CUBA FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Cuba Friends' church dates from the organization of a preparative meeting at Cuba some twenty-five years ago. The early history of the congregation cannot be accurately ascertained because the first record books were destroyed when the neighborhood was visited with diphtheria some years later. The inspired spirit of the organization was Eliza Bates, who lived in the country near Cuba. She started a campaign for subscriptions for the purchase of a lot, which she bought of Peter Clevenger. She

then appeared before the Martinsville monthly meeting and asked their aid in the purchase of a necessary house for church purposes. The sum needed was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. They appointed a committee to visit Cuba and decided that the undertaking was an impossible one. Mrs. Bates then carried the matter before the Wilmington monthly meeting, which also sent out a committee to look over the situation. They likewise thought that the building selected was not satisfacory, but encouraged her in her efforts and promised their aid and support. Meanwhile a tent had been purchased and a few meetings held on the lot. Mrs. Bates, with renewed courage, decided that a building could be built. She went to Alfred Villars, who gave all the rough timber necessary. A quarry north of Wilmington donated the stone for the foundation and Brown & Clark did the sawing. The men of the neighborhood came in with their teams, did the grading, dug the foundations and did the hauling and were rewarded for their services by a feast prepared by the women. The carpenters of the neighborhood donated their time and labor. Part of the lumber was carried on their backs from the saw-mill near the railroad. The building was soon finished and became known as Quaker Hill Chapel. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Benjamin Morris. A Sabbath school was soon organized. The little band struggled on, fighting hard for existence, recruiting its members slowly. An organ was obtained a few months after the founding. Among the early ministers of the church may be mentioned the names of John Cook, who drove from Beech Grove; John Hawkins, James Craig, Albert Jones, Eldon Ross. A great and noble part in the early organization of the church was taken by Mrs. C. C. Clark, who was the superintendent of the first Sunday school, and the constant aid of Eliza Bates.

In 1896, Robert H. Luttrell, then minister, asked the monthly meeting to establish a preparative meeting for Cuba, which was done in August of that year, with Grace Biggs, as clerk, and Clyde Beard, treasurer. Seventeen conversions were made the following winter and new interest was revived in the community. A committee was appointed in September to solicit funds to built a parsonage. It was during this winter that diphtheria visited the village of Cuba and brought sorrow to so many homes. This delayed the work on the parsonage, but it was finished before spring.

Since that time the fortune of the church has fluctuated, but a steady progress has been maintained. The following have served as ministers: John Mercer, A. M. Gibson, Samuel H. Hamilton, Mrs. Ada Lee, Homer Biddlecum and Josephus Hoskins. Mrs. Ida Allen is the present (1915) minister.

THE HICKSITE FRIENDS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

The Hicksite branch of the Friends has no meeting in Clinton county at the present time, and, according to the testimony of R. L. Gréene, the Hicksites have never had but two meetings in the county. In 1828 Elias Hicks paid a visit to Wilmington and as a result of his preaching he brought about a division in the Friends meeting in the town. Just when the division took place and who the leaders of the seceding branch were, is not known, since the early records are lost. In 1828 the division seems to have been established, the followers of Hicks being called Hicksites and those rejecting his teaching, the Orthodox Friends. Jacob Jackson was the first Hicksite minister in Jackson township, and probably in the county.

The Hicksites in Wilmington outnumbered the Orthodox branch when the division was effected in 1828, and consequently they gained possession of the building. The Orthodox branch refused to worship with their radical brothers and for the following eleven years attended meeting at Dover or Center. It was not until 1854 that the Orthodox Friends got control of the building in Wilmington again, although they had purchased an old school building in the town in 1839 in which they had been holding services for fifteen years. By 1854 the Hicksites had become so weak in num-

bers that they offered no opposition to their former brothers in Christ when the latter took possession of the old church building. The Hicksites never again effected an organization in Wilmington.

The other Hicksite meeting in Clinton county was located at Martinsville and, according to R. L. Greene, flourished between about 1844 and 1852. The Martinsville building was a frame structure, about twenty by thirty feet in size, and was in the midst of a dense woods which closely surrounded the building on three sides, an open space being cleared on the east as the door opened on that side. Christopher Hiatt was the head of the meeting and, according to the best authority obtainable, the meeting "was laid down at his death."

For sixty years the Hicksites have not held regular meetings in the county, those still of this persuasion attending at Waynesville in Warren county occasionally. Waynesville has the only Hicksite meeting in this section of the state.

SABINA FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church at Sabina was organized during the winter of 1878-79 as a result of the evangelistic efforts of Nathan and Esther Frame, of Jamestown, Ohio. The preparative meeting was set up by the Wilmington monthly meeting and for the first two years services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church in Sabina through the courtesy of that denomination. In 1880 a lot was purchased on Elm street of Mrs. E. A. Newman for the sum of four hundred dollars. On this lot a one-story brick building was erected, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. This building, with many improvements, is still in use.

Among the charter members of the church may be mentioned Ellis A. and Emma Lewis, David and Mattie Edwards, Dr. A. J. and Celia Gaskins, Dr. S. B. and Adna H. Lightner, William and Mary Pavey, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Wright and Isaac and Margaret Roberts. In 1915 the church enrolled about two hundred members. The following ministers have served the church: Levi Mills, Robert Douglas, Alfred Brown, Alpheus Trueblood, Mary Moon Meredith, Benjamin Morris, Morton C. Pearson, Edgar H. Stranahan, Alfred J. Copeland, Thomas L. Scott, Lindley Jones, John F. Nelson and Eliza H. Thorne, the latter two being the present ministers. Mrs. Thorne has been the resident pastor for many years.

The church owns a parsonage near the meeting house. A Sunday school is maintained under the superintendency of James F. Gaskins. Anna S. Lewis is president of the Ladies' Aid Society. The clerk of the church is Louisa P. Moon.

CHESTER FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church at Chester began to hold indulged meetings in that neighborhood early in the history of the county. The first services were held in a school house on the farm of Thomas McMillan, Sr., but in 1828 a lot was donated, a log church erected and since that time regular services have been held. The log building gave way to a brick structure in 1844 and this second building was in use for a period of seventy years. In 1914 a ten-thousand-dollar house of worship was erected on the old site. Anna C. Wall, the oldest living member of the congregation, remembers the days of the old log church and the dedication of the first brick building in 1844. The church maintains a Sunday school and a Christian Endeavor society. The Sunday school has been going for more than thirty years and the Christian Endeavor for half that length of time. The congregation now numbers two hundred and eighty-six members. The present resident ministers are Eber Haines, John E. Hawkins and Jennie Carey. The church is in Chester township, on the Wilmington and New Burlington pike, about a mile and a half west of Gurneyville.

CENTER FRIENDS CHURCH.

The history of the Center meeting dates back more than a hundred and ten years, and the church building which they erected in 1805 has the honor of being the first house

of worship erected within the limits of Clinton county. As a matter of fact, this church was flourishing several years before Clinton county was even organized. The lapse of so many years makes it practically impossible to get exact data, but, from the best evidence obtainable, it seems that the first meeting in the Center community was held at the home of Robert Eachus some time between 1800 and 1803. A deed, dated December 19, 1803; shows that James Murray conveyed fifteen acres of ground in the northwestern part of what is now Union township, to Nathan Linton, James Moon and Isaac Perkins, "Trustees of the Society of Friends on Todd's Fork." This tract was for the purpose of providing a site for a meeting house and cemetery. Just when the first church was erected is not known, neither is there any extant record showing when permission was granted to hold an indulged or preparative meeting.

The late Judge Harlan, in his sketch of Robert Eachus, says: "In May, 1805, Miami quarterly allowed the holding of the proposed meeting, soon after which a house, made of hewn logs, without door or floor, was built, and meetings were held twice a week therein. This house is believed to be the first house of worship erected in what is now Clinton county." (Clinton county was organized in 1810.)

A monthly meeting was granted and established at Center on February 7, 1807. With the influx of settlers of this denomination the little log church was soon too small to accommodate the growing congregation, and another log building, much larger, having two rooms, was built eight or ten rods southeast of the present site, the old building serving as a woodshed. The first quarterly meeting at Center was held March 13, 1826. The records disclose the fact that as early as 1824 the church had asked for such a meeting, but there is nothing to indicate that there was such a meeting prior to 1826. The present brick building was erected in 1828. The building is fifty by eighty feet, and, as were all the early churches of the Friends, was divided into two apartments.

During all these years this church has been an active factor in the life of the people of the surrounding community. Thousands have gathered within the quiet walls of this quaint old church and there received that divine inspiration which has enabled them to become better and more useful citizens. The church now has a membership of one hundred and five. The present pastor is Nancy A. C. Leonard.

SPRINGFIELD FRIENDS CHURCH

The history of the Friends church, known as Springfield, dates back more than a century. It is not only one of the oldest churches of this denomination in Ohio, but also one of the earliest west of the Alleghanies. Most of the early settlers of the Springfield neighborhod came from North Carolina, being driven from that state on account of their intense hatred of the institution of slavery. In the fall of 1806 four brothers—Eli, Isaac, Caleb and Joshua Harvey—came from that state and settled in Chester township, or rather in what was later organized as that township. The county of Clinton was not organized until four years later. These brothers built a small school house on the northwest corner of the farm now owned by Jesse H. Harvey and in this they held indulged meetings regularly until 1812. In that year the meeting was formally organized and a house of worship erected on the site of the present church structure.

The first volume of church records has been lost and consequently the early history of the church is difficult to trace. It is known that there have been three buildings erected on the same site and that the last one was built in 1891, at a cost of twenty-six hundred dollars. A large cemetery joins the church, in which may be found graves dating back more than a century. The first person buried in this cemetery was Lydia, the wife of Isaac Harvey, who died on January 2, 1813.

The loss of the early records makes it impossible to give a complete list of the ministers and pastors who have ministered to this congregation. Among the ministers may be mentioned Charles Osborn, Enos G Pray, Eli Newlin, Jacob Hadley, Mary N.

Hadley, John H. Douglas, and Jonathan Wright. Among the pastors have been John Kittrel, Levi Mills and Jesse H. Harvey.

The church now has a membership of two hundred and it is safe to say that hundreds of others have been communicants during its long carer of more than a hundred years. A Sabbath school and Christian Endeavor society are maintained throughout the year and both organizations are doing good work in the cause of the Master. This meeting is one of the oldest in the Mississippi valley and the thousands who have come under its influence have had cause to be thankful for its guidance. The present pastor is Jesse H. Harvey.

OGDEN FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Ogden Friends church dates back to 1817, although it was not located at the village until 1869. The present organization at Ogden was first established at what was known as Lytle's creek, where a house of worship was erected by the congregation in 1817 on three acres of land donated for church and cemetery purposes by Richard Fallis. The congregation continued to meet here until 1869, when they bought the Methodist Protestant church at Ogden. The old church at Lytle's Creek was sold in the latter part of the seventies to Elmer McMillan. Among the ministers who have served this church may be mentioned Elizabeth Haney, John C. Crites, John Kittrel, Lewis Moon and Bertha E. Day, the present pastor. The membership of the church now numbers one hundred. A Sabbath school, Ladies' Aid Society and Junior Band are maintained by the church.

GRASSY RUN MEETING.

Within a few years after the organization of Clinton county, in 1810, John Pearson, John Peelle, William Gallemore and others, either members of or who had been brought up in the faith and practices of the religious Society of Friends, had settled in the northern part of the county, in the part that later was organized into Wilson township. In accord with that most excellent custom of the pioneers of our country they soon began holding religious meetings, using each others' homes, in turn, for that purpose.

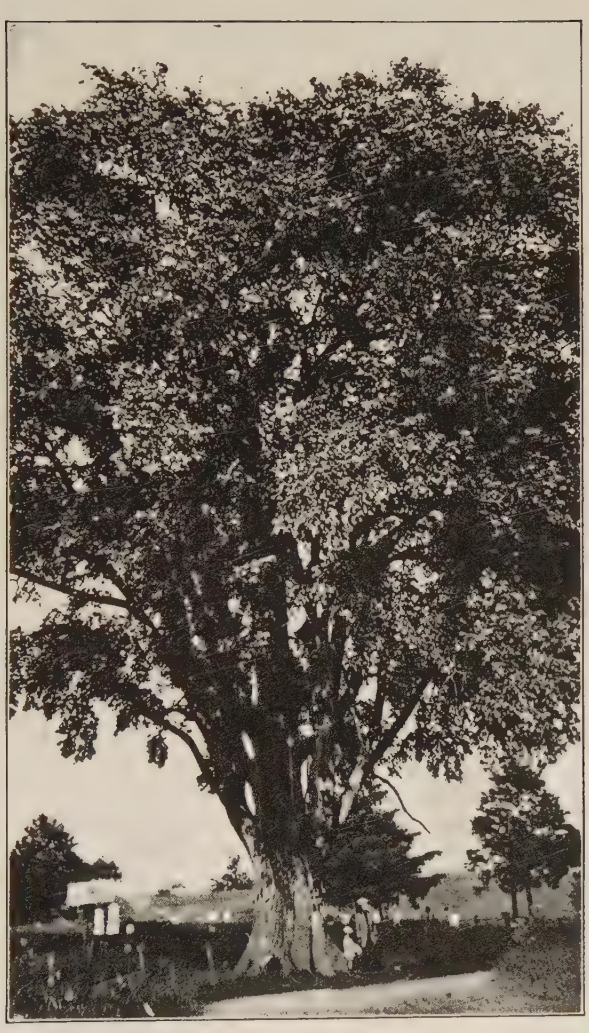
As early as 1820 these worthy pioneers were gathered into an "indulged meeting."—i. e., a meeting under the care of the committee set apart for the duty by a superior body. This organization was Center Monthly Meeting of Friends. When Dover Monthly Meeting was "set up" in 1824, the indulged meeting here was given into its charge as being in its limits.

The first official mention is the following minute on the records of Dover Monthly Meeting, 6th of 11th month, 1824:

"The subject of the indulged meeting on Grassy Run coming before this body, resulted in the appointment of John Oren, Daniel Bailey, Jonah Frazer, Moses Frazer, Thomas P. Moorman, Gayer Starbuck and Charles Atkinson to sit with them from time to time, render them such advice as they may be enabled, and report to a future meeting; also to report a Friend for overseer of that meeting, to next meeting."

The month following the date of the above extract, John Pearson's name was proposed as overseer and the meeting united in his appointment to that office. Annually, for the five years following, a committee was appointed by Dover Monthly Meeting with powers similar to the above.

The year following the "Hicksite Separation," this minute was placed on record under date of the 16th of the 4th month, 1829: "The committee appointed to visit the indulged meeting on Grassy Run made the following report: We of the committee attended to that appointment, had a conference with the members of that meeting and are united in judgment that the indulgence thereof has continued as long as is profitable." (Signed) David McMillan, Nathaniel Carter, Mahlon Haworth, Charles T. Moorman, Moses Frazer, William Shields, Daniel Bailey, Phoebe Haworth and Lydia Oren, "which this meeting unites with, and discontinues the indulgence of Grassy Run Meeting."



OLD ELM TREE AT CENTER MEETING HOUSE.

17 Feet in Circumference, 5 Feet Above Ground. Greatest Spread of Branches, 99 Feet.

"Alexander Oren, David Bailey, Jonah Frazer and James Bryan were appointed to attend that meeting, inform them of the above proceedings and report to next meeting."

The next month this entry was made: "The Friends appointed to attend the laying down of Grassy Run Indulged Meeting—report it is complied with."

Three months later the following petition was signed and forwarded:

"To Dover Monthly Meeting of Friends, to be held the 16th of 7th month, 1829.

"Dear Friends: The Friends of Grassy Run, having conferred together, are united in requesting for an established meeting for worship, to be held on first and fourth days in each week. Also a preparative meeting to be held on the fourth day preceding monthly meeting week."

(Signed) John Peelle, William Gallemore, George Stout, Joel Hunt, Jesse Hiatt, John Patterson, William Gallemore, Jr., Cephas Atkinson, Jesse Carter, John Pearson, Lydia Peelle, Mary Hunt, Mary Gallemore, Phebe Stout, Levicy Hiatt, Dinah Wyles, Rebecca Patterson and Hannah Pearson.

"Which claiming the attention of this meeting, we appoint David Bailey, Charles T. Moorman, Daniel Bailey, Joseph Doan, Jr., and George Carter to visit them in conjunction with a committee of women Friends, endeavor to judge the propriety of granting their request and report to the next meeting."

The committee reporting was continued from month to month.

Under the date 19th of the 11th month, 1829, we find: "The committee continued on the request of Friends living on Grassy Run for an established meeting, report they have attended to the appointment, and are free to grant their request, which report is united with by this and the women's meeting, and directs the request forwarded to quarterly meeting."

Center Quarterly Meeting appointed a committee to consider the propriety of confirming the request, which reported that, "they had visited Friends of Grassy Run, had a solid opportunity with them; and after mature deliberation, feel their request for a meeting of worship be granted to be held on the first and fourth days except fourth day in quarterly and monthly meeting weeks, but granted not the preparative, which was united with and the meeting established 5th month 19th, 1830."

Some time later the preparative was granted, being one of the preparatives forming Dover Monthly Meeting. This alliance continued until the action of the "Five Year Meeting," a few years since, in a measure abolished the preparative. Since them Grassy Run has exercised the rights and privileges of a Monthly Meeting.

The name of the meeting was taken from a stream flowing near the first meeting house ground. The first house of worship was a hewed-log structure situated on land now owned by heirs of William P. Gallemore. This was in use until 1848, when a substantial frame edifice, twenty-four by forty feet, of the universal type of Quaker meeting houses of that date, was built on land donated by John Peelle, about one mile southeast of the old location. This served its day and generation well. In 1882 the brick edifice now in use was constructed.

SCHOOLS.

Grassy Run has had a very gratifying record for school and college attendance. In the "forties" the meeting house was used as a monthly meeting school room and Friends were active and earnest in the cause of education. In addition to paying school tax levied by the state they cheerfully and voluntarily contributed of their means to support a system of monthly meeting schools. In 1850 the Grassy Run meeting built a school house on the meeting-house lot. In this building a very successful school was conducted until the close of the Civil War. Changes in population and improvement in the public-school system has been the cause of closing the Friends monthly meeting schools, and since then many of the young people have attended the College of Friends at Wilmington.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

With little exception Grassy Run has always been favored with a resident "recorded minister." John Pearson, Cornelius Douglas, with his nephews, John Henry and Robert Walter, George Carter and his sons, Wilson and Cyrus E., Eunice Winslow, Lewis Hunt, John M. Pidgeon, Isaiah Peelle, William P. Gallemore and Joseph Whinery, with his wife Edna, at different times, through a period of more than three-quarters of a century, have been zealous exponents of the Gospel.

At the "head of this meeting," for forty-five years, sat John Peelle, one of the pioneers, and rarely was his place vacant—a length of time seldom equaled, even among as long-lived a people as the Quakers.

WILMINGTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the earliest religious organization in Wilmington. In 1813 a class was organized which met weekly in the homes of the seven members who composed it. The seven members to serve in this spiritual kingdom were James and Lydia Birdsall, Levi and Sarah Sheppard, Israel and Kate Johns and Mrs. D. McVeigh Jones. Over this little flock of worshippers, Rev. William Austin, the father-in-law of Mrs. Lois Austin, presided. This little band of Christian workers held nightly meetings at the home of the members and at other places where they were invited. They sang, prayed and exhorted among their friends and neighbors and many souls were won to Christ through the simple, but no less effective, work of these humble workers in the Saviour's vineyard. Their fervor was rewarded for it was not long until others joined the devout little band, among the number being Thomas Gaskill and family, A. T. Sewell and family, Joel Woodruff and wife, Charles Russell and family, Daniel Jones and wife and others whose names have, unfortunately, not come down to us. It is of interest to know that Charles Russell was the father of Dr. A. P. Russell and that Amos T. Sewell was the father of Mrs. Sarah Hale, who resides on West Main street, next door to her son, Dr. W. R. Hale, and whose vigorous memory treasures a rich store of anecdotes and reminiscences of pioneer days. Mr. Sewell often talked to his daughter of the joys and sorrows of the early settlers. He, with several other Methodist families, lived about two miles out the Prairie road, which at that time was a trail through a swamp. Every prayer meeting evening they would all come to the village to church, stopping on the way by a log to have a little neighborhood prayer meeting so as to get their spiritual armor polished up, as it were, for the encounter with his satanic majesty later in the evening.

AN INCIDENT.

Another story serves as an illustration of how far the children have departed from the theological trails blazed by their fathers. The only grist-mill in the country was at Waynesville. All the grinding was done in the dry season, for when the rain came the roads were impassable. One of Mr. Sewell's neighbors had been out of meal and for several days had eked out sufficient for his family by grating the corn on a piece of tin filled with nail holes. He appointed a morning to go to mill, but when the day came the rain was pouring. The farmer hurriedly prepared for the trip, hoping to go and return before the road became a slough. But the wife viewed the preparations with astonishment. "Why, father," she said, "are you going without the family prayers?" He pleaded haste and left without the customary devotions. All kinds of accidents befell him and he knew it was because of his neglected duty. In the night the settlers heard him coming home, shouting and praying. They all joined him on the way and, collecting in the home of one of their number, began a revival that was talked of for many days.

BUILDINGS.

The rapidly-increasing membership made a church building a necessity. In 1818 James Birdsall sold to the trustees of the Methodist church the old frame house where

milling had been done by horse power. The house stood on the site of the present Methodist church. The old mill was repaired and made comfortable for church services. Levi Sheppard did the brickwork and plastering and Israel Johns, Joel Woodruff and Daniel Jones did the woodwork. The building was remodeled and ready for occupancy by the little congregation in 1819. It was in this old, overhauled mill that such strong preachers as Collins, Christie, Bigelow, Bascom, James Quinn, James Finley and others preached Christ and Him crucified.

The first class had been organized into a congregation in 1814 and assigned to the White Oak circuit, Miami district, over which Rev. Samuel Parker was the presiding elder at that time. The first preacher appointed to the Wilmington church was William Burke. He and his successors held forth in the mill-church until 1833, when it was replaced by a brick edifice which was at that day one of the best in the state. Charles Russell and Levi Sheppard constituted the building committee. In 1865, Bishop Wiley laid the corner stone of the present church and it was dedicated July 29, 1866, by Bishop Davis W. Clark. The building committee was composed of J. P. Brindle, Joshua James and Thomas Wraith. The late B. F. Jones hauled the first load of brick that went in its construction. The Rev. A. Meharry was pastor at the time it was being erected. Those were busy days for the Aid Society for they raised one thousand one hundred seventy-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents, a large sum for the period just at the close of the Civil War. The auditorium was at this time left unfinished, and in 1871, during the pastorate of the Rev. A. U. Beall, the work was completed, and the room was dedicated by Dr. I. W. Wiley, then editor of the *Ladies' Repository* and the next year elected bishop.

Bishops Walden, Moore and Cranston have frequently visited Wilmington and preached from its pulpit. Three bishops, H. B. Bascom, T. A. Morris and S. M. Merrill, have served this church either as pastor or presiding elder. Mrs. Elizabeth Quinn Taylor, now a member of the church, is the daughter of the Rev. James Quinn, who was pastor here eighty-three years ago. Wilmington has twice entertained the Cincinnati conference, in 1874, when Rev. William Runyan was pastor, and Bishop R. S. Foster, of Boston, was the president, and again in 1894, during the pastorate of the Rev. E. T. Lane, and at this session Bishop D. A. Goodsell, of New York, presided.

In 1840, the church was divided on the slavery question, a number forming themselves into an independent congregation, thus anticipating by a few years the rending of the church in the United States into the church North and church South.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1902 the church was greatly improved by putting steel walls and ceiling on the auditorium and making a general change in the whole church plan. In 1913, the year the church celebrated its centennial, the building was redecorated within and repainted without; other interior improvements were made at the time, but the greatest addition was the pipe organ, which was installed that year with appropriate ceremonies. The parsonage, on East Columbus street, was built about twelve years ago during the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Pumphrey.

The present membership of the church reaches nearly four hundred; the Sunday school enrolls about three hundred and the Epworth League about fifty. Of the present official board, C. C. Nichols, D. M. Rudduck, A. H. Hains, C. R. Fisher, Amy F. Hale and Emma S. Jones have each served twenty-five years or more, while J. S. Kimbrough, S. D. Chancellor, William Mann, G. M. Colvin, George Buckley and L. G. Bangham, in other churches before coming to Wilmington, have, with their terms here, filled the places of stewards or trustees for an equal period. For twenty-seven years C. R. Fisher has been in charge of the music in the church, and his father was chorister for nearly as long a period before him. Mrs. C. R. Fisher has been organist for nineteen years. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Sarah Hale and Mrs. Mary Hale Brindle were both members of the church for more than three-quarters of a century.

The family of the first class-leader, Levi Sheppard, had been for one hundred years continuously on the church roll till the death of his grandson, Frank S. Broomhall, in October, 1913. Among the early families of this congregation who are yet represented in our membership we note the names of the following: Austin, Sewell, Hale, Rudduck, Sayres, Fisher, Fuller, Russell, Hinman, Brindle, Lacy, Shewalter, Frazer, Darbyshire, James, O'Neal and Quinn.

There have gone from this church into the ministry, A. D. Raleigh, G. M. Edgar, A. B. Austin and the present district superintendent, C. M. Van Pelt, who was born and reared in the bounds of this parish. And as minister's wives, Mrs. Raleigh, Mrs. Edgar and Mrs. Stephen Holland may be mentioned.

Among those holding places in Methodist and other colleges and academies may be noted C. B. Austin, Frank Austin, H. M. Buckley, A. C. Conger, Eva Wolf and Ollie Austin. Deaconesses Sarah Ireland and Rhua Deakin were members of this congregation. And hundreds have gone to other communities to bless the world, and enrich the life of the church and kingdom wherever their lot has been cast. In these hundred years not less than two thousand five hundred people have been affiliated with this church, and the work it has done for them, and through them for the Kingdom of God, only eternity will reveal. Every form of Christian activity, evangelistic, educational, social and benevolent, has been fostered and forwarded by Wilmington Methodism.

CENTENNIAL SERVICES.

By action of the official board, Sundays, December 7 and 14, 1913, were named as the dates for the centennial celebration. On the first date the pastor presented the salient facts of the church's history, and on December 14, the Rev. George H. Dart, D. D., who was pastor of the church at the semi-centennial in 1863, was present and preached to the delight and profit of all.

The pastor, with C. C. Nichols and D. M. Rudduck, was appointed a committee to prepare for publication a short history of the century of the church's life, and a roster of its present members.

The different church organizations are all doing effective and acceptable work. The Sunday school is prosperous and successful. The Epworth League is accomplishing helpful results in the life of our young people. The Ladies' Aid Society is alert, efficient and loyal, a mighty force and factor in the material, social and religious life of the church, and through it, of our community. Both of the woman's missionary societies, foreign and home, are rendering splendid service in cultivating a broad and comprehensive grasp of the church's work in the whole world and giving largely in both fields of toil, for the speedy accomplishment of that great purpose. There is no great Christian enterprise on earth, to which Wilmington Methodism does not contribute its prayers and means.

THE PASTORATE.

Wilmington was on a circuit from the beginning of the organization of the church until 1849 and since then has been an independent charge. The list of ministers, with the dates of their service, is here given as published in the last church directory: William Austin, 1813; William Burke, 1814; R. W. Finley and J. Oglesby, 1815; R. Bigelow and J. Waterman, 1816; Samuel Brown and Francis Landrum, 1817-18; B. Westlake and H. Brown, 1819-20; J. C. Brooke and T. S. Helt, 1821; B. Lawrence and W. Walker, 1822-23; (in 1824 Wilmington became the head of the circuit) N. B. Griffith, 1824; John Sale, 1825; Andrew F. Baxter, 1826; John S. Taylor, 1827; Richard Brandriff, 1828; G. W. Maley, 1829-30; James Quinn and J. M. Goshorn, 1831; W. D. Barrett and C. W. Swain, 1832-33; J. W. Clark and R. Chaney, 1834; F. Butler and Z. Wharton, 1835; J. Laws, S. H. Holland and Werter Davis, 1836-37; W. D. Barret, 1838; James Quinn, 1839; J. W. Howland and James Quinn, 1840; E. B. Chase and Z. Connell, 1841-42; L. P. Miller and I. N. Mark, 1843; W. Parish and D. C. Johnson, 1844; J. J. Hill and O. P. Williams,

1845; J. W. Keeley and C. J. Meredith, 1846; J. F. Chalfant and S. M. Merrill, 1847; A. W. Tibbetts, W. B. Jackson, 1848.

In 1849, Wilmington became a station and since then the pastors have been: J. W. Fowble, 1849; J. F. Conrey, 1850-51; W. S. Morrow, 1852; C. H. Lawton, 1853-54; T. Collett, 1855-56; H. Baker, 1857; J. W. Cassatt, 1858; T. S. Dunn, 1859; S. A. Brewster, 1860; G. H. Dart, 1861-62; A. Meharry, 1863-65; S. D. Clayton, 1866-67; S. Weeks, 1868; H. M. Keck, 1869; A. U. Beall, 1870; William Runyan, 1871-73; L. F. Van Cleve, 1874-75; J. P. Porter, 1876-78; C. Ferguson, 1879-1880; J. H. Lease, 1881-83; James Stephenson, 1884-86; G. W. Kelley, 1887-88; H. D. Ketcham, 1889-91; E. T. Lane, 1892-94; A. N. Spahr, 1895-97; John Pearson, D. W. Clark, 1898; C. F. Enyart, 1899; E. T. Wells, 1900-01; J. S. Pumphrey, 1902-06; C. L. Conger, 1907-14; J. J. Richards, 1914.

BLANCHESTER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The adherents of the Methodist Episcopal faith had made several attempts to establish a church in Blanchester prior to 1878, but failed. In the fall of that year the Cincinnati conference determined to take the work up and establish a church here. The population of the town was nine hundred, but there were only seven members of this faith to be found in the village. The cabinet appointed Rev. A. Hamilton to the Butlerville charge, with the understanding that Blanchester should be a part of the work, Rev. J. F. Bail being the presiding elder.

Arrangements were made for preaching in the Free-Will Baptist church for a stipulated rent. Reverend Hamilton organized the first permanent Methodist Episcopal church society in Blanchester, December 23, 1878, with the following charter members: John Johnson, Emily Johnson, Viola Johnson, Philip A. Snyder, Barbara Snyder, Margaret A. Arnold, Catherine Crosson.

In the following year they determined to build a church home. It was a heroic undertaking, considering their number and financial ability. The summer was spent in securing subscriptions and in planning, in the fall of 1879 the foundation was laid, and in the spring of 1880 the church building was commenced and completed in the summer of the same year. It was in semi-Gothic style, with a seating capacity of two hundred and sixty, and built at a cost of four thousand dollars. It was dedicated on August 22, 1880, by Bishop Peck, of Syracuse, New York, who returned the pastor for the third year, at the end of which time he left but two hundred dollars on subscriptions to collect and one hundred and seventeen members.

The trustees at this time who assisted in putting through the erection of the new building were: D. H. Moon, P. A. Snyder, J. Chivington, Isaac Starkey, Owen West, Charles Lee, Wilson Gaskill, E. M. Mulford and John Johnson.

For fifteen years this church society was served by faithful pastors with varied success. In the fall of 1895 Reverend Hamilton was appointed to the church for the second time, with the understanding that the church society proceed to remodel and enlarge the first structure. "Man proposes, God disposes." On October 18, 1895, the great fire, which swept Blanchester, consumed the first Methodist Episcopal church, leveling the brick walls that had stood the wear of years without even a crack.

After a struggle, the church and Sunday school found a home in the Primitive Baptist church at a fair rental. But they were compelled to build, with but one thousand dollars insurance and a debt of nine hundred dollars on the parsonage to offset that. At the first meeting of the trustees, formal action was taken authorizing the pastor to secure plans for acceptance. D. H. Moon, H. G. Gates and Frank Losh were appointed as a building committee, with the pastor as superintendent. The work was slow, owing to the large number of buildings being erected at this time.

The style of the church is pure Gothic, with cathedral windows in handsome design. It has a seating capacity of six hundred. Its furniture is of the latest pattern and

design. It is frescoed in an artistic manner, with electric fixtures of brass, with English gilt finish in beautiful design. The foundation stone is from Greenfield and the white sandstone and coping from Cleveland, while the pressed brick for the walls is of a dark red color. It was built at an outlay of from nine thousand to ten thousand dollars. The dedication services were held on April 4, 1897, Dr. Charles H. Payne, D. D., LL. D., of New York, officiating, assisted by Dr. T. H. Pearne, presiding elder, Dr. Louis Curtis, of Cincinnati, and others, with suitable services during the week, closing Sunday, April 11, by sermon from Doctors Gullette and Spahr.

The membership at present numbers over four hundred, the Sunday school, three hundred; with two ladies' societies and a promising Epworth League, with senior, intermediate and junior chapters in good working order. The church and its workings are harmonious in every respect. The ministers who have served this society from the beginning to the present time are: Alexander Hamilton, 1878-80; J. F. McColm, 1881-83; H. D. Ketcham, 1884; H. D. Ketcham and A. T. Cowgill, 1885; F. M. Kirgan and Rev. Thompson, 1886; Rev. Crawford and Ira E. Trice, 1887; Charles J. Hartley, 1888; Reuben McColm, 1889; C. L. Winget, 1890-91; James H. McNary, 1892-94; Alexander Hamilton, 1895-97; Charles H. Haines, 1898-90; George W. Vorhis, 1901-05; A. T. Cowgill, 1906-07; Rev. Bailey, 1908-9; Walter Nash, 1909-11; Walter Gray, 1911-13; and the present incumbent, Rev. C. B. Stevens, who came to this charge in September, 1914.

NEW VIENNA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at New Vienna traces its history back to about 1842, when the first class was formed under the evangelistic efforts of Rev. C. B. Warrington, an itinerant preacher. He succeeded in organizing a small congregation, so small, however, that they were not able to build a church. They rented the Baptist church for a year and then fitted up a private dwelling, then standing on a lot occupied in later years by Mrs. Eliza Dennis. They continued to hold services in this building until 1850, when they erected a building near the site of the present church.

Mrs. Mary Bowers was the first member of the church and the only Methodist in the town when the Rev. Warrington began his first revival. Among the charter members were Thomas Hale and wife, Jonathan Wright and wife, Eliza Matthews, William and Ann Noble, Thomas Williams and Julia Moyer, later the wife of Rev. C. H. Savage. It has not been possible to obtain a complete list of the ministers who have served the church. The list which follows gives their names in approximately the order in which they served: C. B. Warrington, Francis A. Timmons, James Webb, Jeremiah Ellsworth, Levi Cunningham, T. M. Gossard, Anthony Musgrove (a blind man), Joseph Gatch, John S. Jackson, Allen Thompson, D. Calahan, A. N. Spahr, S. A. Brewster, H. Stokes, T. A. G. Phillips, M. P. Zink, E. H. Field, John Shinn, James Porter, Wesley Webster, J. H. Middleton, S. W. Edminston, J. R. Hunter, J. McShultz, Lafayette Young, R. E. Smith, G. M. Edgar, J. G. Black and Gilbert P. Austin, the present pastor.

In 1876 the church started to erect a new building, but it was not completed until 1884. The building is a two-story brick structure and cost about ten thousand dollars. The lower story was completed several years before the upper, and services were held on the ground floor until money was raised to finish the upper story.

The auxiliaries of the church include a flourishing Sunday school of two hundred members, under the superintendency of B. T. Penn, and the Epworth League, under the presidency of Kathleen Haines. The church membership now numbers one hundred and fifty.

SABINA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Sabina was organized by Rev. William Smith in 1850, with about thirty members. The same minister had held services for the five

years previous in a school house, but no organization had been effected. George Brown, J. H. Middleton and D. H. Sargent were prominent pastors during the infancy of the church. In 1860 the congregation bought a lot formerly occupied by a distillery for two hundred and seventy-five dollars. In 1862 they built a frame structure, at a cost of three thousand dollars.

The list of pastors, as taken from the records of the church, is as follows: J. H. Middleton, 1860; J. Botkin and J. F. Hull, 1861; D. H. Sargent, 1862; Elisha Parke, 1862; M. N. Maxey (served only three months on account of his health), 1863; W. G. Smith, 1863; Nimrod McDonald, 1864; Samuel Brown, 1865; Samuel Brown and Reverend Lloyd, a local preacher, 1866; A. D. Raleigh, 1867-68 (during 1868 the circuit was changed so as to throw Sabina and Reesville together); H. Wren (of Wren, the record says, "Nothing to say—only Sabina couldn't go him nor he them, so they left each other alone in their separate glory"); O. N. Marsh, 1870 (in this year the record states that there were eighty-two full members, ninety-six probationers and that seventy-one had been baptized); J. I. Taggart, 1872-73; E. M. Cole, 1874; D. Lee Aultman, 1875 (Aultman was sick with the typhoid fever and D. S. Ferguson was secured to finish out the year); D. Lee Aultman, 1876-77; at this point there is a gap in the church records until 1886; J. W. K. Shultz, 1886 (in this year services at Reesville, which had been attached to Sabina, were discontinued); L. M. Davis, 1889-94; J. R. Colley, 1894-96 (in September, 1894, Sabina became an independent charge; a church was erected at Sabina, at a cost of $11,000, and a parsonage built, at a cost of two thousand dollars); Gilbert P. Austin, 1896-1901; R. K. Deem, 1901-04; William M. Coffman, 1904-07; J. S. Pumphrey, 1907-13; J. E. Thomas, 1913-14; D. M. Stafford, since 1914.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal church of Wilmington dates back to 1833, when Wiley Runnella, of Cincinnati, came to the town and held the first meeting at the home of William Brown on the corner of South and Sugartree streets. At this time the church was formally organized with the following charter members: James Wheeler, James Ward, James Kimble, William Stewart, Anna Rutledge, Minnie Kimble, Mary Prior, James Lucas, Winnie Goode and Sarah Payne. The meetings were held at private homes until 1838 when a rude log church was erected on Lincoln street. This building was in use until 1852 when the present brick building was erected, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. In 1879-80 nearly a thousand dollars was expended in remodeling the building and in May, 1880, it was rededicated by Rev. E. Cumberland, of Greenfield, Ohio, and Reverend Mortimer, of Cincinnati. A collection of one hundred and fifty dollars was taken up in the afternoon to apply on the church debt. The congregation has long since paid all of its obligations and is now on a sound basis and doing good work among the colored people of Wilmington.

Early records of the church are missing and it has been impossible to secure a complete list of the ministers, with the dates of their service. As near as can be ascertained, the following list is the order in which the ministers have served the church: Revs. Lee Watkins, T. Hogan, Edward White, A. March, Charles Bundy, Charles Green, K. W. Toney, W. J. Johnston, M. R. Wilson, J. T. Byrd, J. S. Ferguson, J. W. Barber, R. A. Adams, H. N. Smith, A. Knox, Jesse Smith, J. H. Meredith, Charles Dorsey, Charles Newsome, John Coleman, George Williams, C. D. White, T. W. Woodson, F. D. Day, C. E. Williams, W. T. Beck, and Charles H. Sheene, the present pastor. The church now enrolls one hundred and twenty-nine members. A Sabbath school and Ladies' Aid Society are maintained and are accomplishing good work in their respective spheres. This church has been a potent force for good during its whole career of more than eighty years and, under the ministrations of the present pastor, is increasing its usefulness year by year.

SABINA AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The African Methodist Episcopal church at Sabina, locally known as Allen chapel, was organized by Rev. Charles Bundy on January 1, 1879, in a brick school house on North Hulse street. The charter members were Rev. John D. White, Edward Rolins, Martha Patterson, Catherine Logan, Patience Morrell, Eliza J. Lytle, Emma Lytle, Emma Wadkins, Mary Fields, Dorias Mitchell, Leo Morrell, Margaret Jones, John Fields and Simpson Mitchell. The congregation worshipped in the colored school building until about 1883 when they bought a lot and erected a building at a cost of a thousand dollars. On March 22, 1885, the church was completely destroyed by fire, but within a year a new building was erected under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Moses R. Wilson, and dedicated by Bishop Campbell. The second building cost six hundred ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents.

The pastors of the church from the beginning are as follow: Charles Bundy, Moses R. Wilson, R. M. Turner, John W. Steward, J. W. Young, Charles Gray, W. J. Johnson, W. L. Tolliver, M. M. Smith, D. D. Lewis, Thomas E. Knox, F. D. Taylor, S. W. White, H. E. Newsome, A. E. Simmons, H. A. Grant, R. P. Clark, T. W. Johnson, H. H. Edwards and J. P. Maxwell, the present pastor. There are sixty-five members at the present time.

SABINA METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

As early as 1830 the Methodist Protestants had commenced to hold services in Richland township, at the home of John Harper, in the Posey survey. Two years later the little congregation began holding meetings at the home of E. Roberts and continued to meet there regularly until 1841. In that year they built a church on the Roberts farm, which became known as the Bethel church. This church was burned a few years later and was at once rebuilt on the old site. The congregation remained here until 1860, when they decided to build a church in the town of Sabina at a cost of three thousand dollars. This was a one-story frame structure, with a seating capacity of about three hundred and fifty. Upon the completion of the church in Sabina the congregation at the Bethel church removed in a body to Sabina and discontinued the old church. The frame building in Sabina stood for many years and was eventually replaced by the present ten-thousand-dollar brick edifice. The church also has a membership of two hundred and ninety. It maintains a Sunday school, but has no other auxiliary organizations The present pastor of the church is Rev. A. L. Reynolds.

Among the ministers of the church may be mentioned the following: Jonathan Flood, Alzed McGuire, Benjamin Ryan, Joel Dalbey, A. H. Trumbo, William Evans, A. H. Bassett, R. Rose, R. T. Boyd, J. M. Young, J. H. Webster, R. Dobbins, A. Channell, J. J. White, S. H. Ebans, E. P. Winans, G. W. Fowler, J. R. Thompson, A. V. Shepherd, C. C. Caddy, W. E. Stubbs, J. M. Littler, M. V. B. Evans, G. W. Leadom, T. D. Howe, W. B. Warrington, Z. D. Hickman, P. F. Johnson, P. B. Chaney, O. P. Stevens, W. Ravencraft, J. Hastings, A. N. Barlow, J. W. Spring, A. B. Kingsley, J. Shepherd and Dr. A. L. Reynolds, the present pastor.

PORT WILLIAM METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestants of Liberty township built their first house of worship in 1832 under the leadership of Samuel Haynes and William Ireland. Haynes donated the ground on which the church was erected, became one of the first trustees, was a deacon for many years and during his whole life was a zealous worker in his denomination. Other prominent members in the early history of the church were Obed Waln, Andrew Strickle and James Antram. The first building was a log structure and was replaced by a frame building in 1844. After the death of Haynes, on February 17, 1864, the interest began to wane and in a few years meetings were discontinued altogether. This first Methodist Protestant church was locally known as Mt. Pleasant. Several years later there was a revival of interest in the church in Liberty township

CHAPEL BUILT BY JAMES VILLARS, AT A COST OF $14,000, AND BY HIM PRESENTED TO THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

which resulted in the organization of a congregation at Port William and the erection of a substantial brick building at that place. This church has been maintained regularly since its re-establishment in the village and is now in charge of Rev. Charles Cultzbach. The last report to the conference credits this church with two hundred and forty-three members and a Sunday school enrollment of two hundred and seventy-seven.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF MELVIN AND REESVILLE.

There have been Methodist Protestant churches at Melvin and Reesville for many years, but neither congregation is very strong at the present time. Both churches have buildings and have maintained more or less regular services. In 1915 Rev. John Mercer, a minister of the United Brethren church, was the pastor of both churches.

VILLARS CHAPEL AND CLARKSVILLE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The Methodist Protestant churches at Villars Chapel and Clarksville owe their existence to the zeal of one man, the late James Villars. He erected the church known as Villars chapel in 1868, the inscription plate in the front of the building reading: "James Villars Chapel, 1868, Free for all Christian Denominations." This is a large, two-story building and is one of the largest houses of worship in the county. During the summer of 1915 it was completely overhauled and now presents a very attractive appearance on the interior. At the present time the pastor is Rev. Hamilton. The church at Clarksville was also the gift of Mr. Villars, but it long ago ceased to hold services. About 1904 the building was sold to Frank Hoggett, who converted it into a stable. He also bought the parsonage and it is now used as a private residence.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WILMINGTON.

The First Baptist church of Wilmington was organized on August 6, 1853. At the meeting at which it was organized delegates from the churches at Caesar's creek, Jonah's run, Port William, Spring Valley, Washington, Cedarville, Centerville and Cowan's creek were present. The original membership was composed of the following: James S. Hoblett, Dr. Joseph K. Sparks, Robert and Mary Wood, William Williams, James Phillips, J. C. C Dowden, Sterling Bartlett, Rhoda Morris, Mary Hoblett, Elizabeth Darbyshire, Olive Bartlett and Hannah Griffith. The first board of trustees consisted of James S. Hoblett, J. K. Sparks, Robert Wood and William Williams. Elder S. Marshall was the first pastor. The board of trustees agreed, on September 13, 1853, to build a church building, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, and a neat one-story brick structure, size about sixty-six by forty-four feet, was constructed. The edifice was dedicated on the last Sunday of July, 1854. In 1865, a square tower was added to the front of the church, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. In 1871, about four thousand dollars was spent in the remodeling of the church, a gallery was constructed across the rear of the room, new pews put in, the walls frescoed and new stained glass windows added. The re-opening of the church took place on Sunday, June 4, 1871, with a sermon by Doctor Jeffrey, of Cincinnati, who preached from the following words, "Who gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people zealous for good works."

In 1914 this church built a new edifice of stone, hard brick and tile. The interior is finished in beautiful dark oak. The auditorium has a seating capacity of about seven hundred persons. A new pipe organ is to be installed by September 1, of this year (1915). The new church cost twenty-seven thousand dollars.

The membership in 1915 included two hundred and one persons, with a total membership from the beginning of about seven hundred. Its auxiliary works are the Sabbath school, the Young People's Society, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Women's Missionary Society and the Young Ladies' Missionary Society.

The ministers who have served the church as pastors are: Rev. Elder S. Marshall,

August 6, 1853, to February 11, 1854; Rev. J. N. Chapman, April 8, 1854, to May 12, 1855; Rev B. B. Bedell, October 8, 1856, to December 9, 1866; Rev. B. G. Siegfried, December 9, 1866, to May 31, 1868; Rev. A. E. Anderson, February 13, 1869, to some time later in the same year; Rev. W. Kidder, July 9, 1870, to February 26, 1871; Rev. B. G. Siegfried, June 4, 1871, to June 23, 1872; Rev. B. H. Gardner, January 10, 1873, to June 7, 1873; Rev. W. E Prichard, October 1, 1874, to May 10, 1876; Rev. B. G. Siegfried, May 8, 1878, to 1881; Rev. A. K. Sargent, September, 1881, to 1887; Rev. N. E Behnett, two pastorages, covering eleven years; Rev. J. L. Gough, one year and five months; Rev. Mason, one year; Rev. Robert Golder, three and one-half years; Rev. Henry Brandt, April 1, 1907, to the present time (1915).

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BLANCHESTER.

The First Baptist church at Blanchester was known as a Free-Will Baptist church upon its organization in 1852, later as the Free Baptists, and since 1913 as the First Baptist church. The early history of the church is more or less obscure, but it appears that meetings were held in private homes as early as 1845. It is certain that the first building was erected and dedicated in 1852, the lot on which the church stood being purchased of Christopher Lazenby. The first trustees of the church were Levi Sever, Bonham Fox and Edward Crossen. The charter members were Doctor Wilford and Jane Cusick, Jonathan and Joanna Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Day, Mrs. Rebecca Baldwin, Hitty Whitney and Mrs. Robert Stephenson. There may have been others, but, owing to the loss of the first record book, the list of charter members has been necessarily gleaned from the memories of some of the oldest living members at the present time.

The pastors from 1852 to 1879, supplied from inquiry, served in the following order, the dates of their several years of service being unobtainable: Cyrus Dudley, O. E. Baker, P. W. Perry, Thomas Poston, I. D. Reed, Lash, Tribbetta and A. M. Simonton. The church record is complete since 1879 and the pastors since that year are as follows: W. C. Hulse, 1879-81; C. A. Gleason, 1881-83; R. M. Cloud, 1884-89; M. S. Waller, 1889-91; B. F. Zell, 1891; Nathan B. Crabtree (and father) 1891-93; Samuel E. Kelley, 1894-97; A. R. Toothacre, 1898-1901 (two years and nine months); W. W. Deckard, 1901, November 1, 1903 (resigned); Charles P. Collett, January 1, 1904-06; A. J. Osborne, 1906-09; Thomas Lasley, 1909-12; J. H. Hollingsworth, 1912-14; Andrew Turkington, January, 1914-June 1, 1915.

The present brick building was erected in 1881 and has been extensively improved from time to time, until now it is one of the most attractive churches in the town. A frame parsonage was built by the ladies of the church in 1890. There is probably not another parsonage in the state which has been erected under similar conditions. In 1875 there had been organized a Ladies Sewing Circle and for many years Mrs. Sarah Smith was the untiring president of the organization. For at least ten years prior to 1890 this organization was engaged in raising money for a parsonage and, as one of the members of the club told the historian, they had quilts and other products of their handiwork in every state in the union. They finally raised enough money to erect a two-thousand-dollar parsonage without calling on the men of the church for a single cent. This circle has also assumed the responsibility of keeping the parsonage in repair since it was built.

Another unique organization in the church is a band of young ladies known as the Silent Toilers. They were organized in 1891 under the presidency of Mrs. Minnie Rice and within five years they raised by their own united efforts five hundred dollars to clear the church of debt. Since that time they have raised money for carpeting the church, as well as making other valuable improvements. This same group of girls organized a mandolin club in 1895 and gave frequent concerts in the church and elsewhere. They

played for entertainments, receptions, commencements and on various other occasions, and in this way raised enough money to buy a five-hundred-and-fifty-dollar vocalion.

The history of the church would not be complete without making mention of the bell. It was bought in Cincinnati in the fall of 1855 and was the first church bell hung in Blanchester. The following eight persons donated the one hundred and fifty dollars necessary to make the purchase: Dr. Wilford Cusick, $30; Bonham Fox, $30; Joseph D. Smith, $15; Jonathan Fox, $15; Hetty Whitney, $10; Rebecca Baldwin, $10; Edward Day, $10; Robert Stephenson, $10. This bell still calls the members to worship.

An interesting incident in the church occurred on May 30, 1915. On that day the report of the Sunday school of sixty-three years previous (May 30, 1852) was read in the Sunday school. A striking coincidence of the report was that there were ninety-one pupils present in 1852, the same number in attendance in 1915. An old record gives the following teachers of the Sunday school in 1858: Thomas Ball, H. Halford, William Pierson, Moses Pierson, R. S. Eastham, Nancy Pierson, Delia Cusick, Martha Titus, Rebecca Baldwin and Esther Gustin. The report of September 19, 1858, the date these teachers were elected, closes by saying that "I think by God's help this will be a good school. May the God of Jacob bless us and may much good be done. William P. Wolf, secretary."

The Sunday school in 1915 had two hundred and twenty-five enrolled. William C. Arbogast is the superintendent. There are forty children on the cradle roll and a goodly number are enlisted in the home department. On each Easter Sunday flower seeds are given to all the children and the flowers later find their way into the homes of the sick and afflicted.

As has been previously stated, the church was known as a Free-Will Baptist church at the beginning, but it is not generally known outside of the church that several years later the church dropped the word "Will" and simply called themselves Free Baptists. In 1913 the church voted to become a Regular Baptist church under the local name of the First Baptist church of Blanchester. This did not imply any change in church polity or discipline and was only a formality which was deemed best for the church. Some time before this permission had been given by the general conference to call all Free Baptist merely Baptists and it was in accordance with this ruling that the Blanchester church changed its name.

The church now has a membership of two hundred and is in a very flourishing condition. The pastor's salary is raised by the duplex envelope system and is paid him in weekly installments.

COWAN'S CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists of Washington township effected the first religious organization in the township about the year 1818-19 The charter members, nine in number, were Peter Lieurance, Sr., Peter Lieurance, Jr., Lucy Lieurance, Hannah Lieurance, William Mount, Hannah Phillips, Amy Phillips, Susan Conner and Polly Michael. Early records are not available, but it seems certain that in 1818 or 1819 the elder Peter Lieurance donated a tract of land for a church and cemetery, and that a rude log church was at once erected. This first church was not near the present building, which was erected some years later in the eastern part of the township. The present building is a frame structure and cost eighteen hundred dollars at the time it was erected.

Rev. Hiram Burnett helped to organize the church in 1818 and remained its pastor for many years afterward. He was followed by Jacob Layman and James How. About 1835 Elliott Raynes, an eloquent preacher from Kentucky, came into the neighborhood and preached the doctrines of Alexander Campbell so effectively that he practically split the Baptist church in twain. In fact the Christian church thus organized soon became the leading church of the township and has so remained to this day. James How, John

Rodger, together with Rev. Raynes, were the leaders in the new church. The list of ministers, as furnished by the church, is not complete, and the dates given supposedly indicate when each pastorate began Whether the minister served until his successor was appointed is not known. The list as furnished follows: Rev. Layman, 1838-39; David Pond, 1840; Wedge, 1845; Waters, 1848; E. Tilton, 1850; J. B. Sutton, 1851; H. H. Brown, 1856; G. Taylor, 1858; J. Sargent, 1860; John Dunkleman, 1861; R. Cunningham, 1870; J. R. Powell, 1871; D. D Johnson, 1875-89; John Barrett, 1894; Jacob Baker, 1895; C. E. Griffin, 1897; J. H. Cosby, 1898-1900; J. L. Maddox, 1903; C. W. Shinn, 1905; G. C. Crippen, 1906; M. F. Bagby, 1907; N H. Long, 1910-15.

The church has an active Sunday school and a Junior Missionary Society. The present church building was erected in 1897 and dedicated on August 15 of that year.

BLANCHESTER PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

The Blanchester Primitive Baptist church is the only one in Clinton county and dates from 1885. For some time prior to that year services had been held in private homes, but in that year the present house of worship was erected. Among the early prominent members were Corwin Reed and wife, J. C. Keaton and wife, H. C. Baker and wife and Mrs. Benjamin Wilson. Most of these are still living. The few pastors of the church include Walter Yeoman, Corwin Reed, George Waddell and C. P. Ballard, the present incumbent. Reverend Ballard became connected with the church as pastor in March, 1912, and has settled in Blanchester to spend the remainder of his days. He will no doubt remain in charge of the church as long as he lives. He also preaches at Waynesville, Laurelville and Cumberland, none of these churches, however, being in Clinton county. The Blanchester congregation numbers seventeen persons. They have no church auxiliaries of any kind, their belief being that they are unnecessary. The Primitive Baptists call themselves Regular Baptists, and they are also known as "Hard-Shell" Baptists.

As far as has been ascertained, the only other Primitive Baptist churches in the county were in Vernon township. The Clarksville church was established as early as 1823, but it did not seem to have maintained an organization only for a short time. Another church of this denomination is reported as having been built on the college township road, a mile and a quarter north of Clarksville. This church early disappeared and nothing definite concerning it has been found. According to the most reliable accounts, the Primitive Baptists were unable to attract the younger generation and that, with the death of the first members, the church ceased to exist. Whatever the cause may be, it is certain that as a distinct denomination it will soon have disappeared altogether in Clinton county.

WILMINGTON COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Colored Baptists of Wilmington and vicinity effected a formal organization in 1870 with the following charter members: A. G. Mallory, Daniel Jackson, Fannie Lewis, Benjamin Morris, Phoebe Morris, Jacob Emmons, Katherine Mallory and Asa Pratt. For the first two years the members met at their homes, but in 1872 they erected a substantial little brick church. The first pastor was Asa Pratt, who was assisted by, and later succeeded by, Jacob Emmons. Owing to various causes the church was unable to maintain an effective organization and a few years ago meetings were discontinued altogether.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Central Christian church of Wilmington is an offshoot of the regular Baptist church, which in the early years of the nineteenth century worshipped on the south side of Columbus street, between Walnut and Lincoln. The separation occurred in 1828 or 1829, and almost the entire membership of the Baptist church went with the Christian church. Services were continued for a time in the old church and the Baptist church

remained only in name. But, inasmuch as the ground on which the house stood was donated for purposes of the Baptist church, otherwise to revert to the donor, they removed the material to a lot on Walnut street, between Columbus and Locust streets, and there built a one story brick church, which building they occupied until the erection of the present beautiful church edifice. The church building on Walnut street was erected about the year 1833 or 1834. The early records of the church are very incomplete, and the pioneer ministers and charter members are not named. The first pastor of the church of whom there is any record is Rev. Thomas J. Melish, who assumed the pastorate in 1851. The membership at that time was one hundred and five.

From reliable sources the information is gathered that, preceding 1851, and, in fact, about the time of the church organization, much credit should be given the memory of Rev. George McManis. It is to him that the church is indebted for the spirit of truth and righteousness in this locality. Among those who have labored for the church may be mentioned Revs. Aylett Rains, William Pinkerton, E. H. Hawley and those grand old pioneers of the reformation, Walter Scott and D. S. Burnett. Later pastors have been S. H. Bingman, 1874-75; W. S. Tingley, 1876; A. A. Knight, 1877-79; Carroll Ghent, 1880-81; C. J. Bartholomew, 1882-83; W. D. Moore, 1883-86; George Anderson, 1886; J. B. Knowles, 1886-87; Gay Waters, 1889-91; Enos Campbell, 1891-92; F. M. Green, 1892-96; W. A. Roush, 1896-98; A. B. Griffith, 1898-99; E. J. Meachem, 1900-08; J. M. Gordon, 1908-10; E. S. DeMiller, 1910—.

The church edifice now occupied by this congregation is located on the corner of South and Columbus streets. It is an imposing structure, one-story high, with free-stone trimmings. The basement is of brick and was completed in the spring of 1874, being first occupied in the spring of that year. The main auditorium remained in an unfinished state for more than five years. It was completed and was formally dedicated on Sunday, April 16, 1882, by Rev. Isaac Errett, D. D., of Cincinnati. It was finished at a cost of ten thousand dollars. On the northwest corner of the front of the building is a large tower, surmounted by a tall spire. The bell of the old church was suspended in this tower, but inattention to the iron fastenings left it insecure, and, on a Sunday in January, 1875, while the sexton was ringing it for Sunday school, the bell broke loose and fell to the pavement, breaking it into pieces. The following June, a new bell was secured and suspended. Its weight is seven hundred and fourteen pounds; with hanging attachment, about one thousand pounds.

NEW ANTIOCH CHURCH.

By J. W. Robinson.

The society which subsequently became the New Antioch Christian church was organized by Elder Samuel Rogers in 1816 and was known at the time of its organization as the "Newlight" church. The New Antioch church is located on the Wilmington and Lexington pike, near the village of New Antioch and five miles southeast of Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton county.

The change of name from "Newlight" to "Christian" was gradual, lasting for a year or more. The first radical change was noted when George McManus, a sinner, demanded baptism at the hands of Elder Samuel Rogers. It took much reasoning to convince Elder Rogers that a penitent believer should be baptized "for the remission of sins." This occurred in January, 1827, and after that date this idea of the meaning of baptism was taught. About one year later the Lord's Supper was made a weekly observance, and it has so continued to the present time. About the same time the views of the Campbells began to be agitated, and they were embraced by this congregation as far as they accorded with the views of the New Testament. Thus the "Newlight" church was merged into the Christian, or Church of Christ, about the year 1827.

A few of the persons that labored in this church in its infancy, besides Elder Samuel

Rogers, were Aylette Rains, William Irvin, J. Lucas, B. U. Watkins, Walter Scott, David Thompson, Joshua Swallow, Jonas Hartzel, D. S. Burnett, George McManus, James Vandervort, L. H. Jameison, H. K. Hoshour and B. F. Pirkey. A few of the charter members were Jonah Vandervort, the Bashores, Roberts, Huls and McKenzies.

When the congregation was first organized the people met at the homes of the members, or in their barns, or held open-air meetings, and when a building became necessary a small brick church was built. This was erected in the year 1822 near the site of the present church. This small building was used until a more commodious structure was built in 1857. The first house was built with a large open fireplace in each end. The pulpit was on one side and the entrance on the other. It was lighted with tallow candles in tin hangers on the walls, with two or three on the pulpit.

The church was named "Antioch" by Elder Rogers. Later the village near by took the same name, and still later the "New" was prefixed when a postoffice was established there.

On account of incomplete records, nothing is known as to the cost of the first church building. Suffice it to say that the labor in erecting it was donated by only a very few of the members. The records of the present building show that it cost about two thousand seven hundred dollars in money, besides much donated labor by members of the congregation. According to the specifications, the house was to be a neat, substantial brick structure, with stone foundation, the size to be thirty-five by forty-five feet. Barnett Bashore, William Walker and P. H. Vandervort, as trustees of the church, let the contract of the building to William McMillen, of Wilmington, received the subscriptions and paid for the building when completed.

Some indications of the progress of the times are noted when we take into consideration that a beginning was made with fireplace and tallow candles, thence to wood stoves and kerosene lights, thence to coal stoves and gasoline lamps, thence to a furnace and gasoline lighting plant.

The congregation purchased a parsonage in the village in 1908 for one thousand five hundred dollars. This dwelling proved unsatisfactory and in 1913 it was sold and a new parsonage erected near the village at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars. A minister is now employed all his time, instead of half of his time, as was the practice for many years.

Many ministers have preached for this congregation since its organization, some of whom were John Boggs, W. J. Irvin, John Taft, John I. Rogers, E. I. Vandervort, Samuel Matthews, A. D. Fillmore, A. Gardner, R. L. Howe, J. H. Dodd, E. H. Hawley, W. C. Rogers, Thomas D. Garvin, J. H. Jones, A. A. Knight, F. M. Green, J. C. Irvin, J. M. Pyle, Josephus Blair, S. H. Bingman, J. S. Hughes, W. J. Howe, Samuel Traum, John Truax, W. D. Moore, E. D. Murch, J. Irvin West, E. P. Couch, T. S. Buckingham, H. M. Garn, R. H. Dodson, G. W. Hall, and the present minister, H. S. Snyder.

Seevral persons who have been members, and some of whom began the Christian life with this congregation, have gone forth as ministers of the gospel, namely: James Vandervort, E. I. Vandervort, George McManus, Samuel, William and David Matthews, L. E. Brown, J. S. Hughes, W. J. and R. L. Howe, J. M. Pyle, F. P. Sayers, Nathan Sims, W. J. and W. S. Utter, and Arthur W. Vandervort.

At present the congregation numbers about one hundred and sixty members. They have maintained a Lord's Day school for many years, meeting every Sunday and teaching the Scripture lesson as given in the International Sunday School Lesson Helps. The Ladies' Aid Society has been a live auxiliary to the church for several years, and much work in a material way has been accomplished by them that otherwise might have remained undone.

MARTINSVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Martinsville was organized. February 17, 1886, by Rev. J. T. Crawford, with the following charter members: Lewis Achor, John Crawford, Joseph F. Hunter, Lydia C. Hunter, Odessa Hunter, Iona Hunter, Maggie Hunter, Isaac Flora, John Carman, Margaret Carman, John F. Wells, Anna Wells, Emma J. Peake, Florence West, Letitia Batts, John W. Green, Kate B. Dimmit, Jane Bilderbank, Alexander Bilderbank, Lydia Achor, George H. Smith, Ruth Crawford, Dora Harris, J. W. Vance, Sarah A. Vance, Adaline Thornhill, Cora Crawford, Maria A. Smith, Sallie R. Moon, L. A. Davis, E. J. Hogan, Lucretia Hunter, M. J. Flora, Q. R. Sever, Martha Stratton, Alice Davis, Emily Peale, John McColister, Nancy Gibson, Mary Brown, Mary Hendee, Elizabeth Turner, William Peale, Barney A. Thornhill, Emma McCann, Eva Trenary, Emma Trenary, Jacob Hoggett, William Flora, Wesley Reese, Callie Reese, Clara West, Josiah West, Olie Flora, Cary Hamilton, Elinie Hamilton, Tobias Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, Rebecca Hamilton, J. T. Crawford, Elvira Crawford, Ella J. Crawford and Emma Hamilton, a total of sixty-five charter members.

George H. Smith was the first elder and Joseph Hunter one of the first deacons. Among the pastors who have served the church may be mentioned J. T. Crawford, Washington Ruble, W. L. Neal, Q. A. Randall, W. D. Moore, H. C. Garn, C. C. Smith, E. J. Meacham, Hubert Snyder, Kelly O'Neal, Ira Allemong and C. C. Wilson, who has been the pastor since 1913. Reverend Wilson also serves the church at Macedonia, two and a half miles west of Martinsville.

The church now has a membership of one hundred and fifteen. Mrs. W. H. Cline has been the clerk of the congregation for the past fifteen years and has kindly furnished all of the data for this volume. The auxiliaries include the Bible school, Ladies' Aid Society and the Christian Women's Board of Missions. The present building was erected in 1886, at a cost of nineteen hundred dollars. Many improvements have been made in the building since that time.

MACEDONIA CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The beginning of the Macedonia Christian church, located in Washington township, about two and a half miles west of Martinsville, is more or less obscure, due to the fact that the early records of the church are gone. It appears that it was organized as the result of a split of the Baptists of that community about 1835. In that year Elliott Raynes, a Christian minister from Kentucky, came to Washington township and succeeded in creating a schism in the Baptist church of the township. His followers organized a church, which became known as the Macedonia church. The only charter member whose name has been preserved is Micajah Moore. The present frame building was erected in 1867, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The present site is about two miles southeast of the place where the first log church stood. Later, a log church was built on the present site. Elisha John was the first elder; George Henry Smith became an elder in 1872.

Among the pastors have been Charles Araline, David Thompson, William Thompson, Asbury Gardner, Josephus Blair, J. F. Rowe, Peter W. Shick, W. D. Moore (1882-83), Q. A. Randall (1892-1902), E. T. Hayes (1902-05), Charles Smith (1906-08), Hubert Snyder (1908-11), Earl Barr (April-June, 1914) and C. C. Wilson, the present incumbent. The membership is one hundred and thirty.

WILMINGTON WALNUT STREET CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Wilmington Walnut Street Church of Christ was organized March 15, 1908, with the following charter members: W. C. Applegate, John Doyle, David H. Sherman, J. L. Rannells, J. D. White, Joseph R. Booher, W. G. Talmage, Mary J. McKenzie, J. F. Bennett, Alice M. S. Davis, Lillie M. Applegate, Nora Sherman, Alice L. Sherman, Ida Ben-

nett, Arzona McKay, Ella N. Doyle, Laura B. White, Ivy R. Booher, Margaret C. Blair, Mrs. A. J. Wilson, Charles A. Hatfield, Ula A. Bentley, J. M. Wisecup, Rhoda E. Wisecup, Sara E. Wisecup, Jessie F. Wisecup, Mrs. Sarah Doyle, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Cora Wilson West, Mrs. Effie Bennett Thatcher, Roy P. Bennett, Mrs. Elma Bennett, Earl T. Bennett, Robert W. White, Mrs. Ella White, Mrs. Martha E. Doan, Amanda Wilson, Eliza Wilson, Herbert Porter, Bertha Porter, Mamie B. Pigeon, A. J. Wilson, Nellie Moore, Mrs. Ella Thompson, Arlando Thompson, C. A. Rannells, Clora K. Rannells, Sara W. Rannells, Edith K. Rannells, J. M. McKay, Thomas D. Moore, C. H. Hart, N. H. Moore, Martha Moore, T. Errett Rannells, Sattie Hartman, William B. Rannells, Levi Bennett, L. A. VanDevort, Alice C. VanDevort, Gusta VanDevort, John W. Jacks, Minnie A. Jacks, Sarah Bennett, Mary E. Rannells, Leah L. Rannells, L. Etta Rannells, Lula B. Rannells, Lester Thatcher, Salathial Harris, Mrs. Salathial Harris, Rush Harris and Mrs. Rush Harris; elders, J. F. Bennett, F. D. Blair, J. M. McKay, J. M. Wisecup; deacons, L. A. VanDervort, J. L. Rannells, J. D. White, Orlando Thompson, W. C. Applegate, C. A. Rannells, John Doyle; trustees, A. J. Wilson, N. H. Moore, C. A. Rannells, J. D. White, L. A. VanDervort.

The Walnut Street Church of Christ was dedicated on October 3, 1909, by Walter Scott Priest, of Columbus, Ohio. The church and lot represent an outlay of thirty-four thousand dollars. The church has had three pastors: W. S. Houchins, September, 1909-October, 1911; E. B. Buffington, October, 1911-October, 1914; R. J. Bennett, October, 1914, to the present time. The church maintains a Bible school, Christian Endeavor and Christian Women's Board of Missions. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-two.

NEW VIENNA CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The New Vienna Church of Christ was organized in 1861 with thirty-six charter members, among whom were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Zephaniah Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rulon, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. David Clark and Mr. and Mrs. McClain Johnston. The beginning of the church in New Vienna was due to the efforts of Rev. W. D. Moore, who was the pastor of the churches at Mt. Olivet, Bethel and New Antioch at the time He began preaching at New Vienna in the fall of 1859 and two years later had the satisfaction of organizing a church at the place. In the fall of 1860 Rev. Moore and others succeeded in raising between a thousand and fifteen hundred dollars for the erection of a building in New Vienna, the intention being to start the building in the spring of the following year. But, with the coming of spring the Civil War opened and all efforts to start the building of the church had to be laid aside. It was not until 1866 that efforts were renewed to erect the building and in the same year it was completed and dedicated. The first overseers of the church were Zephaniah Spear and Clark Dixon. The following pastors have served the congregation: T. D. Garvin, W. D. Moore, J. W. Ruble, J. I. West, E. P. Couch, Q. A. Randall, E. D. Murch, E. K. Van Winkle, O. A. Blackwell, Wynn Stout, R. G. Shepherd, E. B Buffington, C. D. Poston and N. Conger, the present pastor.

The membership is now one hundred and thirty-five. A flourishing Sunday school of one hundred and thirty members is maintained. A Ladies' Aid Society is the only other auxiliary of the church at the present time.

WILMINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By Mrs. Edward J. West.

The first person associated with Presbyterianism in what is now Clinton county was James Douglas, who was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1769, and settled in what is now Wilson township a short time prior to 1816. About the same time, and shortly afterwards, a sufficient number of Presbyterians settled in that immediate vicinity

to warrant the establishment of a small mission. The members of the embryo church met at the home of Douglas and held regular services there for some years.

William and James Dickey, ministers stationed at Bloomingsburg, preached to the little congregation from time to time; other early ministers to the faithful little band of worshippers were Samuel Carothers, of Greenfield, James Gilliland and Dyer Burgess.

The first account of a Presbyterian meeting in Wilmington dates back to 1823, when a small group of members of the church, including William and Parmelia Walter, Isaac Collett, Samuel Miller, William Bloom, John Lawhead, Thomas Hibben, Charles P. Gallaher and Caleb Smith, met for purposes of worship at their several homes. For some time they continued to meet in private homes. Later they secured the Baptist church in Wilmington for regular services and continued to meet there until they erected their first building.

At a meeting of the presbytery at West Union on September 30, 1823, a petition was received from sundry persons in and around Wilmington, praying to be under the care of this presbytery as a congregation, to be known as Sharon. They were granted the authority to proceed to an independent organization, under the name of Sharon, and David Montfort organized the congregation and served as pastor for the first year.

At the presbytery held at Hillsboro, January 5-7, 1830, Rev. Montfort requested aid for the Sharon church at Wilmington, to enable them to erect a house of worship. The request for aid was granted by the presbytery and the members were directed to ask contributions for this purpose from their several congregations. Rev. Montfort was dismissed at the Hillsboro presbytery, which was held October 5-6, 1830, to the presbytery at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was succeeded by William B. Worrell, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Princeton University.

On July 19, 1830, the congregation purchased, for one hundred dollars, the lot on which the present church stands. The deed for the lot was made by "William Walters and his wife Parmelia to Isaac Collett, Samuel Miller, William Bloom, John Lawhead, Thomas Hibben, Charles P. Gallaher and Caleb Smith, trustees of the Sharon congregation, and to their successors in office, for the sole and only purpose of a site for a meeting house or place of public worship for the said congregation of Sharon of the Presbyterian church and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever."

Soon after the purchase of the lot, the first building was erected. It was a low, oblong, one-story brick structure, with small windows of many panes of glass. The entrance to the building was on Locust street. The pulpit was a high wooden affair and the whole of the interior was severely plain and strictly in keeping with the simple and unostentatious people who built it.

At a meeting of the presbytery at Georgetown, on April 7-9, 1835, a request on the part of the Sharon congregation for a change of name to that of Wilmington Presbyterian church was presented and granted. Joseph T. Irvin was invited to become the pastor of the church at a meeting of the presbytery at Salem, September 29 to October 1, 1835, and accepted the call for one-half of his time. He was installed as pastor of the church on December 16, 1835, and continued to serve the congregation until the presbytery at Ripley, September 11-14, 1838, when his connection with the congregation was dissolved on account of the state of his health. The church, with great reluctance, allowed Rev. Irvin to resign, and for several years the congregation was without the services of a regular pastor.

The next record of a minister was the installation of C. A. Hoyt on June 16, 1843, his connection with the church continuing until October, 1845. Again there was a period when the church had no regular pastor. In 1847 Samuel Miller asked permission to serve as a supply in the Wilmington church and, his request being granted, he remained with the congregation until he removed to Washington Court House in 1850. He was succeeded

by S. P. Dunham, who acted as stated supply until 1856. R. W. Wilson was engaged as pastor on June 3, 1856, and served the congregation until he was succeeded by Alexander Leadbetter in 1859. Reverend Leadbetter came from the presbytery of Connecticut and remained at Wilmington until 1865. He was followed by Elijah Kuhns, who, in turn was succeeded by Samuel J. Miller, a former pastor. The latter remained only a short time, resigning to enter the evangelistic field.

Following the departure of Reverend Miller, the pulpit was vacant from 1870 to July, 1876, when Samuel W. Elliott became the pastor. During his three years' pastorate the church was remodeled. The entrance was changed from Locust to Mulberry street; a low platform was raised at the east end, surmounted by a neat pulpit; the small panes of plain glass were replaced by large panes of ground glass; the walls were frescoed a soft gray; the benches were stained walnut—and thus the church remained until it was torn down to make way for the present edifice. It was at this time that a carpet of rich red was purchased with the proceeds of a lecture given by Mrs. Alden, better known as "Pansy."

The church was without a pastor from 1879 to 1881, when the Rev. Julius Strauss accepted a call, his pastoral relations continuing until November 16, 1886. During his ministrations, the church took on new life. New members were added, aid and missionary societies were organized and every department of church work was quickened.

It is well to state that the church was never without a pastor save for the lack of funds. After having several supplies, the Rev. J. O. Pierce, of Greenfield, was called in 1889, and from the very beginning of his ministry he urged the necessity of a new building. He preached it in the pulpit on the Sabbath day and talked it in the homes of his parishioners through the week until the congregation caught his enthusiasm. The result was, that on January 8, 1890, at a meeting of the officers of the church it was "Resolved, that we make an effort to secure the money for the erection of a new church on the lot where the old church stands; furthermore, that we adopt the following plans for soliciting the membership and the public for subscriptions:

"It being proposed to build a Presbyterian church at Wilmington, Ohio, on the lot where the old church now stands, at a cost of six thousand two hundred and forty dollars, on a subscription of shares ten dollars and forty cents, each aggregating that amount, now, we whose names are attached do, in consideration of the premises hereby, subscribe and agree to pay the number of shares attached to our respective names for the purpose aforesaid, no subscription to be binding or payable until the said sum of six thousand two hundred and forty dollars is so subscribed. When the full amount is subscribed as aforesaid, then we agree to pay to the trustees of said church, or the person or persons appointed by them, the sum represented by the number of shares set opposite our respective names, either in full when called on for the same or in weekly or monthly installments of twenty cents weekly until all is paid."

The session at this time consisted of D. A. Lamb, John W. Moore and Jacob B. Tener. The trustees were George W. Brown, J. Alfred Crary and D. F. Small. The subscription list was several yards long, due to the valiant efforts of Messrs Pierce and Crary, who rode hundreds of miles to secure signers. The arrangement for obtaining the necessary funds was so successful that on Thursday, October 2, 1890, the cornerstone was laid with an impressive service. It was a notable day in Wilmington, not only among Presbyterians, but other denominations as well. It was a sad day and a glad day, for many tears were shed—some for the loss of the old landmark, dear to their hearts as the result of so many years of precious association together in the old building. Yet there was another side to their emotions on this eventful day; tears of joy were also theirs because they saw on this day the realization of their labors and sacrifices.

The exercises on this day were in charge of the pastor, Rev. Pierce, assisted by Dr. Alexander Campbell, of the Christian church, N. E. Bennett, of the Baptist church, Rev. H. D. Ketchum, of the Methodist church, and Jonathan Wright, of the Friends.

Reverend Crothers, of Greenfield, preached the sermon. In the course of his remarks he stated that thirty years before he had considered a call to the church, but, after careful consideration, felt that his duty lay in another direction. Among the many things placed in the corner stone were copies of the *Clinton Republican*, *Wilmington Journal*, *Clinton County Democrat*, *Buckeye Volunteer*, *Ohio Messenger* and *New York Observer*. Other articles consisted of some old coins, including a Roman coin dated A. D. 68, bearing the head of Caesar, and a United States coin, bearing the date of 1823, the same date as the organization of the church. A photograph of the old church was also given a place. By great energy and perseverance, the church was ready for dedication on June 28, 1891.

The following, taken from one of the county papers, is a better account of the dedication than any that could be given at the present day. It will awaken pleasant memories in the minds of those who were then present and be of interest to those who have since become connected with the church.

"Sunday, June 28, 1891, was made memorable to the Presbyterians of Wilmington and interesting to the large number of friends who met with them on that day in the beautiful new church on the corner of Mulberry and Locust streets. This building represents, as it stands in its elegance and sacredness, prayer and generous giving, which only those who have been especially interested in its erection can tell. The plain old brick house which was torn down to make room for the new one was erected in 1830, the church having been organized in 1823. The ground for the new building was broken on August 18, 1890. Much of the brick of the old structure was placed in the walls of the new, and for nearly another hundred years will, we hope, hold their places in the sacred structure.

"The pastor, Rev. J. O. Pierce, to whom much of the credit of the enterprise must be given, conceived the plan of raising the money on the share plan, each one contributing the sum of $10.40, and in this unique way over $6,600 was raised. The building as it stands now, not counting the windows, which were all gifts, or the furnishings, has cost a little over $7,000.

"The windows, which without exception are very handsome, are of stained glass, and are from the Wells Company, of Chicago. The large south window is the gift of D. A. Lamb and at once attracts attention by its exquisite design and coloring. The center figure shows an anchor and crown in heavy beveled glass. The jeweled glass with which it is studded gives the window a very rich effect.

"The window in the west wall, corresponding in size to the one just described, is the gift of Mrs. Henry P. Stoddard, and is in honor of her beloved son, Charles N. Prentice, whose untimely death saddened the hearts of all less than five years ago. The design is that of the Good Shepherd, a strong and tender figure of the Christ occupying the center, holding in his arms a young lamb. The picture seems particularly appropriate to the subject—the only son of his mother, taken, as was this boy, from this weary world to the ineffable security and happiness of a Saviour's arms Charley Prentice, boy as he was, made a distinct impression in Wilmington, and the many who loved him, as they look at this window will 'think of him and wing the thought.' The upper part of the window shows a descending dove, and is inscribed to Lucy B. Parkman, an aunt of Mrs. Stoddard, whose life was consecrated to good works, and whose hand was ever outstretched to give and to help. This aunt and Mrs. Stoddard's mother were cousins of Francis Parkman, the famous American historian.

"The window south of the chancel shows a beautiful design of an open Bible and sword of the law, the lower section being a design of the rose of Sharon. The lower section is the wift of Mrs. Oliver C. Crary.

"The corresponding window to the north is the gift of Mrs. Alfred J. Crary, in memory of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs C. E. Leonard, of Griswold, Connecticut. In the upper section appears the monogram 'I. H. S.' (Jesus, Saviour of Men) and in the

lower part, the initial "L." In both these windows the coloring design and execution are lovely.

"The windows in the choir arch are gifts of Mrs. Samuel Johns to the memory of her twin sisters, Mary Caroline and Jane Campbell Denver, both of whom exhibited rare poetical gifts. Their beautiful young lives and early deaths are fittingly remembered by this act of sisterly love, none the less tender that a lifetime separates them.

"The large bay window in the church parlor is inscribed to the memory of Miss Emily L. Grand Girard, and is presented by her many nephews and nieces. Miss Grand Girard was for many years at the head of the Highland Institution at Hillsboro, Ohio, and one hundred and sixty graduates of the school, not to speak of many others who attended, rise up to call her name blessed. She was a French woman by birth, coming to this country when she was eight years old.

"The window in the vestibule opening into the lecture room was presented by Mrs. George W. Brown to the sweet memory of her young sister, Elsie, who died a few years ago.

"The north windows in the lecture room were purchased by the birthday fund of the Sunday school, while those on the east side were the gift of the Ladies' Aid Society. The transom windows in the main vestibule are the gift of the Busy Bees, a society of little people, who do not belie their name, and who have been directed in their industry by Mrs. Stoddard. Over the west door there appears in yellow ground glass a hive of bees, a pleasantly suggestive emblem of the little ones. These young girls raised over one hundred dollars to be applied to the building.

"The members of the Ladies' Aid Society, by their good works, raised sufficient funds to purchase the carpet, a beautiful one, with Brussels effect, costing about three hundred dollars. They also raised the money for the oak pews, costing four hundred dollars, the choir chairs, vestibule furnishings, reflector, gas brackets, and the brass rod and plush curtain for the chancel.

"The lantern in the main vestibule is the gift of Rev. Ezra Withy, of Connecticut, a Methodist minister and a cousin of Mrs Olive Crary. The beautiful and elegant silver communion service is the gift of Samuel Cromwell, of New York city. It is in memory of his father, grandfather., grandmother and aunt. It is inscribed, 'In Memoriam. Cromwell.' It consists of two cups, two plates and a pitcher. The pulpit Bible was presented in memory of James Brown, of Hillsboro, father of George W. Brown, by his grandchildren. The pulpit, of elegantly carved oak, with arched supports, was given in memory of Rev. Emil Grand Girard by his wife and children. This good man, a brother of Miss E. L. Grand Girard, was a minister of the Presbyterian church throughout his whole life, dying but a few years ago, full of honor and peace. His large family are, without exception, we believe, earnest workers in the church of their good father. The two handsome pulpit chairs and divans, upholstered in dark green plush, were also gifts of the Busy Bees

"The communion table, the baptismal font, the altar chair, and the pulpit hymnal were presented by thirty-four friends of Mrs. Alfred J. Crary as memorials to those who slept in quiet graves in New England and Wilmington. Twenty-eight of these friends were in New England and the rest in Wilmington. The idea is a beautiful one and to the strangers in fact, but friends in fancy in the far East, the thanks of the people of Wilmington are wafted. The communion table is of carved oak and inscribed with the words of the Saviour, 'In Remembrance of Me.' In the pulpit Bible are recorded the names of the donors and of those in whose memories the gifts are made, together with their places of burial.

"So on Sunday morning, everything being in readiness, the doors of the sacred edifice were thrown open to the public. Before the time for the service to begin the church was crowded, chairs being so judiciously placed in the unseated parts of the building that over six hundred persons were accommodated. The sermon, a strong and eloquent one,

was preached by Rev. John McKee, of Center College, Danville, Kentucky. He took his text from Titus ii, 10-12. The scripture lesson was read by Rev. S W. Elliott and prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. Pierce. The music was in charge of a large choir under the direction of Walter G. Fisher. Mrs. W. S. Creighton sang 'Abide with Me.' At the close of the service, Rev. Pierce made a statement of the financial condition of the church as reported to him by the building committee and asked the people to open their hearts to lift the debt which still remained. So generous was the response that within a very short time over nine hundred dollars was subscribed, which, allowing a liberal discount for non-collectable subscriptions, will place the building, as it now stands, entirely out of debt Not counted in this nine hundred dollars was a draft from Mr. and Mrs. George Stimson, of California, for three hundred dollars, which was due 'the morning after the day the first sermon was preached in the church.' As these generous people had already given one hundred dollars, it makes their subscription the largest single subscription received.

"In the afternoon a congratulatory service was held, in which all the ministers of Wilmington took part. Rev Elliott presided and addresses were made by Revs. Gough, Ketchum, Mills, Wright, McKee and Pierce. The service was marked by a beautiful spirit of friendliness and encouragement. Later, a meeting of the Christian Endeavor was held. This society, which has rather languished during the past few months, will at once be respiritualized. In the evening Doctor McKee preached again, taking his text from I Corinthians i, 21-24, and at the close of his sermon solemnly dedicated in prayer the beatiful sacred edifice to the eternal use and glory of God. The church was crowded at the evening service, as it was in the morning.

"When the entire floor is thrown together, parlor, lecture room and large vestibules, all of which are in sight and hearing of the chancel, the seating capacity of the new church is the largest in the town, although to see the auditorium, seated with its handsome circular pews, one would not imagine this to be the case. To the general public, for generous support and encouragement during the year just past, the officials and congregation of the Presbyterian church desire to extend their heartfelt thanks."

Rev. Pierce continued as pastor of the church until 1893 and was followed by Walter G. Mitchell, a retired minister, then residing in Wilmington, who acted as supply until William J. Mills was called in 1896. After remaining here a year, Rev. Mills was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell, who again acted until J. L. McWilliams was called and installed in 1898. He remained until 1903, when he severed his connection and removed to western Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1903 W. C. Kendall, of Bloomingsburg, accepted a call, but he was succeeded a few months later, December, 1903, by William A. Ferguson, of Manchester, Ohio. Rev. Ferguson was with the church four years and was followed by Rev. N. E. Bennett, a retired Baptist minister, and other supplies, until July 4, 1909, when W. F. McCauley was installed. He served until 1911, when the present pastor, A. J. Marbet, was installed.

As already stated, there was a Presbyterian mission started in Wilson township, which, in time, became a small church called Union. Among its members were the Telfairs, Richies, Spencers, Bevans and Frittoes. For many years this church was served by the pastor of the Wilmington church, though a separate congregation. On June 4, 1890, this church became a part of the Wilmington church and three of the six trustees who were elected were former members of the Union church, to wit: M. W. Richie, M. M. Spencer and George M. Telfair. Since the union of these two churches the Wilmington church has the distinction of being the only Presbyterian church in the county.

CUBA UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist church at Cuba was organized on Sunday evening, November 29, 1868, by Rev. William I. Bacon. The charter members were T. J. Richardson, William R.

Moon, Martin H. Moon, William Bates, Emily H. Moon, Sallie Moon, Margaret Mann, Sarah Mann and Jane Mitchell. On the night following the organization a business meeting was held and on this same evening Mrs. Mary Clevenger was admitted to membership.

Services were held in the Cuba school house until a church building was erected in the fall of 1870. The first church was dedicated on August 14, 1870, by Rev. S. P. Carlton; the present building was dedicated on September 26, 1909, by Rev. F. W. Evans, the corner stone of the building having been laid on July 30, 1908. In 1897 a parsonage was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars.

The list of pastors as taken from the church records is not complete. Some of the minutes are not dated and in some instances it was impossible to tell when a minister began and when he closed his service. The list follows: W. S. Bacon, Saxton, William Tucker, Mrs. M. V. Andrews, October, 1889-93; John Richardson, 1893-97; O. G. Colegrove, 1897-98; R. N. John, 1898-03; John Richardson, 1903-04; George Lewis, 1905-08; F. W. Evans, 1908-10; R. S. Kellerman, 1910-12; Sara L. Stoner, May, 1913-14; Henrietta Moore, 1914 (resigned in fall of same year); since Rev. Moore resigned the church has been without the services of a regular pastor. The last report gives the church a membership of seventy-two, distributed among fifteen families. Mrs. Jennie Uible is the superintendent of the Sunday school, which has a membership of thirty.

WILMINGTON EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal church (so-called in the United States) is that branch of the Christian church which, according to tradition, was started by St. Paul in Britain about the year 60 A. D. Through varying fortunes it has continued from that day to this. Its chief officers are bishops, priests and deacons—called apostles, presbyters and deacons in the early church. It is peculiarly the church of the English-speaking peoples, numbering twenty-nine millions of members among those who speak the English language—a third more than any other branch of Protestantism. When the United States was a colonial possession of England, the English church was naturally the first church in the colonies, being organized at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. It was not until after the Revolutionary War that the English church in the United States changed its name to Episcopal, the change being made on account of the dislike in those days of all things savoring of the English. At the present time the Episcopal church in the United States consists of over a million members and is steadily growing from year to year.

The Wilmington Episcopal church is the only one of this denomination in Clinton county. It was organized in the fall of 1901 by Archdeacon George H. Edwards, of Cincinnati, under the direction of Bishop Boyd Vincent. The first meeting was held in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic on Sunday, September 29, 1901, Bishop Vincent making his first visitation on December 1 of that year. The charter members were Allen E. Browning, Mrs. Mabel Cowen Browning, Emma Hill, Mrs. Grace B. Ballard, Mrs. Lucie E. Hinman, Mrs. Hannah C. Owens, Lida Cherrington and Bertha Collett.

Under Archdeacon Edwards as minister, the church continued for ten years (except for the winter of 1905-06, at which time Dr. T. W. C. Cheeseman, of Circleville, Ohio, was the minister), meeting regularly each month in the G. A. R. hall. Bishop Vincent continued his visitations about once every two years for special services, at which children received confirmation in the church. On July 8, 1907, the Brown property, at the corner of Walnut and Locust streets, was purchased with the purpose of ultimately using it for a house of worship. During the ministry of Doctor Edwards the following members were added to the church: Mrs. Maude James Frisbee, Robert L. Owens, Mrs. Minnie W. Wegman, Mrs. Jessie F. Orebaugh, Fred M. Wegman, Edith Hildebrant, Isaac Turner Cartwright and George U. Lewis. During this time the church lost by death Allen E. Browning, George N. Lewis, Isaac T. Cartwright, Mrs. Lucy E. Hinman and Mrs. Maude J. Frisbee.

On January 1, 1911, Archdeacon Edwards resigned and Bishop Vincent appointed Rev. Thomas W. Cooke, of Dayton, archdeacon, who sent his assistant, Edward Phares the first of each month to conduct the services of the church in Wilmington, and various lay readers the third Sunday in each month. In February of that year it was determined to turn the house standing upon the Brown property into a small church building, and on July 3 the first service was held in the remodeled building, Archdeacon Cooke officiating. On July 13 of the same year Mrs. Hinman died, leaving her property, valued at three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, toward the building of a new church. On July 7, 1912, Mr. Phares became a resident minister, and services held every Sunday morning. About this time the church was declared out of debt through the gift of five hundred dollars from the Women's Auxiliary of the diocese. On August 4 of that year the Sunday school was started. The following members were added to the church during the ministry of Reverend Mr. Phares: Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Tyrell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillip Kleitz and Leroy Brewington.

In January, 1914, Rev. J. H. Dodshon, of Zanesville, having been appointed archdeacon in place of Mr. Cooke, succeeded Mr. Phares in the ministry of the Wilmington church. On October 1 he secured the services of Rev. Eugene C. Prosser, of Washington Court House, to act as the resident minister, the services to be held every Sunday evening. Bishop Reese, of Columbus, the recently consecrated assistant bishop, made his first visitation to the little church on November 8, confirming three persons. On July 5, 1915, the first marriage was solemnized there by Bishop Reese, the marriage of Rev. E. C. Prosser to Miss Edith Hildebrand. The growth of the Episcopal church is a slow but steady one. The members are at present looking forward to the building of a new church in the near future.

BLANCHESTER MENNONITE CHURCH.

In the latter part of the nineties the Mennonites began holding services in Blanchester in a large tent. Rev. John Hall was the leader of the band of worshippers and by 1898 had built up a congregation which felt able to erect a building. This frame building is still standing on Wright street and has been closed for some time. The church flourished for a number of years and then gradually grew weaker until there were not enough members to justify the employment of a pastor. The church is now classed with the large number of Clinton county churches which have closed their doors.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

The Seventh-Day Adventist denomination was the outgrowth of what is known as the Millerite movement, which began in the United States at Lou Hampton, Washington county, New York. This movement had as its basis the proclamation that the second coming of Christ to this earth was to take place in a few years, and those adhering to this faith were known as Millerites. They proclaimed the coming of Christ to take place on the 22nd day of October, 1844. The followers of this movement consisted of devout believers from every Protestant denomination of that time and they were joined by many ministers of different denominations in the United States, who united in the proclamation of Christ's return to this earth and its destruction on the aforesaid date. After this date was passed and Christ did not return, many of the ministers of that time and many adherents of the former movement were turned out of the Millerite organization. They banded themselves into a permanent organization and denomination, which took the name of Seventh-Day Adventists.

Among the most prominent members to further the organization of this denomination and make it a lasting body were Joseph Bates, J. N. Loughborough, James White and Ellen G. White. This body has for its purpose the preaching of the messages of the three angels in Revelations 14. This organization has gone forth with its work until at present they have a large following in seven different countries of the world. Churches

and conferences have been organized in every state in the Union, and the present strength of this church is one hundred thousand members. The organization consists of a general conference, two division conferences, and many local conferences where they are strong enough to organize.

Many sanitariums, colleges and schools in different parts of the world are maintained by the followers of this faith. Many printing houses in different lands are devoted entirely to their publications. The work of this denomination consists in preaching and publishing their sermons. These publications are sold and last year the sale of these publications amounted to over two million dollars. This is the only denomination in the world that sends out its books by the carload, their demand being so great that this is necessary.

The first Seventh-Day Adventist church to be organized in Clinton county was located at New Antioch. This was organized in July, 1877, with thirty-two charter members, as follow: Richard Vandervort, Catherine Vandervort, Naman Naftsger, Mary Naftsger, William Bloom, Miranda J. Bloom, John A. Haughey, Ann B. Haughey, Charlotte Haynie, John W. Durham, Mary E. Naftsger, Mary Sprigg, James Hogan, Mary Bernard, Sarah Bloom, Martha Pond, Jennie Bloom, Butler Naftsger, Melissa Bloom, Emily Bloom, Emily Naftsger and Anna Naftsger. The first church building was erected and dedicated in January, 1883.

The second church society of this faith was organized at Bloomington, Ohio, in May, 1887, with a membership of thirty-six. The charter members were Jessie and Hattie Pope, E. B. Haughey, Emma Haughey, Stephen Haughey, Nancy Young, Jonah Wical, Pamelia Wical, Caleb and Mary Cline, Jane and Arvil Barlette, Rebecca Bowmaster, Marcissa Compton, Eva, Frank, Daisy and Mollie Huffaker, A. G. Haughey, J. B. and Ella Wical, Louisa Johnson and Warren Huffaker.

The third church to be established in Clinton county was organized at Wilmington in August, 1887, with the following charter members: J. M. Rannells, Susan B. Rannells, Mrs. M. M. Palmer, Mrs. Lydia Babb, Alberta Starbuck, Georgia Palmer, Bell Palmer and Hattie Palmer. The first permanent organization was the outgrowth of a six-weeks' meeting held in a tent in Wilmington. This meeting was well attended and much enthusiasm shown for a permanent organization. This was brought about through the combined efforts of Revs. H. M. Cotrell and L. B. Haughey. There are at present thirty-five members in this congregation. An active Sabbath school and a missionary society are also maintained by the church.

Many of the different members of the societies at New Antioch and Bloomington have gone to distant parts as missionaries, others have passed over the great divide until the congregation of these two places were thinned to such an extent that it was decided to abandon them and concentrate their efforts on the Wilmington church. The place of meeting in Wilmington is a rented hall over the First National Bank. Regular meetings are held and, although small, the church is on a strong financial basis.

ST. COLUMBKILLE CATHOLIC CHURCH, WILMINGTON.

The families of James Trimble, John Burk and Edward Powers were the first Catholics to settle in what is now Clinton county. They were natives of Ireland and left their native land on account of the persecution to which they were subjected in the community in which they lived. On coming to this county, in 1807, they located near the present village of Cuba and in their humble log cabins they held the first Catholic services in the county. These families were worthy citizens any many of their names may be found in the lists of the citizens who assembled at the monthly musters until the close of the War of 1812. It is not known how long these families remained in the county, neither is it known where they located on leaving it, but it is certain that they all left at an early date. James Trimble was a man of education, a school teacher, in fact, while the heads of the other families were farmers.

As far as known, the next Catholics to settle in the county were Thomas and Arthur McCann, also natives of Ireland, who located in Wilmington in the summer of 1811. They opened a pottery on South street and continued to follow this line of activity for many years. During the War of 1812 they took a prominent part in upholding the cause of the United States against the mother country. It appears that the McCann brothers left the town of Wilmington about 1818, but where they went or what eventually became of them is not known.

Just who were the next Catholics to settle in the county is a matter of conjecture, but there is no authentic record of any coming to the county from 1818 until the arrival of Patrick Denver, Patrick Dolan, William Rankin and Hubert Clement and his brother-in-law, John P. Bigville. The latter two were natives of Belgium, in the province of Superior. The three former came to the county direct from Ireland. These men came to the county in the early thirties and many of their descendants are still living in or near Wilmington. The Denvers and Rombachs eventually became among the most prominent and influential men of the county and some of the members of both families became national figures.

Although there had been Catholics in Clinton county from the time it was organized, it was not until August, 1852, that mass was said for the first time in the county. At that time Rev. Thomas Blake celebrated the first mass in the home of Jerry Coakley on Sugartree street. Father Blake was brought overland from Corwin, Ohio, by Michael Devanney, Patrick Creedon and Timothy Coakley. At that time he was stationed at Xenia, having come to this country from Ireland in 1850. There were ten persons present at this first mass in Wilmington: Michael Devanney, wife and daughter, Timothy Coakley, Patrick Creedon, Jeremiah Coakley and wife, Catherine Knaughton and two young men whose names have not been preserved. When mass was said in the same house a month later, there were eleven persons present and for the succeeding two years mass was said regularly once a month at the homes of Devanney and Coakley. In 1854 the Catholics had increased in numbers until Father Blake found it necessary to provide larger quarters. Clinton hall was first secured and, some time later, the little congregation located in Preston hall.

Father Blake remained in charge, with occasional visits by Rev. Cornelius Daly and Rev. Philip Foley, until October, 1862, when he was succeeded by Rev. John B. O'Donohue. Father O'Donohue was also a native of Ireland and, after receiving a good education in his native land, came to Cincinnati in 1848, where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1853. When he took charge of the mission at Wilmington, in the fall of 1862, he also had charge of the churches at Milford, Loveland, Morrow, Lebanon and Washington Court House. Father O'Donohue was an indefatigable worker and during his long service in this section of Ohio he built or acquired churches at Greenfield, Loveland, Milford, Morrow, Wilmington and Washington Court House, besides the pastoral residence at Millsboro.

The first step toward the acquisition of property in Wilmington was taken by Father O'Donohue in the spring of 1863, when he made a tentative contract for the old nursery lot in the southwest part of the town. However, the congregation was not satisfied with the site and the present lot was finally secured, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. On June 6, 1866, ground was broken for the first Catholic church in Wilmington, and eighteen days later the corner stone was laid by the Right Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, bishop of Columbus. Four years were to elapse before the building was ready for dedication, although services had been regularly held in it for some time previously. The dedicatory services, on October 5, 1870, were in charge of the Most Rev. John B. Purcell, archbishop of Cincinnati, at which time the church received the name of St. Columbkille.

The church building is a brick structure, thirty-five by sixty feet, with a striking

spire, surmounted by a large gilt cross. On the tower, at the base of the spire, are four similar symbols of Catholicism, the whole giving to the front a handsome appearance. The church has undergone many improvements since it was first erected and, being no longer of sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the congregation, at this writing, there is being planned and about to be erected a better and handsomer St. Columbkille's on the same site as the first structure.

Father O'Donohue was the faithful leader of the congregation from 1862 to November, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. Michael O'Donohue, who remained with the church as its beloved pastor until 1907. He was followed by Rev. A. Higgins. The present membership now numbers a hundred and ten families.

The church has had a resident priest since 1882, Father M. O'Donohue being the first to devote all of his time to the church.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, NEW VIENNA.

The first Catholic services at New Vienna were held in 1854 by Rev. John B. O'Donohue in a private home. Irregular services were held from that time in the homes of members of the church for several years. In 1875 a small brick church was erected by Rev. Michael O'Donohue and dedicated on September 29 of that year. But owing to the small number of Catholics, regular services have not been maintained.

MOST HOLY NAME OF JESUS CATHOLIC CHURCH, BLANCHESTER.

The Most Holy Name of Jesus church at Blanchester was erected in 1873 by Rev. Michael O'Donohue. The building cost about fifteen hundred dollars. The congregation has always been small and it has not been possible to maintain regular services at all times. At the present time the church is a mission of St. Martin's church in Brown county and attended by Father Connell from that church once a month.

CHAPTER XI.

CLINTON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

It has been just one hundred years since Clinton county had its first newspaper and during this century at least fifty-two papers have appeared on the journalistic horizon of the county. No less than thirty-four of these have been published in Wilmington; Blanchester and New Vienna have furnished six each; Sabina five and Clarksville one. This list would probably be increased if it were possible to get the exact facts, but the names of only fifty-two papers have been found. In the appended list may be found a schedule of these papers arranged by towns and, as near as possible, in the order of their appearance.

WILMINGTON.

True American, 1814 or 1815; *Galaxy*, 1821 to 1823; *Spectator*, 1823 to 1824; *Western Argus*, 1824 to 1829; *Clintonian*, 1829 to 1830; *Clintonian and Farmers Repository*, 1830 to 1831; *Clintonian and Farmers and Mechanic Journal*, 1831; *Constitutional Republican*, 1831; *Democrat and Railroad Advocate*, 1832 to 1833; *Democrat and Herald*, 1832 to 1841; *Farmers' Herald*, 1832 (three months); *Western Whig*, 1838 to 1839; *Clinton Republican*, 1839 to 1913; *Franklin College Monthly*, 1864 to 1868; *Journal of Education*, 1868; *Journal*, 1868 to 1913; *Democrat Star*, 1844; *People's Press*, 1847; *Banner*, 1848 to 1849; *Reveille; Empyrean*, 1850 to 1851; *Herald of Freedom*, 1851 to 1855; *Independent*, 1855; *Democratic Advocate*, 1852; *Independent Citizen*, 1855 (December 14, one issue); *Watchman*, 1856 to 1863; *Clinton Democrat*, 1864; *Aid to Progress*, 1868 to 1873; *Tanner and Typo*, 1868; *Weekly Gazette*, 1870 to 1871; *Clinton County Democrat*, May 14, 1880, to present time; *Journal-Republican*, January, 1913, to present time; *Clinton Review*, 1914 to 1915; *Daily Herald*, 1915.

BLANCHESTER.

Herald, 1870 to 1871; *Marion Independent*, 1871 to 1872; *Star*, 1875 to ____; *Republican; Star-Republican* to present; *News*, July 22, 1915, to present.

SABINA.

Telegram, November 6, 1874 to 1877; *News*, 1877 to 1893; *Record*, 1890 to 1893; *News-Record*, July, 1893, to present; *Tribune*, April 11, 1894, to present.

NEW VIENNA.

Christian Worker, 1870 to ——; *Oliver Leaf*, 1870 to ——; *Bible Lesson Leaf*, 1870 to ——; *Messenger of Peace*, 1870 to ——; *Register*, 1878 or 1879; *Record*, 1870; *Reporter*.

The *Herald* has been for a time published at Clarksville.

Newspaper men have frequently tried to sum up, in a pithy paragraph, the function of the newspaper and thousands of articles have been written on its influence on modern life. Perhaps no more apt summary of the place of the newspaper in our civilization of today has ever been written than that of Joseph H. Finn, a newspaper man of Chicago, and delivered by him as part of an address before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in the spring of 1915. His apostrophe follows:

"I AM THE NEWSPAPER."

"Born of the deep, daily need of a nation—I am the Voice of Now—the incarnate spirit of the Times—Monarch of Things that Are.

"My 'cold type' burns with the fireblood of human action. I am fed by arteries of

wire that girdle the earth. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I know not day nor night nor season. I know not death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every moon—with every twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world's event.

"Those who created me cease to be. The brains and heart's blood that nourish me go the way of human dissolution. Yet I live on—and on.

"I am majestic in my strength—sublime in my power—terrible in my potentialities—yet as democratic as the ragged boy who sells me for a penny.

"I am the consort of kings—the partner of capital—the brother of toil. The inspiration of the hopeless—the right arm of the needy—the champion of the oppressed—the conscience of the criminal. I am the epitome of the world's Comedy and Tragedy.

"My responsibility is infinite. I speak, and the world stops to listen. I say the word, and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace, and the war lords obey. I am greater than any individual—more powerful than any group. I am the dynamic force of Public Opinion. Rightly directed, I am the creator of confidence; a builder of happiness in living. I am the teacher of patriotism.

"I am the hands of the clock of time—the clarion voice of civilization. I am the newspaper."

TRUE AMERICAN.

Clinton was barely four years old when the first paper was started, sometime during the winter of 1814-15. This paper bore the patriotic title of *True American* and was established by Rice Gaddis and Israel Abrams in the village of Wilmington. No copies of the paper have been preserved and its history is therefore necessarily obscure. How long it was issued is unknown, but it was only a few years. Abrams severed his connection with it in 1816. According to the account given in the former history of Clinton county, a stray copy of the paper, dated August 15, 1816, was No. 66 and this would place the initial issue on May 20, 1815, providing the paper was issued regularly every week. Tradition says that after the paper was discontinued, Gaddis took the press to his home on Todd's fork, where he did job work for awhile.

THE GALAXY.

The second paper to make its appearance in Wilmington was given the name of *Galaxy* by its founder, George Denny. The first issue of this paper was on October 29, 1821, and seems to have been anti-slavery in sentiment. It led a more or less checkered career for about two years, passing away sometime during 1823. It was a weekly, with a subscription price of two dollars per year.

THE WILMINGTON SPECTATOR.

In December, 1823, and probably immediately after the *Galaxy* suspended publication, Jeremiah Reynolds commenced the *Wilmington Spectator* but it died of inanition in the eleventh month of its existence. This paper was probably a supporter of Henry Clay for President. Why the paper was discontinued will always remain more or less of a conjecture, but it is a fair presumption that lack of patronage fully accounts for its brief career.

THE WESTERN ARGUS.

The first issue of the *Western Argus* made its appearance on November 11, 1824, under the management and editorial supervision of B. Hinkson and J. McManis. This firm retained its connection with the paper until November 17, 1825, when they sold it to John B. Seamans. The new editor evidently thought he could better the paper by changing its name, since sometime during 1828 it appears as the *Wilmington Argus*. The paper struggled along until June 26, 1829, when it made its last appearance.

THE CLINTONIAN.

After the discontinuance of the *Argus* in the latter part of June, 1829, there was no paper in the county until sometime in November of the same year. At that time W. H. P. Denny started the *Clintonian* and on April 4, 1830, rechristened it the *Clintonian and Farmers' Repository*. The new name evidently did not bring the editor the desired results, for in the following year he burdened it with the new title of the *Clintonian and Farmers' and Mechanics Journal*. This new name was more than the sheet could stand. In a short time the editor was advertising it for sale, "as he wished to go into other business," and sometime in 1831 the paper breathed its last. Whether he sold it or gave it away, or quietly let it rest, the historian has been unable to ascertain. It is more than probable that the press and equipment were used by the next courageous editor who started a paper in Wilmington.

A QUARTET OF SHEETS.

The *Constitutional Republican* was established in May, 1831, by John Crihfield, and continued six months.

Samuel Pike and Thomas B. Palmer began, in July, 1832, the publication of the *Democrat and Railroad Advocate*, but it lasted only about a year.

About this time, July, 1832, *The Democrat and Herald* also made its initial appearance. There seems to be no positive evidence as to who founded this paper, but the earliest known copy in existence, bearing the date of April 19, 1833, shows that it was printed by Pike & Camron. On May 10, of the same year, Pike & McKibbin were the publishers, but by June 7, 1834, Camron had become the editor and publisher. It remained in Camron's charge until January 2, 1835, when it came under the control of J. & T. McKibbin. The last issue of this paper was dated January 8, 1841.

The first number of a paper called the *Farmers' Herald* was issued by Truesdell & McKibben in December, 1832, but it seems that only three numbers were ever taken from the press.

THE WESTERN WHIG.

The first issue of the *Western Whig* appeared in October, 1838, but who its founders were is a disputed question. Some claim that it was started by John O. Truesdell and Stephen P. Drake, and that Robert Barclay Harlan later took an interest and became the editor of the paper, which was continued under that name for only a year. Others claim that it was started by Harlan himself. However, it is certainly known that R. R. Lindsey soon became proprietor and from the time of his ownership there is no doubt as to its successive owners. Lindsey took charge of the paper between September 18 and December 13, 1839, and changed its name to the *Clinton Republican*. It was a stanch Whig sheet and supported "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" with all the enthusiasm at its command. In 1846 Lindsey sold the paper to David Fisher, and from that time down to the present—a period of nearly seventy years—some member of the Fisher family has been connected with the paper or its successors.

The father of David Fisher, Adams Fisher, came from Pennsylvania to what is now Clermont county, Ohio, in 1799. The elder Fisher had taken a prominent part in the Revolutionary War and had seen hard service in many of the bloodiest battles of the struggle for independence. His son David had all the energy and ability which characterized his worthy father and it was not many years after the family located in Ohio that young David became known as an eloquent speaker in political campaigns in the Whig cause. He was elected to the General Assembly from Clermont county in 1842 and after serving for a couple of terms removed to Clinton county and purchased the *Clinton Republican* as above mentioned. He was a success as a newspaper man from the start and in the fall of the same year he located in Wilmington he was chosen to represent this congressional district in the congress of the United States as a Whig.

Upon taking his seat in Congress, David Fisher called on his son, William Byrne, to take charge of the paper in his absence. The son had just fairly gotten started as a lawyer at Batavia, Ohio, but, at the request of his father, he forsook his practice and came to Wilmington to assume the management of the paper. William B. Fisher had intended to remain in the newspaper business only until his father was again able to take up the work, but he took a strong liking to the business and in 1850 bought the paper from his father. David Fisher then moved to Cincinnati, where he died a third of a century later at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

William B. Fisher was connected with the paper as proprietor and editor for twenty years. From 1850 to 1852 he had Franklin Corwin as a partner; in the latter year Dr. A. P. Russell, recently deceased, purchased Corwin's half interest, and remained a partner of Mr. Fisher until 1860. In that year he sold his interest to Fisher and went to Columbus to assume the duties of the office of secretary of state, to which he had been elected. Mr. Fisher then conducted the business alone until 1866, when he sold a half interest to Capt. D. L. Way, now residing at Jacksonville, Florida. In 1870 the health of Mr. Fisher failed and on November 10, of that year, he disposed of his interest to Frank Browning, the firm becoming Browning & Way. On November 18, 1875, the Browning Brothers became the proprietors of the paper, the new firm being also interested in the publishing business at Batavia, Ohio. Frank Browning died suddenly in August, 1878, and his brother, C. N. Browning, at that time a clerk in the employ of the United States government at Washington, D. C., at once returned to Wilmington to assume charge of the paper. The *Clinton Republican* continued in the hands of the Browning family, with C. N. Browning as editor, until January 1, 1909. The members of the Browning family connected with the *Clinton Republican* for thirty-five years were Carrie, sister of the Browning brothers, Emma M. and Allen E., daughter and son of the late Frank Browning, and Grace Browning Ballard and Kent Browning, daughter and son of C. N. Browning. C. N. Browning is living in Wilmington and is hale and hearty despite his eighty-four years. He was the editor of the *Clinton Republican* for thirty-five years, a longer period in the editorial chair than any other man in the county. In 1909 Dr. O. J. Thatcher bought the *Republican* and continued as sole owner and editor until the fall of 1910, when he organized a stock company, incorporated as the Clinton Republican Company. Doctor Thatcher became president and treasurer of the new company and continued as editor. On September 1, 1911, Doctor Thatcher sold his interest in the company to Thurman Miller and others, Mr. Miller becoming managing editor. This arrangement continued until January 1, 1913, when the *Wilmington Journal* and *Clinton Republican* were consolidated under the name of the *Wilmington Journal-Republican*.

At this point it is necessary to tell of the founding of the paper which was to be the forerunner of the *Wilmington Journal*. About 1864 the Garvin Brothers began the issuance of a paper called the *Franklin College Monthly*, a paper devoted to the interests of Christianity and education. The history of this paper is very obscure and it has been impossible to trace its career with any degree of certainty. How long it lasted or what became of it is one of the unsolved mysteries. However, it is known that in February, 1868, the Garvin Brothers appeared on the scene of action with another monthly sheet bearing the illuminating title of *Journal of Information*. This paper was the direct progenitor of the *Wilmington Journal*, which appeared for the first time under this title in the latter part of 1868 with the Garvin Brothers as editors and proprietors. On May 5, 1869, Garvin & Lowery appeared as its owners, and on May 11, 1870, the firm name of A. H. McVey & Company appeared at its head. W. H. P. Denny assumed charge of the paper on October 20, 1871, and continued as proprietor and editor until April 12, 1877, when John Tudor became proprietor and James M. Vernon, editor. Early in 1880 Vernon bought a half interest and before the end of the same year became the sole pro-

prietor. In 1884 William B. Fisher's sons, William G. and Charles R., bought the paper. At the time the former was with the *Cincinnati Commercial* and the latter was finishing the last of a six years' term as deputy clerk of the courts of Clinton county. Under the firm name of W. G. & C. R. Fisher, the brothers assumed charge of the *Journal* in April, 1884, and continued it under this title until January 1, 1913.

On this date the *Wilmington Journal* and the *Clinton Republican* were consolidated under the name of the *Wilmington Journal-Republican*, a company being organized to take over the two properties. Charles R. Fisher became manager of the company and his brother, William G., became one of the directors, the brothers being the former publishers of the *Journal*. Thurman Miller, the former editor of the *Clinton Republican*, became the editor of the consolidated paper and also secretary-treasurer of the new company. The new paper is published in the office of the former *Journal* at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets. The *Journal-Republican* has a circulation of over four thousand, a circulation which exceeds that of all the other papers of the county put together. An unusual feature of this large circulation lies in the fact that it is composed of subscribers who have paid in advance. The paper is Republican in politics, but handles all political questions in a calm and dignified manner which insures political opponents courteous treatment. The paper, which is issued each week on Wednesday, contains from ten to sixteen pages to the issue. The paper is ranked among the best weekly newspapers in the state; its columns are well edited, free from all slang, devoid of sensationalism and dignified in all that it has to say. It makes no pretense to take the place of the city daily, preferring rather to devote its columns to local news.

SHORT-LIVED VENTURES.

In 1844, J. & T. McKibbin established in Wilmington a campaign sheet, known as the *Democratic Star*, advocating the election of James K. Polk. It was discontinued at the end of the year.

R. R. Lindsey, formerly of the *Clinton Republican*, began in May, 1847, to issue the *People's Press;* it was independent in religion and politics, but soon died.

The *Wilmington Banner* was started in August, 1848, by John W. Kees, with W. Fuller and J. W. Kees as editors. Information concerning it is extremely meager, but it seems that, on March 1, 1849, W. Fuller and W. Tillinghast were the editors. It ran for only about a year and supported the candidacy of Lewis Cass for President in 1848.

Previous to this, perhaps several years before, Tillinghast had published a paper called the *Reveille* (or *Revillee*), but little is known of it. On January 2, 1850, he began the publication of a radically Democratic, but anti-slavery, paper, the *Empyrean*. It was discontinued on September 13, 1851.

The *Herald of Freedom* made its appearance on October 31, 1851, from the press of J. W. Chaffin. J. Gibson and J. B. Dunn became its editors on August 5, 1853. On February 24, 1854, Gibson sold out his interest to Dunn, who ran it alone until January 26, 1855, when it stopped publication only to appear on February 9, as the *Wilmington Independent* with J. W. Chaffin as publisher. Its existence stopped on November 16, 1855.

John Torry, for a short time in 1852, published the *Democratic Advocate*.

Considerable flurry was caused by the appearance of the *Independent Citizen* on December 14, 1855, with J. D. Thurston as publisher. It is thought that the first number was all that was ever issued.

The publication of the *Wilmington Watchman* was begun January 26, 1856, by Bayham & Brodness. This paper saw a rather checkered career in its brief life. On February 20, 1857, it was in the hands of Isaac S. Wright; June 5, 1857, it belonged to Tillinghast; October 16, 1857, to R. E. & A. W. Doan; March 12, 1858, to J. D. Hines and A. W. Doan; May 7, 1858, to H. S. Doan and I. S. Whinery; August 27, 1858, to H. S. Doan;

April 23, 1859, it was in the hands of W. H. Foos; January 5, 1860, of C. B. Lindsey; October 14, 1860, of H. S. Doan; January 2, 1862, of W. P. Reid, and on May 1, 1862, it passed to James D. Thurston, who published it until the last issue appeared, September 24, 1863.

Twenty-four numbers of the *Clinton Democrat* were issued, the last under the date of April 1, 1864, by B. F. Raleigh.

A Republican paper, *Aid to Progress*, was started in 1868, by A. D. Rhonemus, and continued for about three years. Another Republican paper was started about the same time, the *Tanner and Typo*, and issued for a short time by Melville Hayes.

On October 6, 1870, A. E. Routh issued the first number of the *Wilmington Weekly Gazette*. This paper, on May 25, 1871, passed to William C. and James T. Gould. It was discontinued about a year later because of lack of support.

CLINTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

The *Clinton County Democrat* first appeared in Wilmington on May 14, 1880, with Thomas M. Procter as publisher and editor. Mr. Procter continued the paper until September 6, 1881, when his wife, Mrs. Mary V. Procter, became its editor and publisher. James K. Newcomer became the owner and editor on January 1, 1883, and J. S. Hummel, the present editor and publisher, bought the paper of Mr. Newcomer on January 1, 1884.

Thirty-one years of continuous operation under one management bespeaks the success which has been made in the publication of this Democratic organ in Clinton county, where the preponderance of the Republican vote has always before made the life of a Democratic paper very uncertain.

This paper has always upheld the principles of Democracy and has been a stanch believer in and supporter of the Democratic party, aggressively sustaining the party's cause at all times and under all circumstances. In all matters of local concern the *Democrat* has taken the same active interest and it has ever been a leader in the promotion of progress and good government in Clinton county. The constancy and vigor with which the *Democrat* has served its party and its community have been rewarded by a liberal support and a substantial growth.

The *Democrat* is a weekly paper and is issued every Thursday. A job printing department is also conducted in connection with the paper.

CLINTON REVIEW.

The *Clinton Review*, a pretentious magazine, the first issue of which contained one hundred and ten pages, appeared in December, 1914. According to the title page, it was to be published monthly by the Clinton Printing Company, with Robert R. Doan as editor. The magazine contained a certain amount of local features, a review of the world's events and a carefully selected fiction department. Unfortunately, the magazine was not able to finance itself and but six issues came off the press. It was then discontinued and the plant later became the home of the first daily newspaper in Clinton county.

THE WILMINGTON DAILY HERALD.

The *Wilmington Daily Herald*, the first daily paper in Clinton county, issued its first number on Thursday, July 29, 1915. The newspaper plant is owned by the Clinton Publishing Company, capitalized at ten thousand dollars. Robert R. Doan is the managing editor. The paper has correspondents and agents in all the towns of the county.

Two issues appear daily—a morning edition, for delivery on the nine rural routes radiating from Wilmington, and an evening edition, which is delivered by carriers in Wilmington and other towns in the county. The paper is Republican in politics.

The *Herald* has excellent service and is thereby able to keep its readers in touch with the world's events from day to day. The paper is a seven-column double folio in size. The plant is well equipped for the publication of such a paper and, in addition, can

do all kinds of job printing on short notice. A linotype machine was installed when the paper was started and since that time many other improvements have been added. It is delivered by carriers at ten cents a week; three dollars per year is charged for mailed copies.

BLANCHESTER STAR-REPUBLICAN.

The *Blanchester Star-Republican* is a remote descendant of the *Blanchester Herald*, a paper which made its first appearance on March 24, 1870, under the management of S. R. Nickerson. For a year and a half Nickerson struggled with the sheet and then disposed of it to James S. Turk, who, thinking to better its fortunes, shortly after changed its name to the *Marion Independent*. The change of name did not seem to have the desired result, since the wavering sheet passed into oblivion about the first of October, 1872.

When the next newspaper appeared in Blanchester is not known, but it must have been many years afterwards. The fire of October 18, 1895, destroyed all evidence which might help to establish the newspaper history of the town up to that time. The data above given is recorded in the county history published in 1882. The present editor (S. C. Eldridge) of the *Star-Republican* says, in speaking of his paper, "S. H. Pye was my predecessor and published the paper for the four years prior to May 1, 1913, since which time I have been publisher, owner and proprietor." The hyphenated name of the paper would seem to indicate that there were once two papers here, the *Star* and *Republican*, respectively, but of their origin, history or the time of their consolidation, there is no information. The present paper is Republican in politics, is issued weekly and has a circulation of sventeen hundred. It is a six-column double folio, twenty-two by thirty inches in size. The equipment of the paper includes a two-revolution press, two jobbers, electric stapler and perforater—a new five-thousand-dollar equipment.

BLANCHESTER NEWS.

The *Blanchester News* issued its first number on July 22, 1915, with C. M. Dionne, publisher, and Dr. I. O. Bennett as editor. It was a five-column folio, independent in politics, and was to appear weekly. The editor was a former minister of the Blanchester Christian church, and, later, a chiropractor. On July 31, 1915, the *Blanchester News* was sold by its owner, C. M. Dionne, to the Clinton Publishing Company of Wilmington for five hundred dollars and thus ended the career of a paper which had been established the previous week.

SABINA NEWS-RECORD.

The *Sabina News-Record* dates from the consolidation of the *Sabina News* and the *Sabina Record* in July, 1893. The *Sabina News* was the successor of the *Sabina Telegram*, started November 6, 1874, by S. R. Nickerson. On April 8, 1876, Nickerson sold the *Telegram* to E. L. Mann and on March 29, 1877, its successor was established by Ely & Sanders; the *Sabina Record* was started in January, 1890, by James F. Gaskins. The *News* was later edited by W. H. Sanders, and still later by Z. R. Sanders and John Manlove. In May, 1885, the *News* passed into the hands of Griffith & Gaskins. Gaskins withdrew from the firm to start the *Record* and, as above stated, consolidated the two papers three years later. Mr. Gaskins became identified with the *News* on April 15, 1885, and has therefore been in the newspaper business in Sabina for thirty years. The *News-Record* is independent in politics. It is a six-column double folio in size and is issued every Thursday morning. The circulation is one thousand and fifty. The equipment includes a pony cylinder, ten by fifteen-inch Gordon jobber, junior linotype, folding machine, gasoline engine and full assortment of modern type and material. The paper has been in a brick building of its own since January, 1898.

SABINA TRIBUNE.

The *Sabina Tribune* issued its first number on April 11, 1894. It was established by M. D., J. H., Howard and George C. Barns—four brothers—with J. H. Barns as editor. The latter died in October, 1896, and two of the other brothers later sold out to Howard, who has been sole editor and proprietor since 1904. The paper is independent in politics. It is a six-column double folio, with a weekly circulation of six hundred and fifty. It is issued on Tuesday of each week. The plant is equipped with a Campbell cylinder press and all the necessary type and material for doing all kinds of first-class job printing.

CLARKSVILLE HERALD.

The *Clarksville Herald* has been published in the town of that name for several years under various names and by diverse owners. It is a single sheet, weekly, and is devoted solely to local news and advertising. It has been impossible to get a history of this paper and the copy which was sent the historian had neither volume nor number indicated, so that it was impossible to tell the age of the present sheet. It is published by the Herald Printing Company.

NEW VIENNA REPORTER.

The first newspaper was established in New Vienna about 1870 by James D. McClintock and was known as the *Weekly Register*. This paper was sold in 1878 to J. M. Hussey and Daniel Hill and the name changed to the *New Vienna Record*. J. M. Hussey later became the sole owner and publisher. He afterward sold to a man by the name of Williams, who, after publishing the paper here for some time, removed the plant to some point in Illinois.

The *New Vienna Reporter* was established about 1880 by H. M. McIntire, who moved his plant here from Albany, Ohio. The plant has since been owned successively by J. J. Pittser, Edward Priest, D. W. Callahan, I. A. Shanton and Eugene C. Lewis, the present owner.

The paper is now a seven-column, twelve-page paper, which circulates in both Clinton and Highland counties. It has one of the most up-to-date plants in southern Ohio and one of the two linotype machines in this section of the country. Eugene C. Lewis is owner and publisher and Austin W. Boden has been editor and in charge of the advertising since May 1, 1915.

The paper has in connection a first-class job office. Austin B. Greene is the foreman of the composing room and in charge of job office.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Diseases were more prevalent in early times than they are at the present day owing to the swamps and lowlands which had not been drained; and also because the conditions, as far as living is concerned, were not as sanitary. Such diseases as were caused by malarial poison—fevers, ague, etc., were very common. The early physicians did not prosper as in the present day. Their duties were laborious and they were exposed to all kinds of hardships and privations in making their calls. The home remedies were more often used than those of the local physician and every household had its stock of roots and herbs, which were supposed to cure every ache and pain.

The honor which is due the first physician to locate in Clinton county can justly be awarded to Loammi Rigdon. Doctor Ridgon, a native of the state of Pennsylvania, where his elementary and medical education had been received, located and began the practice of medicine in the fall of 1812. He came to Wilmington and stayed at the hotel of Warren Sabin. The ensuing summer, taking as his guide that passage from the Bible which says, "It is not good for man to live alone," he was united in marriage with Miss Dunlevy, of Lebanon, and erected his log cabin on South street. He was a noble specimen of man, being moral, upright, industrious, and courteous to all. He was a worthy and earnest member of the Baptist church, and possessed the good will and friendship of all who knew him. He was engaged for many years in a most laborious practice in the county, and received a very poor compensation for his services rendered. Doctor Rigdon, in the science of medicine and the art of surgery, equalled, if not surpassed, any of that profession who have since been local practitioners in the county. After following his profession in Wilmington for thirteen years, without realizing a fair compensation for his labor, Doctor Rigdon moved to the town of Hamilton, and there began the practice of medicine, and, from a large and voluntary patronage, he amassed quite a fortune. He followed his chosen profession for a number of years in this locality and died at a ripe age, happy in the conviction that he had done all in his power to relieve suffering humanity.

Two years after Doctor Rigdon came here (1814) another, and, probably, the second physician in the county, located in Wilmington and began the practice of medicine. James McGee, on his arrival in the village, made his home and had his office in Sabin's hotel. The following year he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge George McManis, Sr. To this union was born one child. Doctor McGee built his residence or cabin on South street, adjoining the residence of Doctor Rigdon. He was a well-educated and thoroughly competent physician, but he had no love nor admiration for his profession and did not engage in general practice. Shortly after his marriage he was appointed to fill the office of postmaster in the village, and also to the county recorder's office. He performed the duties of these offices for only a short time, ill health causing him to retire from all active duties. In a few years after his marriage, and while yet in early manhood, he was called to his final rest. He was a modest and unassuming man, with a kind word for everyone. He had no enemies and lived at peace with his neighbors.

Dr. Uriah Farquhar, son of Benjamin Farquhar, who was one of the earliest settlers on Todd's fork, then in Warren county, was educated for the medical profession and

placed in the office of Doctor Lathrop, of Waynesville, with whom he remained until the close of the War of 1812-15, when he had completed his studies. A short time after this, probably about 1816, he located in Wilmington and took up the practice of medicine. In improving the rich and fertile soil of Clinton county and in draining the swamps, the atmosphere was filled with malaria poison, and diseases in this locality in the fall and summer seasons were very prevalent, in consequence of which the early physician had much to do. Doctor Farquhar devoted himself with unabated energy to relieving the people from their malarial complaints. He was possessed of a strong, nervous and sanguine temperament, was very credulous and easily imposed upon. He labored for twenty years or more in Clinton county and then removed to Logansport, Indiana, where he remained, still pursuing his chosen profession, until he had completed his four score years. The fullness of time had then arrived when he had to part with his much-beloved work and his many friends and admirers and go to that final resting place beyond. He was ever ready to give his services to all who needed it regardless of the financial conditions. He was for many years a member of the Christian church. With a kind heart and a generous nature, it was hard to amass wealth, and equally hard to retain it; hence, when he left Wilmington he had only the bare necessities of life and was not overburdened with property.

The next to settle in Wilmington and take up the practice of medicine was Doctor Grier, who came to this county in 1817. Although Doctor Grier may have been a man of great ability, yet his chief friend and companion was John Barleycorn and his love for stimulants proved his downfall in this county. After struggling for two or three years against the tide of opposition, he left for another locality.

Dr. Turner Welch, a native of the state of North Carolina, came to Wilmington and commenced the practice of medicine in Wilmington in 1818. He occupied as an office a room in a building that stood on the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets. Following the example of three of his predecessors, he was united in marriage soon after his removal to this locality, Hester, the daughter of John Fallis, becoming his wife. He was induced by his father and father-in-law to remove from Wilmington to a farm near Oakland. In 1825, Doctor Rigdon moved to Hamilton, and Doctor Welch at once occupied the opening caused by the removal. Here he continued to practice until 1836, when he removed to Wea Plains, Indiana. After remaining in Indiana for several years, he became dissatisfied and returned to Ohio; but, still discontented, he removed again to the Hoosier state. During his residence in Wilmington, in 1826-27, he attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, from which he graduated in medicine and surgery. In the war with England, 1812-15, Doctor Welch served as assistant surgeon, and here he received most of his training. After the close of the war he returned to North Carolina and remained with his preceptor until the time when he emigrated to Ohio. Toward the close of his life he drew a pension from the government for services rendered, which acknowledgment gave him more pleasure than all the money and property he possessed. After attaining the advanced age of eighty-four years, more than sixty of which had been spent in active practice, he laid down his scalpel and medicine case and joined his friends who had previously crossed the great divide. In his profession he sustained a good reputation and was courteous and kind to his fellow practitioners. This closes the list of physicians who settled in this county from 1810-20.

In 1825, Dr. S. Judkins located in Wilmington and engaged in the professional duties in this county; but, not meeting with the greatest success, he removed to Highland county. He settled in Leesburg, from which town he had emigrated to Wilmington. Here he regained his former patronage and met with great success.

Dr. Amos Tiffin Davis came to this county in the year 1829 and began the practice of medicine in Clarksville. With the exception of eight or ten years, when he practiced in Cincinnati and other points, he spent his entire medical career in this county. Doctor

Davis was the son of Isaac and Mary (Tiffin) Davis, his mother being a sister of Edward Tiffin, the first governor of Ohio. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ireland. His father settled in Ross county, Ohio, in the year 1800, following the farming profession. Doctor Davis was born, January 9, 1803, and reared amid agricultural pursuits. He assisted his father on the farm until attaining the age of twenty-one years, when he went to Chillicothe and placed himself under the tuition of Doctor Pinkerton, with whom he remained two years. He then entered the medical department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. He remained there several months and then entered upon the practice of his profession. April 20, 1826, he was united in marriage with Priscilla, the daughter of James Birdsall, an early pioneer of Clinton county, where the daughter was born. To this union one child was born, Mary D., the wife of Rev. G. R. McMillan. In early life, Doctor Davis united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was an earnest and faithful member until his death, and after removing to Wilmington, in 1829, soon after his location in Clarksville, he connected himself with that congregation here. He twice served the people of the county in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1836 and 1839. In politics he was identified with the Republican party after its organization, having been formerly an old-line Whig.

Dr. Aquila Jones, one of the pioneer physicians of this county, was born at Bean Station, Granger county, eastern Tennessee, April 10, 1807. His parents were William and Deborah (McVeigh) Jones, who settled in what is now Union township, Clinton county, in the spring of 1810. In 1823 Doctor Jones entered the office of Dr. Loammi Rigdon and commenced the study of medicine. On the removal of Doctor Rigdon, two years later, from Wilmington, Doctor Jones further prosecuted his studies under the instruction of Dr. Turner Welch, whom he assisted in practice in 1827, 1828, 1829. During the year 1829 this county was visited with an epidemic of malaria or typhoid fever, which prevailed all over this section of the country. Doctor Jones was actively engaged in the duties of his profession in the eastern part of the county, where, for a time, he opened an office at Parris's hotel, from which point he made his way over logs and through mud and mire to the log cabins where many of the pioneers were prostrate with fever.

There was then no poetic fervor or amusement in the daily pursuit of such a profession, and we might question whether some of our modern physicians would enter into this task with much zeal. How arduous were the duties of the physicians of that day. They were few in number, and all located at the county seat. Patients were in all parts of the county and the only means of reaching them was on horseback, requiring journeys of from ten to fifteen miles, and in the sickly season of the year their daily rides were often from forty to fifty miles; but, endowed with stout hearts and strong, hardy constitutions, they adapted themselves to the times and surrounding circumstances, and overcame the difficulties, however great. At intervals in 1829-30, Doctor Jones attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, graduating in the early spring of the last mentioned year. He then located at Washington Court House, Fayette county, and remained one year. The following year he removed to Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, and was there engaged in the pursuit of his profession until the winter of 1834-35, where he permanently located at Wilmington. While practicing at Washington Court House, Doctor Jones was united in marriage to Carolina A. Dawson, a native of Virginia. In 1822 he was the assistant of a Mr. Treusdall, who was the principal of the schools at Wilmington, and three years later became, by appointment, the auditor of the county, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of John McManis. In 1839, in connection with R. R. Lindsay, his brother-in-law, he published the *Clinton County Republican*. In 1836, Doctor Jones commenced keeping a meteorological journal, in which a daily account of the weather was recorded.

Dr. William W. Woodruff, a native of Warren county and a son of Israel Woodruff, who kept a tavern which stood on the north side of Main street, near South street, read medicine in 1827-28 in the office of Doctors Welch and Jones. On finishing the prescribed course of reading, he commenced practicing in Wilmington, in which he continued until 1834. While yet in the zenith of his prosperity and usefulness, with every evidence of success in his chosen profession, he fell a victim to consumption.

Dr. Joseph K. Sparks, a native of South Carolina, settled in Wilmington in the winter of 1830-31 as a practitioner. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, and came to this county from Cincinnati, where he had been actively engaged in the practice of medicine. He later left Wilmington and moved onto a farm in the vicinity, where he died from old age and dropsy. He was a member of the Baptist church and a devout Christian, sincere in his work and honest with his fellowmen.

Dr. Rockefeller Dakin, a native of this county, was a graduate of Transylvania University. After Dakin had graduated, he located in the state of New Jersey, but later returned to his native county and commenced the practice of medicine in Wilmington in 1835. Doctor Dakin also became interested in the culture of the silk worm. In 1839, he made a tour through Texas and the Southern states and there contracted malaria fever, of which he died while en route home.

Dr. William Fielding moved to Clinton county in the year 1836. He located in the village of Wilmington and began the practice of medicine. He resided here three years, when, apparently becoming displeased with the locality as a point for practice, he returned to his former home in Shelby county. He was later elected to the state Legislature from that county. In after years he did not give much attention to his profession, but was actively engaged in the political field.

Dr. Hugh White Baugh was the son of George and Nancy (White) Baugh. His father was a native of South Carolina and his mother was a Virginian. He read medicine with Dr. W. Baugh, of New Market, and Dr. C. C. Samms, of Hillsboro. Later he graduated from the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, in the class of 1842. He first located in the town of New Burlington after receiving his degree, but later removed to Hartford City, Indiana. He returned to Clinton county and settled at Clarksville in 1850.

Dr. Henry Smith, a native of the state of Ohio, was born January 9, 1829. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Hair) Smith. He began reading medicine in 1841 at Perrintown, Clermont county, with Dr. Columbus Spence. Three years later he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and, in 1845, located at Cuba, where he remained until 1856. In that year he removed to Blanchester and engaged in his chosen profession. He served the people of that section until his death.

Dr. Thomas McArthur, a native of Fayette county, located in Wilmington about the year 1845. He continued in active practice at this point until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of one of the Ohio regiments, and served until the close of the war.

Dr. A. Brooke was born in Ohio, attended lectures and graduated from the Medical College at Baltimore. He settled at Oakland in 1845 and remained a practitioner for about ten years.

Dr. J. M. Rannells was born near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1820. In 1828 he came to Clinton county with his parents, Harvey and Elizabeth (Fleaming) Rannells, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm near New Antioch, and read medicine with Dr. John Vandervort, of that village. In 1846 he graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He came at once to the village of New Antioch and remained nearly a third of a century. He was out of the county probably four years, two of which were spent in

Illinois and two in the city of Dayton. In 1865, Doctor Rannells adopted homeopathy. He located in Wilmington in 1881.

Dr. I. C. Williams, although a native of Virginia, was reared in this county. He read medicine with Doctor Jones, subsequently attending lectures and graduating at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He located in Bloomington about the year 1846 and continued in practice in the county for some twenty years. He then removed to the state of Illinois, where he died.

Dr. W. W. Sheppard was born in Wilmington on March 20, 1821. His parents were Levi and Sarah Sheppard, by birth Virginians. Doctor Sheppard read medicine with Doctor Jones, beginning in 1845. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College in 1846-47, and received from the censors of that college a certificate in the fall of 1847. The following year he located at Sligo, where he afterward practiced, with the exception of eighteen months passed in Mercer county, Illinois.

Dr. Daniel B. Mory, the son of George W. Mory, a farmer of Schenectady county, New York, was born September 9, 1822. At the age of seventeen he came to Wilmington, and, through his own efforts, furthered his own education. He read medicine in the office of Doctor Davis and, in the fall of 1845, entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated. He located in Centerville in the spring of 1847 and there first began the practice of medicine. In August, 1878, having ministered to the sick of that locality for thirty-one years, he removed to Wilmington, where he lived until his death.

Dr. Thomas S. Garland, of Clarksville, read medicine with Doctor Davis in the village of Wilmington. He later attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which institution he received a diploma. About 1842 he "hung out his shingle" in Clarksville, where he remained for a short time. He then moved to Wilmington, but returned to Clarksville in 1848 and practiced in that place until his death.

Dr. William G. Owens was a native of the state of Virginia. His parents were Tolivar and Priscilla Owens, likewise Virginians by birth. Doctor Owens located in Wilmington in 1848. On June 22, 1852, while in attendance upon some of his patients who were prostrated with the cholera, he was taken with disease and fell a victim the following day.

Dr. G. F. Birdsall was a student of Doctors Watkins, of Greene county, and Brooke, of Clinton county, and also a graduate of one of the medical colleges of Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of medicine in Clinton county in the year 1847 or 1848. He died in the village of Oakland some thirty years ago.

Dr. S. S. Boyd read medicine with Dr. B. Nubble, of Amelia, Clermont county, and there practiced before coming to Clinton county. He settled in the practice of his profession in the county of Clinton in the year 1852, locating at Wilmington, where he was actively engaged in the practice until his death. He belonged to the school of eclectics.

Dr. Marion Wilkerson was born in Warren county. His parents were John and Elizabeth Wilkerson, natives of Kentucky, who, at an early period, emigrated to this state. Doctor Wilkerson read medicine in Lebanon with Drs. J. and E. Stevens and D. S. Dakin. He attended lectures and in 1852-53 graduated at the Ohio Medical College. In the War of the Rebellion he served as assistant surgeon of the Eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Dr. R. T. Trimble was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, where he received his early education in the common schools. He also read medicine in that village with Dr. W. W. Sheppard. He then attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and later took another course at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated at an early age. He practiced one year with his preceptor in Hillsboro, Ohio, when he removed to New Vienna, and was engaged in that place until his death.

Dr. M. J. Hormell was a native of Warren county, Ohio, and read medicine in the

office of Dr. A. T. Corlis, at Lebanon. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati in 1845, and practiced in Harveysburg for several years, then removed to Oakland.

Dr. Andrew Robb was born in Clermont county, Ohio, of German and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His early life was passed on a farm with his father. He received the usual training in the common branches of that period and, at the age of sixteen, entered the academy at New Richmond. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine with Dr. Alfred B. Noble, at Goshen. In 1837 he began practicing with his preceptor, and continued until the fall of 1840. He then attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1841. Doctor Robb then practiced medicine at Blanchester for many years.

Dr. S. B. Moon, born at Martinsville, this county, May 11, 1835, was a son of Henry and Mary (Paxton) Moon. He read medicine with Doctor Davis, of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, and attended lectures at Starling Medical College and also at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He then returned to his native village of Martinsville, where he practiced two years, and removed to Cuba, where he remained for six years. In 1879, Doctor Moon located at Wilmington and was numbered with the physicians of that village for several years.

Dr. J. W. Bennett was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in the year 1833. He read medicine with Doctor Bennett and later attended lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, from which school he graduated. In 1857 he commenced practicing at Woodville, in his native county, where he remained for one year. He then located in Cuba, in 1858, and remained there until 1870. That year he removed to Cherry Grove, Hamilton county, Ohio, and there practiced for five years. In 1875 he returned to and became actively engaged in his profession.

Dr. Andrew F. Deniston was the son of James R. and Elizabeth R. Deniston. He read medicine in Lynchburg, Highland county, Ohio, with Doctor Spees during the years 1855, '56 and '57. Doctor Deniston located at Westboro, February 1, 1858, and practiced continuously in that vicinity with the exception of the time he was in the service of his country in the War of the Rebellion.

Dr. A. T. Johnson was born on June 1, 1829, at Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio. His parents, Joseph W. and Rachel (Terrell) Johnson, were natives of Campbell county, Virginia. In 1859 Doctor Johnson graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and, in 1868, at the University of Pennsylvania. He began practicing in New Vienna in the spring of 1859. In the fall of 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained in this position until the summer of 1863, when, on account of disease, he was compelled to leave field duty and served in various hospitals until 1864, when he resumed practice in New Vienna, and continued in the active practice of medicine until 1875, when failing health necessitated his retiring in a great measure from active professional life.

Dr. George M. Telfair was the son of Dr. Isaac and Nancy A. (Boggs) Telfair, natives of the state of Virginia. He read medicine in the village of Bloomington in the office of Doctor Williams; later attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated in 1860. Before locating in Bloomington he practiced two years with Dr. M. Lemon at Midway, Madison county, Ohio. Doctor Telfair located in Bloomington in 1862 and actively engaged in the medical profession.

Dr. A. T. Quinn, who was an active physician in Wilmington for a number of years, was a native of Highland county, Ohio, born December 16, 1837. His parents were Rev. Isaac Quinn, M. N., and Cynthia (Witten) Quinn, natives of Virginia. Doctor Quinn was a classical scholar, having graduated at the University of Athens, Ohio, in 1859. He then studied medicine and graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1862, and was

appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, where he served until 1864. In that year he located in Wilmington, where he engaged in his profession.

Dr. W. S. Farabee was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and when nine years old came to Ohio. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati School of Medicine and Surgery in 1855-56, and entered upon the practice of that science in Ross county, Ohio, with a brother. He located in New Antioch in 1866.

Dr. G. T. Ewbanks was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and continued to practice that system. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Doctor Ewbanks was a citizen of the state of Indiana, and from that state volunteered in the defense of the Union. Doctor Ewbanks commenced the practice of medicine in this county at Port William in 1868.

Dr. A. J. Gaskins was the son of Dr. John Gaskins, who was a practicing physician in Clermont county, Ohio, whither he emigrated at an early date. The son read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, graduating in 1869. Doctor Gaskins located in Sabina in 1868, one year before receiving his degree from the medical institute. He was actively engaged in this county until his death.

Dr. B. Farquhar was the son of Jonah and Elizabeth Farquhar, natives of Maryland, from whence they emigrated in 1814. Doctor Farquhar's preparation extended over a period embracing the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. His preceptor was Doctor Loar, of Clinton county, from whose office he entered a medical institute at Cincinnati, and from which institute he later graduated. After receiving his degree, he located in New Burlington and was engaged in the profession.

Dr. J. McKenzie, a native of Maine, settled in Ohio with his father in 1847, removing to Monroe, Butler county. He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, having completed his course of lectures there in 1861. Eight years afterward (1869) he located in this county, and began the practice of medicine at Wilmington. Doctor McKenzie married Julia Hadley, of Clinton county.

Dr. W. R. Morton, a native of this county, read medicine at Centerville with Dr. D. B. Mory, and later attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College. He located as a practitioner of medicine in Centerville in the spring of 1870. He remained in that place until the fall of 1874, and removed to Reesville, where he was in active practice.

Dr. Z. Garland, son of T. S. Garland, was born in this county, read medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, after which he engaged in the active practice in Clarksville.

Dr. S. B. Lightner was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, born on May 4, 1839. His parents were George and Mary (Woods) Lightner, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. E. H. Cary, of Nineveh, Pennsylvania, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in March, 1863. From February, 1864, until August, 1865, he served as surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry. He located at Sabina in 1871, but before locating at that place he practiced one year at New Vienna and three years in the city of Cincinnati.

Dr. R. Lytle was the son of Dr. James Lytle, a native of Pennsylvania, with whom the son read medicine. He then attended lectures, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. He settled in Fayette county and was for three years attendant upon the inmates of the county infirmary. He located in Sabina in December, 1871.

Dr. Nathan N. Sidwell was a native of Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, where he was born on October 18, 1840. His father was James Sidwell, a Kentuckian, and his mother was Lucinda (Newkirk) Sidwell, a native of this state. He read medicine in his native town, and subsequently graduated at both the Eclectic Medical College and Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. He graduated from the former in the winter of

1860-61, and at the latter in the spring of 1871. In April, 1861, Doctor Sidwell enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in January, 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon, in which capacity he served until the summer of 1864. Doctor Sidwell located as a physician and surgeon in Wilmington in 1872, but before locating in Wilmington he had practiced in Warren, Hamilton and other counties of Ohio. He later retired from practice.

Dr. George M. Ireland was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 1, 1850. His parents were Davis and Susan (Hoke) Ireland, natives of Pennsylvania. Doctor Ireland read medicine with Dr. E. M. Hall, of Frederickstown, and graduated in the school of homeopathy at Cleveland, in the class of 1876. Soon after his graduation he located at Wilmington.

Dr. G. W. Wire was born in the state of Indiana in 1852 and educated at Asbury University (now DePauw University), read medicine with Dr. S. E. Munford, of Princeton, Indiana, and attended lectures at Miami Medical College, graduating in 1876, at the age of twenty-four years. He settled in Wilmington in the same year.

Dr. J. F. Bowers, a native of this county, was born in the village of New Vienna, in the year 1842. His father, C. C. Bowers, settled in this county in 1840, coming from New Jersey. The son read medicine with Doctor Johnson, of New Vienna, and completed his medical education at Miami Medical College, Ohio, graduating in 1867. From that time until 1876 Doctor Bowers was engaged in practice in various points in different states. In 1876 he located at Port William, where he remained until his death.

Dr. John H. Stephens was the son of Peter J. and Charlotte Stephens, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. He read medicine in Port William with Doctor Ewbanks, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1876. He first located at Buena Vista, in Fayette county, Ohio, but a short time afterwards he settled in Centerville.

Dr. T. J. Savage was the son of James and Frances Savage, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. He read medicine with Dr. E. Judkins, of New Lexington, Highland county, Ohio, attended lectures and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1879. After his graduation he located in Centerville and continued in active practice in that place.

Dr. E. W. Brown was born at Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, October 1, 1856. His parents were S. R. and Sarah (Duvall) Brown, both natives of Ireland. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. S. S. Salisbury, of Washington Court House, and subsequently graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He located in the practice of medicine in the village of New Vienna in June, 1879.

Dr. D. M. Barrere was a native of Highland county, Ohio. He was a medical student of Dr. H. Whistler, and attended Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and there graduated in the spring of 1878. His first practice was at Sardinia, Brown county, Ohio, from which place he came to Clinton county and located in the village of New Antioch.

Dr. George B. Crawford read medicine with Doctor Mitchell, and subsequently graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He practiced some time in Alpha, Greene county, before settling in Clinton county. He settled in Lumberton in 1880 and began the practice as a physician and surgeon.

Dr. C. Briggs located at Cuba in 1881. He read medicine in this county and graduated in the Ohio Medical College in 1881.

Dr. Nelson B. Vanwinkle located at Westboro in April, 1878. He read medicine in the office of Dr. H. Whistler, of New Market; then attended two fall courses of lectures at Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, where he graduated in the spring of 1878.

Dr. Edward Stevens, late of Clarksville, was the son of Dr. E. B. Stevens. He was born in the city of Cincinnati, read medicine with his father, and subsequently attended lectures at the College of Medicine, Syracuse University; also at Miami Medical College,

Cincinnati, graduating at the latter in March, 1881. He located in Clarksville in April of the same year.

Dr. Daniel B. Mory, Jr., of Wilmington, a partner of Dr. Daniel B. Mory, Sr., was a native of this county; read medicine with his father and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in March, 1882.

Among other physicians who have practiced in the county may be mentioned the following: Doctors Herron and C. Cole, of Martinsville; Creighton, of New Burlington; Simeon and C. Watkinson and son, G. R. Conrad and Thomas Quinn, of New Vienna; others whose location has not been ascertained include: John Quinn, J. C. Walker, R. T. Short, S. S. Bentley, H. B. Stevens, A. J. Martin, D. C. Harrison, A. L. Dryded, W. W. Canny and D. Gould.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

In 1915 there were forty-two physicians in the active practice of their profession in Clinton county, Wilmington, with twelve, having the largest number. The complete list, with their location, is given in the following table:

Clarksville—F. A. Batten, C. W. Snook.

Centerville—C. A. Shaeffer.

New Vienna—W. T. Mathews, G. R. Conard, H. M. Brown and E. W. Brown.

New Antioch—V. E. Hutchins.

Blanchester—F. M. Baldwin, J. H. Norman, L. J. Spickard, Robert Conard and Raymond Watkins.

Sabina—T. E. Craig, James F. Fisher, O. A. West, H. Stuntz, F. G. Lightner and Joseph C. Cole.

New Burlington—H. O. Whitaker and W. F. McCray.

Oakland—J. B. McKenzie.

Port William—P. D. Espey.

Martinsville—W. T. Scott and W. K. Ruble.

Westboro—C. A. Tribbet and A. F. Dennison.

Midland—A. B. Martin.

Wilmington—G. M. Austin, A. D. Blackburn, E. Briggs, W. J. Dudley, Kelley Hale, D. V. Ireland, U. G. Murrell, S. D. Myers, F. A. Peelle, Elizabeth Shrieves, H. Whisler, A. J. Williams, G. W. Wood and G. W. Wire.

CLINTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first medical society (proper) in Clinton county was organized in the fall of 1851. At a meeting of Clinton county physicians held November 1, 1851, A. T. Davis was appointed president pro tem., and G. W. Owens, secretary. Drs. A. Brooke, I. C. Williams, T. W. McArthur and A. Jones were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, which was presented, adopted and signed by the following named persons: A. Jones, A. Brooke, I. C. Williams, William G. Owens, A. T. Davis, T. W. McArthur, R. T. Short, G. F. Birdsall, I. C. Walker, W. W. Sheppard, L. A. Fairchild, J. K. Sparks, L. B. Welch (dentist), D. B. Morey, S. S. Bentley, H. B. Stevens and A. J. Martin. Officers as follows were then chosen for the ensuing year: President, Aquila Jones; vice-president, A. Brooks; secretary, I. C. Williams; treasurer, I. W. McArthur.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Within the past few years the treatment of animal diseases has reached a point where it may be regarded a science. Veterinary colleges are springing up all over the country, and in the best of them courses are given which demand as careful preparation for graduation as any medical college. Our state universities are putting in courses in veterinary science and the veterinarian of the future will have as broad a training as his brother practitioner who treats human ills.

The first organization of the Clinton county veterinarians was made on July 16,

1915, when twelve of the leading veterinarians of the county met at Wilmington and effected a permanent organization. They adopted the following resolution: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the organization of a society for the promotion of good-fellowship among its members; to elevate the standard of veterinary science; to protect the fraternal interests of the profession and the public at large, should be organized in Clinton county."

The meeting opened with Dr. E. C. Langdon as chairman and Dr. H. K. Bailey, as secretary. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws and to report same at the next meeting.

The name of the new society is Clinton County Veterinary Medical Association, and composed of the following members: Drs. S. D. Meyer, Wilmington; E. C. Langdon, Sabina; E. J. Starbuck, Port William; S. J. Sigman, Clarksville; W. J. Jones, Lynchburg; B. K. Jones, Blanchester; C. H. Thompson, New Vienna; H. T. Armstrong, Sabina; B. W. Gray, Clarksville; W. L. Christ, Martinsville; J. F. Derivan, New Vienna; and H. K. Baily, Wilmington.

CHAPTER XIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Lebanon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in 1817, recommended to the grand lodge of the state that a dispensation be granted to Wilmington to open a Masonic lodge. This dispensation was granted and the lodge numbered 52, with the following appointed as officers by the charter: Arnold Treusdell, master; Reuben Adams, senior warden; John Baptist Demond, junior warden, and Nathaniel Harris, secretary. This lodge held regular meetings for about three years and its membership gradually increased to sixteen members: Stephen Bosworth, William R. Cole, James How, Charles Paist, William Brooks, Thomas Bellows, James Williams, Henry Vandeburg, Samuel Cox, J. N. Reynolds, Doctor Magee, James Birdsall, Robert Way and the four officers named above. The lodge was held in an upper room of Samuel H. Hale's hotel, on the north side of Main street near the court house. In 1820, Treusdell left Wilmington to become a student in Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and John Baptist Demond returned to New York, and the lodge sessions were discontinued, it adjourning sine die and giving up its dispensation charter.

In 1842 another dispensation was received from the grand lodge and No. 52 was reorganized. The charter states that permission to hold lodge meetings "is granted to Bebee Treusdell, Benjamin Hinkson, Levi Gustin, George E. Hibben, J. S. Wright, Jabez Harlan and others who have heretofore assembled under a dispensation from the grand master," and, that the "lodge shall be known as No. 52, and its rank and precedence shall date from the 18th of October, 1842." The officers appointed were Levi Gustin, master; J. S. Wright, senior warden, and Jabez Harlan, junior warden. The reorganized lodge first met in a room on the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of Main and South streets, from which they moved to a room on the second floor of a building on the west side of South street, on the south corner of the alley north of Main street. The next move was to a room on the third floor of the Clinton Hall building, corner of South and Locust streets, where they remained until 1880, when they took possession of quarters in the Carothers building. The lodge at this time numbered about seventy-five members. In 1913 the lodge occupied the new Masonic temple. At this time (1915) the membership includes one hundred and forty-two, with the following officers: Thomas M. Bales, master; Harold C. Hiatt, senior warden; Martin J. Spinks, junior warden; C. A. Rannells, secretary; W. H. Rannells, treasurer; R. L. Compton, senior deacon; Chester D. Swaim, junior deacon, and William McNemar, tyler.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Wilmington Chapter No. 63, Royal Arch Masons, was organized on October 22, 1855, in accordance with a dispensation which had been presented to the proper authorities on the first of the preceding January. The charter members were: J. C. Ellis, J. Harlan, J. D. Haines, William Smith, William J. Morgan, B. Hinkson, Levi Gustin and D. Medsker. The officers appointed by the charter were: Levi Gustin, high priest; Benjamin Hinkson, king; J. C. Ellis, scribe; A. Hockett, captain of the host; W. H. Harrison, principal sojourner; J. Harlan, royal arch captain; W. M. Hale, grand master of the

third veil; J. B. McWhorter, grand master of the second veil; J. W. Farren, grand master of the first veil.

In 1912-13 the Masons of Wilmington built a beautiful temple, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. This is one of the finest Masonic buildings in the state for a city the size of Wilmington. The lower floors are rented for commercial purposes, the upper floors being devoted to the use of the fraternity in its various degrees. This building stands on Main street across from the court house.

The officers of the chapter in 1915 are as follow: C. W. Swaim, high priest; Granville Wallace, king; S. D. Chancellor, scribe; O. J. Peeling, captain of the host; M. J. Spinks, principal sojourner; Daily Smith, grand master of the third veil; Harry A. Metzger, grand master of the second veil; C. W. Stoltz, grand master of the first veil; C. A. Rannells, secretary; W. H. Rannells, treasurer.

MASONS AT SABINA.

The Free and Accepted Masons of Sabina were organized as Lodge No. 324 in October, 1860, with the following charter members: Jacob Theobald, S. A. Christy, John Jackson, R. C. Luttrell, Cyrus Elwood, James D. Achor, Reuben Newman, David Chance, Joseph Rapp, Benjamin Doggett, James Plymire and David Giffin. The first officers included Reuben Newman, worshipful master; David Giffin, senior warden; James D. Achor, junior warden. The lodge has assets of sixteen hundred dollars, with no liabilities. The lodge first met in the second story of the Rapp tavern, an ancient landmark of the town, which is still standing. Later it moved to the building of Richard Curtis, at the corner of Washington and Howard streets. In 1877 the lodge built the third story on the Ely building, now known as the Curren block. This was occupied until 1904, when they sold this room and moved to the Showalter block, their present location, at the corner of Elm and Howard streets. The lodge now has a thriving membership of one hundred and six and is officered as follows: P. H. Sparks, worshipful master; Robert S. Dun, senior warden; R. A. Lewis, junior warden; T. L. Kelso, treasurer; George C. Barns, secretary; E. R. Mills, senior deacon; Roy L. Curtis, junior deacon; T. J. Rankin, tyler; W. H. Cole, chaplain; Leo Plymire, master of ceremonies. The trustees are A. L. Cole, A. N. Dowden and Lewis Wilson; the stewards are R. L. Harris and Howard Barns. The prudential committee is composed of T. W. Ausbaugh, T. O. Dakin and W. A. Linkhart. The deceased past masters of the Sabina lodge are Reuben Newman, Jacob Theobald, David Giffin, S. B. Lightner, Z. R. Sanders and D. Edwards.

Loyal Chapter No. 144, Order of the Eastern Star, was installed at Sabina on October 9, 1902, with the following charter members: Anna Ansbaugh, Thomas W. Ansbaugh, Effie Plymire, Luna Barns, Marie Barns, Laura Rapp, Zella Wilson, Autha Rapp, Anna Woodmansee, Anna Moore, S. B. Lightner, Anna Dumond, George C. Barns, Mary A. Morey, Adna H. Lightner and W. B. Woodmansee. The first officers of the lodge included: Anna Ansbaugh, worthy matron; T. W. Ansbaugh, worthy patron; Effie Plymire, associate matron. The present officers are as follow: Clare Harris, worthy matron; R. L. Harris, worthy patron; Ona Dun, associate matron; Jennie Bangham, treasurer; Anna Ausbaugh, secretary; Maude Plymire, conductress; Luna Barns, associate conductress. The membership is now seventy-two.

MARTINSVILLE MASONS.

Martinsville Lodge No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized May 20, 1867, with the following charter members: A. S. Amberg, A. Frank Taft, H. F. Walker, E. K. Ferd, D. W. Dannsbery, Jacob Reller, John R. Moon, William W. Hunt and D. H. Moon. The first officers included A. S. Amberg, worshipful master; A. Frank Taft, senior warden; H. F. Walker, junior warden. The present officers include C. J. Smith, worshipful master; H. J. Wright, senior warden; Herman Lazenby, junior warden; A. B. Spence, secretary. In May, 1902, the lodge completed a frame building of its own, at a

cost of four thousand dollars. The lower part is rented for commercial purposes and the lodge rooms occupy the upper stories. The lodge has a membership at the present time of sixty-five.

Martinsville Chapter No. 173, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted on October 26, 1904, by the Clarksville chapter. The charter members were Bertha Archdeacon, A. J. Pate, Emma Peale, Alice Crawford, Effie Smith, Cora N. Cashman, Carrie Crawford, Mae Peale, Anna Smith, Lena Smith, Margaret Carmen, Anna R. Pate, E. E. Cashman, Ed Archdeacon, Anna E. Freeman, Mrs. E. B. Crawford, Alfred V. Smith, Mrs. Mary Randal, J. D. Randal. Effie Smith is the present worthy matron, and B. L. Moon is worthy patron.

BLANCHESTER MASONS.

Blanchester Lodge No. 191 was chartered by the grand lodge of Ohio, October 15, 1850. The charter members were Luther Adams, Thomas Adams, James Hagen, John H. Adams, Gavin Morrison, Joseph Mulford, Jacob Weidner, William A. Liston, John Kirk and E. K. Mulford. The first officers were as follow: Luther Adams, worshipful master: Thomas Adams, senior warden; John H. Adams, junior warden; James Hagen, senior deacon; Peter Sidles, junior deacon; Joseph Mulford, treasurer; David McCleave, secretary. The officers for 1915 are as follow: W. L. Hixon, worshipful master; Aetna Laymon, senior warden; G. R. Crosson, junior warden; A. Crosson, treasurer; W. H. Cramer, secretary; W. L. Pfister, senior deacon.

The lodge first met in Samuel Baldwin's hall, and later leased a room of R. Goodwin. They remained here from 1854 to 1871, at which time they purchased a lodge room in the Trickey block on Broadway near the railroad. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-five. All records and property were destroyed by the terrible fire which visited the town on October 18, 1895. George Hudson, the fourth initiate (February 15, 1851), is the oldest member of the lodge. The masters of the lodge have been as follow: Luther Adams, 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '56, '59, '66, '67; Hisler C. Starkey, 1857; Henry Brown, 1855; William Kelsey, 1858, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64; C. T. Morris, 1865; John Ely, 1868, '73, '74; H. C. Watkins, 1869; Jonas Watkins, 1879, '71, '72; D. H. Moon, 1875, '76, '77, '80; J. W. Gustin, 1878, '79, '94; F. M. Baldwin, 1881, '82, '83; J. W. Fisher, 1884, '85; John Frazee, 1886, '87; N. B. Van Winkle, 1888; E. D. Smith, 1889, '95; J. S. Dewey, 1890, '97; George Snider, 1891; J. H. Rowland, 1892; W. C. Gregory, 1893; B. L. Van Winkle, 1896; Lyman Watkins, 1898, '99, 1904; O. L. Fordyce, 1900; Enoch Whitacre, 1901; R. E. Andrew, 1902; C. B. Watkins, 1903; Frank Rudell, 1905; J. W. Noftsger, 1906; William Kulp, 1907; H. E. Katzenmeyer, 1908; J. T. Sharp, 1909; C. M. Day, 1910; J. A. McPhail, 1911; W. H. Cramer, 1912; Frank Jackson, 1913; Robert Conard, 1914.

Blanchester Chapter No. 153, Royal Arch Masons, was organized on October 7, 1885. The present membership is eighty-five. The officers for 1915 are as follow: J. A. McPhail, high priest; F. M. Baldwin, king; William Kulp, scribe; C. M. Day, captain of the host; G. R. Crosson, principal sojourner; Robert Conard, royal arch captain; Alex Crosson, treasurer; W. H. Cramer, secretary; H. G. Hudson, grand master of the third veil; F. V. Baldwin, grand master of the second veil; T. A. Williamson, grand master of the first veil; Aetna Laymon, guard; trustees, C. M. Day, John Frazee and W. H. Cramer.

Cary Chapter No. 221, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized at Blanchester on July 25, 1905, the charter being granted on October 25 of the same year. The twenty-four charter members were Mrs. Lillie McReynolds, Delilah Crosson, Mrs. Pache Baldwin, Mrs. Anna Baldwin, Mrs. Hannah Noftsger, Mrs. Carrie Kohlhagen, Mrs. Olive Sharp, Iva Jackson, Mrs. Vesta Starkey, Mrs. Mary Crosson, Mrs. Lizzie Kulp, Mrs. Mary Baker, Mrs. Pearl Moon, Mrs. Sallie Hahn, Mrs. Ada Fay, Mrs. Rose Greenfield, Mrs. Cleo Cramer, Mrs. Hattie Katzenmeyer, William Kulp, Newton W. Baker, Mark A.

Hahn, Alden Moon, William A. Greenfield and Frank Rudell. The first officers were as follow: Vesta Starkey, worthy matron; N. W. Baker, worthy patron; Lizzie Kulp, associate matron; Iva Jackson, conductress; Delilah Crosson, associate conductress; Pearl Moon, secretary; Cleo Cramer, treasurer; Rosa Greenfield, Ruth; Anna Baldwin, Esther; Olive Sharp, Martha; Lillie McReynolds, Electa; Hannah Noftsger, chaplain; Mary Crosson, marshal; Carrie Kohlhagen, warder; William Kulp, sentinel; Pache Baldwin, organist. The lodge now has a membership of one hundred and thirteen. The officers for 1915 are as follow: Laura Garrison, worthy matron; H. G. Hudson, worthy patron; Maggie Anderson, associate matron; Carrie Kohlhagen, secretary; Anna Baldwin, treasurer; Stella Laymon, conductress; Matella Doughman, associate conductress; Ada Day, Adah; Evia Garrison, Ruth; Mary Crosson, Esther; Lottie Trovillo, Martha; Mary Crawford, Electa; Hattie Katzenmeyer, warder; Jacob Kohlhagen, sentinel; Martha Williams, chaplain; May Reeder, marshal; Iona West, organist. The past worthy matrons are: Vesta E. Starkey, 1905, '06; Lizzie Kulp, 1907, '08; Hetta McFaddin, 1909, '10; Mary Baker, 1911; Sarah Michael, 1912; Margaret Conard, 1913; Lena Greenfield, 1914. The past worthy patrons are: N. W. Baker, 1905, '07; Dr. F. M. Baldwin, 1906; William Kulp, 1908, '09; James T. Sharp, 1910; J. M. Garrison, 1911, '12; I. M. Statler, 1913; H. G. Hudson, 1914.

MASONS AT NEW BURLINGTON.

Lodge No. 574, Free and Accepted Masons, at New Burlington, was organized in April, 1895, by Judge William Savage, under dispensation from the Wilmington lodge. The men included in the organization as effected at this time included O. F. Collett, Benjamin B. Bangham, Frank S. Colvin, G. M. Colvin, Isaac Evans, Thomas C. Haydock, Henry E. Miller, John W. Haydock, Lewis Smith, Dr. Benjamin Farquhar, Sullivan D. Chancellor, Philip Trout, J. H. Colvin and Dr. Silas G. Sewell. The first officers were: Master, Sullivan D. Chancellor; senior warden, G. M. Colvin; junior warden, Lewis Smith; secretary, Dr. S. G. Sewell; treasurer, Isaac Evans; senior deacon, Frank S. Colvin; junior deacon, O. F. Collett; tyler, John W. Haydock; first steward, T. C. Haydock; second steward, B. B. Bangham.

On October 24, 1895, the grand lodge of Ohio, held at Springfield, Ohio, granted the charter to the above mentioned men, with the addition of Frank Jenkins, W. H. Bales, H. E. Booth, E. W. Bradstreet, Charles E. Harrison, W. T. Lackey, Jacob Marshall, C. H. McKay and J. Henry Painter.

The lodge now has a membership of sixty-one. Their lodge room is in a former school building now owned by the Methodist Episcopal church. Eight members have died since the lodge's installation. Its roll included the names of four Civil War veterans. The gavel used is of laurel, cut from the battlefield of Lookout Mountain, and is a present from C. E. Harrison.

The following men have served as past masters: S. D. Chancellor, M. G. Colvin, F. S. Colvin, H. B. Reeves, Charles E. Harrison, J. A. Fletcher, W. N. McKay, Trevor C. Haydock, B. H. Miller and C. H. McKay. The present officers are: Clarence H. McKay, master; William A. Sayres, senior warden; Thomas C. Haydock, junior warden; Trevor Haydock, secretary; W. N. McKay, treasurer; R. D. Collett, senior deacon; H. J. Lundy, junior deacon; George A. Phillips, tyler, and John W. Powell, first steward. The present trustees are E. W. Bradstreet, Thomas C. Haydock and Trevor Haydock.

Chapter No. 363, Order of the Eastern Star, at New Burlington, was instituted on August 5, 1913, the charter being granted on the 22nd of the following October. The charter members were Sarah M. Smith, Zella Smith, Anna A. Collett, Mary F. McKay, Veird Phillips, Sarah Shambaugh, Margaret Haydock, Margaret Collett, Ada McKay, Mary Collett, Lydia Powell, Virginia McGee, Hattie Miller, Sarah Haydock, Jennie M. Miller, Nellie Lackey, Robert D. Collett, Herley H. Smith, Thomas Haydock, George A.

Phillips, William C. Miller, Burwell H. Miller, Wayne C. Smith and Raymond M. McKay. The first officers were as follow: Mrs. Sarah McKay Smith, worthy matron; Robert D. Collett, worthy patron; Zella Smith, assistant matron.

The lodge now has a membership of twenty-four. The present officers are as follow: Mrs. Sarah M. Smith, worthy matron; Robert D. Collett, worthy patron; Zella M. Smith, associate matron; Mrs. Nellie C. Lackey, secretary; Weldon N. McKay, treasurer; Mrs. Ada M. McKay, conductress; Mary Collett, assistant conductress; Mary M. Collett, Adah; Mrs. Ann S. Collett, Ruth; Mrs. Mary F. McKay, Esther; Mrs. Lydia C. Powell, Martha; Mrs. Hattie Miller, Electa; Virginia McGee, marshal; George A. Phillips, sentinel; Mrs. Margaret Haydock, chaplain; Mrs. Veird Phillips, warder; Esther Powell, organist.

The New Vienna chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was organized in July, 1910, with the following charter members: B. Penn, Will Penn, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Nordyke, James Cadwallader, C. E. Kratzer and Dr. Will Matthews. The first officers were as follow: Mrs. James Cadwallader, worthy matron; Mrs. Rena Edwards, associate matron; Edward T. Butler, worthy patron; Ella Boden, treasurer; Mary Hoskins, secretary; Mrs. Louis Penn, conductress; Mrs. Olive Neffner, assistant conductress; Elizabeth Gordin, Adah; Mrs. Kate Penn, Ruth; Mrs. Jesse Kratzer, Esther; Mildred Hoskins, Martha; Mrs. Elizabeth Cline, Electa; Mrs. Edward Butler, chaplain; Lucile Pittser, pianist; Lettie Powell, marshal; Wirt Pittser, warder.

The present officers are as follow: Mrs. Olive Neffner, worthy matron; Will Penn, worthy patron; Lettie Powell, associate matron; Mildred Hoskins, conductress; Mrs. Kate Penn, assistant conductress; Ella Bowden, treasurer; Mary Hoskins, secretary; Mrs. Michaels, Adah; Mrs. Elizabeth Cline, Ruth; Mrs. Clara Ernhof, Esther; Ada Johnson, Martha; Mrs. Edward T. Butler, Electa; Mrs. Ada Elton, chaplain; Ethel Johnson, marshal; Edgar Edwards, warder. The chapter now has fifty members. The worthy matrons who have officiated since the charter was founded are Mrs. Rena Edwards, Mrs. Louis Penn and Mrs. Olive Neffner. Ella Bowden has served as treasurer from the beginning, and Mary Hoskins has always served as secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Star of Hope Lodge No. 127, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Wilmington on March 1, 1849, with six charter members: Isaac B. Thomas, Hiram M. Finley, G. S. Hill, John P. Pidgeon, I. S. Coats and Jacob S. Niswander. The first officers were as follow: J. S. Niswander, noble grand; I. B. Thomas, vice-grand; G. S. Hill, recording secretary; H. M. Finley, treasurer. The lodge erected a twenty-thousand-dollar brick, three-story building in 1889, renting the lower rooms for business purposes. The present membership is two hundred and twenty. The resources of the lodge total twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars.

Hebron Lodge No. 157, Daughters of Rebekah, is the ladies' auxiliary of Star of Hope Lodge. The officers for 1915 are as follow: C. P. Beebe, noble grand; C. W. Voice, vice-grand; W. H. Miars, recording secretary; T. E. Brindle, financial secretary; Harold Smith, treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS AT CUBA.

Cuba Lodge No. 651, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on July 27, 1876, with the following charter members: W. R. Moon, J. R. Moon, S. T. Moon, W. H. Moon, William Clevenger, William Berlin, John Berlin, John Hays, G. R. Mitchell, J. W. Bennett, W. H. King, S. R. Mitchell, P. Green, Jr., and Mr. Kibbey. Owing to the destruction of the early records, it is not known who were the first officers of the lodge. The lodge built a frame building for meeting purposes in 1897, at a cost of two thousand

dollars. The present membership is fifty-five. A Rebekah lodge is maintained in connection with the subordinate lodge. The present officers are as follow: Fred Carpenter, noble grand; A. D. Blackburn, vice-grand; O. R. Jenks, recording secretary; W. H. Moon, financial secretary; G. A. Bobbitt, treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS AT MARTINSVILLE.

Orphans Hope Lodge No. 182, at Martinsville, was established on May 3, 1851, by J. B. Thomas. The charter members were: C. S. Parker, Samuel Hiatt, Daniel Rizer, Jacob Glenn, Levi Pike, John Devis, Chambers Hiatt, Ed Bond, David A. Thompson. The first officers were as follow: C. S. Parker, noble grand; Samuel Hiatt, vice-grand; Levi Pike, secretary; Jacob Glenn, treasurer. The lodge has had three buildings, one frame and two brick. The last building was erected in 1895, and cost eight thousand dollars. The lodge derives its income of three hundred and sixty dollars a year from the rental of the lower rooms of the lodge building. The lodge has a beautiful cemetery adjoining Martinsville. There are now seventy members in good standing. The present officers are: Noble grand, W. W. West; vice-grand, Clint Mooney; secretary, F. W. Spencer; treasurer, S. C. Turner; trustees, C. B. Clelland, B. W. Williamson, George Cochran.

Meteor Lodge No. 569, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted on December 4, 1904, by Joseph M. Bever. The charter members were Margaret Carmen, Annie C. Neffner, Olive Ousley, Laura West, Leona West, Ora Thornhill, Ollie Hadley, Agnes Scott, Maggie Thrusher, Minnie Johnson, Louie Ruble, Clara Raines, Bertha Archdeacon, Nora Mann, Bertie Archbeacon, Margaret M. Neffner, Leota M. Spence, Jennie Batson, Mantie Raines, Emily J. Hixson and Nancy Clelland. The present officers are: Noble grand, Anna Betts; vice-grand, Mantie Raines; secretary, Clara Raines; treasurer, Maude Lieurance; trustees, Ora Dolph, Elizabeth J. Preston, Emma Edwards. The present membership is sixty-eight.

BLANCHESTER ODD FELLOWS.

Fithian Lodge No. 373, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Blanchester, was organized under a charter of the grand lodge of Ohio, on June 2, 1865. The charter members were Whorton Ensign, William Peacock, Elias Gibson, Perry Dean, John J. Crawford, Amos Collins, S. R. Nickerson, Alva W. Baldwin and Jonas Watkins. The first officers were as follow: Whorton Ensign, noble grand; S. R. Nickerson, vice-grand; J. J. Crawford, secretary; William Peacock, treasurer. The lodge erected a fine lodge building of brick in 1896, at a cost of six thousand seven hundred dollars. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-seven. On May 5, 1868, Excelsior Encampment No. 106 was organized, and at the present time has a membership of eighty-three. The present officers of the subordinate lodge are as follow: D. Chenneworth, noble grand; Frank Setty, vice-grand; Harry Leeka, recording secretary; Chester Sayers, financial secretary; H. V. Spencer, treasurer.

The Fithian lodge building was destroyed in the great fire which swept away practically all of the business district of Blanchester on October 18, 1895. The lodge was put to a great expense, not only in rebuilding, but also in buying new furniture and regalia. The members made many sacrifices, and by their united efforts soon had a new building which still stands as a credit to the town. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition financially and is carrying forward the great truths of the order, "Friendship, Love and Truth," in such a way as to make it of real worth to its members.

The Blanchester Daughters of Rebekah, Eudora Lodge No. 98, was organized on July 18, 1874. The charter members were Mrs. S. C. Shisler, Mrs. M. K. Shaw, Mrs. Mary Peacock, Mrs. M. J. Barry, Mrs. M. A. Burton, R. M. Riley, William Peacock, S. L. Barry, S. W. Shisler, James Shaw, Jonas Watkins, J. H. Hannon, C. W. Warning, Joseph Burton and A. Crosson. The present officers are as follow: Mrs. Almeda Reeves, noble grand; Marie Moon, vice-grand; Mrs. Mattie Chenneworth, recording secretary; Roberta

Scott, financial secretary; Mrs. Mary Campbell ,treasurer. The present membership is eighty-four.

NEW VIENNA ODD FELLOWS.

Clinton Lodge No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, located at New Vienna was established August 19, 1847, with the following men as charter members: Samuel Nordyke, C. H. Savage, A. S. Hughes, Israel Thornburgh, John Johnson, C. C. Bowers, John E. Dalton, George Johnson, Joseph K. Rulon, W. C. Hunley and Jonathan Hodson. This lodge owns its hall, which is a brick structure, erected in 1887, at the cost of about nine thousand dollars. Its present membership includes ninety-nine persons. Its present officers are: Noble grand, Melville Hildebrant; vice-grand, L. G. Morton; financial secretary, J. W. Penn; recording secretary, J. F. Woodmansee; treasurer, George M. Neffer; R. S., C. S. Drake; L. S., Frank Wright; conductor, C. B. Miller; R. S. S., H. H. Gilliland; L. S. S., E. Shockley; outer guard, George Oxley; inner guard, R. J. Woodmansee; chaplain, S. A. Elliott. Johnston Lodge No. 244, Daughters of Rebekah, is affiliated with Clinton lodge.

ODD FELLOWS AT SABINA.

The Sabina lodge of Odd Fellows was organized on July 22, 1904, although there seems to have been a lodge of this fraternity organized in Sabina on September 5, 1871, under the number of 501.

The lodge organized in 1871 had eight charter members, and the following officers: James Van Pelt, noble grand; H. H. Thorp, vice-grand; D. C. Harrison, secretary; John Gilliland, treasurer. By 1882 the lodge numbered sixty-five members and had a flourishing encampment. In 1874 the lodge built a third story on a two-story building, the room costing the lodge twelve hundred dollars. What became of this first lodge of Odd Fellows, has not been ascertained, but evidently it must have surrendered its charter.

The report of Lodge No. 877 gives the date of its organization as July 22, 1904. The charter members were George M. Haines, L. E. Whinery, A. J. Gaskins, R. B. Stadden, O. A. West, J. A. Blakley, A. F. Stewart, C. R. Ellis, C. T. Pavey, James F. Gaskins, J. F. Fisher, J. C. Adams, G. E. Watt, C. C. Bentley, G. A. Brown, A. J. Darbyshire, S. P. Wilson and E. P. Peelle. The first officers were as follow: J. C. Adams, noble grand; O. A. West, vice-grand; L. E. Whinery, recording secretary; George M. Haines, financial secretary; R. D. Stadden, treasurer; R. B. Stadden, C. T. Pavey and G. E. Watt, trustees. The present officers are as follows: O. R. Moon, noble grand; James M. Richards, vice-grand; H. L. Littleton, financial secretary; James F. Gaskins, recording secretary; M. E. McGuire, treasurer; W. L. Dowden, Alfred Johnson and D. H. Adams, trustees. The lodge has no quarters of its own, but rents lodge rooms. The present membership is sixty-five.

Sabina Lodge No. 606, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized June 12, 1905, with fifty-two charter members. The first officers were as follow: Winona Whinery, noble grand; Altha Palmer, vice-grand; Jessie Blakley, recording secretary; Cecile Reeder, financial secretary; Charlotte Fisher, treasurer; Mabel West, right supporter of the noble grand; Rosse Darbyshire, left supporter of the noble grand; Daisy Bentley, warden; Imogene Blakley, conductress; Arthur Palmer, outer guard; Ethel Reeder, inner guard; Celia Gaskins, chaplain; Almeda Gaskins, right supporter of the vice-grand; Ida Thornhill, left supporter of the vice-grand. The present officers are as follow: Helen Craig, noble grand; Addie Goodson, vice-grand; Alice Shoemaker, recording secretary; Mary Craig, financial secretary; Fay Stoltz, treasurer; Lillie McGuire, right supporter of the noble grand; Martha Van Pelt, left supporter of the noble grand; Ola Van Pelt, warden; Etta Kester, conductress; John Van Pelt, outer guard; Ella Webb, inner guard; Jennie Haines, chaplain; Ola Johnson, right supporter of the vice-grand; Amelia Grubbs, left supporter of the vice-grand; Emma Ellis, Betty Henry and Martha Van Pelt, trustees. The present membership is eighty-eight.

NEW ANTIOCH ODD FELLOWS.

Stickney Lodge No. 298, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Antioch, was organized on April 25, 1856, with W. C. Wilson, F. A. Bowemaster, Samuel Rulon, Paul Huls, Aquila Coats and Samuel Cashmon as charter members. The lodge now has a membership of sixty-seven. The present officers are: Rodney Purtee, noble grand; David Burby, vice-grand; Will Hodson, recording secretary; L. M. Green, financial secretary; W. E. Zortman, treasurer; J. R. Roliston, Dr. V. E. Hutchins and L. C. Treadway as trustees. They own their lodge room, which was erected in 1896 at a cost of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars.

The daughters of Rebekah Lodge No. 590, at New Antioch, was organized on July 18, 1904, with the following charter members: Emma Ward, Edna Pond, Sallie Green, Alice Pond, Ida Ward, Ella Fisher, T. G. Rannells, W. A. Pond, L. M. Green, J. W. Ward, W. E. Zortman, A. B. Ward, L. C. Treadway and T. M. Fisher. The present officers are Effie Ward, noble grand; Ellie Fisher, vice-grand; T. M. Fisher, recording secretary; Alice Pond, financial secretary; Lina Murphy, treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS AT PORT WILLIAM.

Port William Lodge No. 485, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized July 18, 1871, with the following charter members: A. G. Beal, W. J. Barlow, James Cropper, J. T. Arnold, James Hart, A. J. Spurgeon, J. C. Early, J. L. Carlisle, Silas Mathews, Harmond Avy, Jacob Semans and A. M. Sanderson. The first record book of the lodge has been lost and it was therefore impossible to secure a list of the first officers. The present officers of the lodge are as follow: S. C. Brown, noble grand; H. R. Crawford, vice-grand; C. A. Atley, recording secretary; William Bence, financial secretary. The lodge built a brick building in 1875 at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The resources of the lodge in 1915 were twenty-two hundred dollars. The present membership is one hundred and two.

The Port William Daughters of Rebekah, Sunlight Lodge No. 591, was instituted on July 19, 1904, by George C. Kalb and C. H. Leyman. The charter members were Porter Jasper, James and Iva Barnhart, Charles and Sue Conklin, David and Bell Powers, Harvey and Emma King, John and Amanda Gerard, William and Elizabeth Barlow, Malhon and Sallie Brown, Morton and Ida Ewbank, James and Mary Conklin, Carson and Ivy Jenkins, Henry and Mary Stephens, Burl and Addie Mason, Dayton and Alzina Sanderson, Henry and Tillie Arnold, Charles and Ella Holloway, Lewis and Lucinda Stanton, John K. Howell, Jerome and Nancy Devoe, Edward and Ella Borton, Georgia Gerard, Abbie Ewbank, Kate Strickle, Cynthia Stephens and Rebecca Whitehead.

The first officers were as follows: Sallie Brown, noble grand; Alzina Sanderson, vice-grand; Abbie Ewbank, recording secretary; Sue Conklin, financial secreary; Mary Conklin, treasurer; Carson Jenkins, right supporter to the noble grand; James Barnhart, left supporter to the noble grand; Bell Powers, warden; Ivy Barnhart, conductor; Lewis Stanton, outer guard; Ella Borton, inner guard. The present officers are as follows: Ivy Barnhart, noble grand; Ida Ewbank, vice-grand; Effie Copsey, recording secretary; Cleo Barnhart, financial secretary; Amanda Gerard, warden; Millie Bone, conductor; John Howell, chaplain; Josie Claybaugh, inner guard; Emma King, right supporter to the noble grand; Alice Weller, left supporter to the noble grand. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-eight.

WESTBORO ODD FELLOWS.

Enterprise Lodge No. 280, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Westboro, was organized on May 22, 1855, with the following charter members. F. G. Slone, Garner Hinshaw, Carey Hodson, William Peacock, John B. Moon, Levi Lyons and Alexander Rhea. The lodge now has a membership of seventy-two. The present officers are as follow: F. M. Nichols, noble grand; W. E. Walker, vice-grand; M. Holaday, financial

secretary; H. L. Cramer, recording secretary; M. W. Chism, treasurer; F. M. Nolder, chaplain. The lodge building was burned on October 24, 1892, and the present building was completed in the fall of 1913 at a cost of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 577, at Martinsville, was instituted on May 13, 1892, with the following members: C. E. Hunt, Willie Hunt, C. A. Ayres, Dr. C. E. Vance, W. R. Brown, C. N. Brown, T. Crouse, F. W. Hadley, F. Hixson, G. W. Weeks, O. J. Townsend, Fran Hiatt, Rev. J. M. Roberts, Prof. R. B. Fairley, W. P. Turner, C. W. Turner, Ed Puckett, C. Puckett, Dan Turner, I. F. Moon, W. Moon, L. D. Kester, Dr. W. K. Ruble, G. G. Harris, G. Hartman, C. Burkell, W. W. Magee, Walter Jackson, J. R. Hall and A. Gaskill. J. E. Greene, T. W. Hixson, P. A. McKinzie and Ed M. Jackson were taken in by card, having been members of the lodge elsewhere.

The first officers were as follow: J. E. Greene, past chancellor; T. W. Hixon, chancellor; P. A. McKenzie, vice-chancellor; J. M. Roberts, prelate; C. E. Vance, keeper of records and seal; R. B. Fairly, master of exchequer; C. E. Hunt, master of finance; W. W. Magee, master at arms; Edward M. Jackson, inner guard; George W. Hartman, outer guard; trustees, Frank Hiatt, O. J. Townsend and George G. Harris.

The present officers of the lodge are as follow: H. A. Clark, chancellor commander; H. G. Page, vice-chancellor; Will Shaw, prelate; F. N. Smith, master of work; J. E. Thrusher, keeper of records and seal; L. M. Townsend, master of exchequer; H. H. Hull, master at arms; S. M. White, inner guard; Nelson Lewis, outer guard; trustees, P. A. McKinzie, W. T. Scott and W. H. Sharpe.

The first meetings were held over the Hadley drug store, the present wareroom of M. E. West. In 1896 the lodge built a two-story building at a cost of one thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and ninety cents. The upper rooms are used for lodge purposes and the lower room is rented to Botts & Dolph, general merchants.

The lodge has initiated one hundred and seventy-nine members since it was instituted and of this number fourteen have died. There are now one hundred and one members.

Linton Temple No. 43, Pythian Sisters, was established at Martinsville on May 23, 1892, with the following charter members: Mattie Ayres, Ella Hunt, Macie Hiatt, Edith Magee, Carrie Greene, Phoebe McKibben, Laura Moon, Sallie Turner, Kate Hiatt, Sarah Roberts, Hannah Hixson, Sarah Turner, Lydia Achor, Ida McKenzie, Martha Hall, Mattie Gaskill, Melvina Crouse, Frank Hadley, G. W. Hartman, C. A. Ayres, Will Hunt, O. J. Townsend, P. A. McKenzie, J. F. McKibben, Rev. Roberts, D. M. Turner, Louis Achor, J. E. Greene, Frank Hixson, A. E. Hunt, Frank Moon, Frank Hiatt, Thomas Hixson, W. P. Turner, Walter Leinonton, Walter Jackson, Thurman Crouse, Will Magee, E. C. Greene, Ed Buckett, Charles Turner, John Hall. The present officers are: Past chief, Mrs. Scott; most excellent chief, Inez Hunter; excellent senior, Ida McKenzie; excellent junior, Vesta Duling; secretary, Alice Page; treasurer, Anna Shaper; trustees, Ida McKenzie, Dossie King, Ella Johnson. The present membership is fifty.

CLARKSVILLE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Clarksville Lodge No. 687, Knights of Pythias, was organized on May 8, 1895, with the following charter members: C. C. Ward, F. M. Harris, C. M. Wilkerson, Sherman Wilson, Edwin Vandervort, C. W. Sewall, John Cashman, A. E. Hadley, D. S. Howell, A. B. Woolery, H. A. Williams, Joseph Starry, A. N. Apgar, Jason Hamill, G. H. Shank, J. E. Linton, J. H. Linton, E. H. Urton, Thomas Gray, A. D. Vandoren, William Hildebrecht, Harry Hayner, J. S. Kimbrough, Harry Austin, Warren Brady and Samuel McCollum. The first officers of the lodge were as follow: John Mountz, past chancellor; William Magee, chancellor commander; Dr. Charles Snook, vice-chancel-

lor; J. S. Kimbrough, prelate; Amos Vandoren, master of work; J. E. Linton, keeper of records and seal; Harry Hayner, master of exchequer; Benjamin Howell, master of finance; Jason Hamill, master at arms; Sherman Wilson, inner guard; Thomas Gray, outer guard. The officers in 1915 were as follow: J. W. Stansfield, chancellor commander; W. B. Trindale, vice-chancellor; Joseph Watson, prelate; J. J. Hampton, master at work; J. P. Trindale, keeper of records and seal; Will Fisher, master of finance; Adison Glasscock, master of exchequer; Grant Goodwin, master at arms; James F. Gray, inner guard; Cecil Hoover, outer guard. The present membership is seventy-one.

Clarksville Lodge No. 233, Pythian Sisters, was organized December 1, 1903, with the following charter members: Lizzie Stanfield, May Ward, Olive Pyle, Linnie Pyle, Bertha Pyle, Carrie Villars, Minnie Bradfield, Jennie Humphreys, Julia Shank, Leona Bonner, Emman O'Hara, Anna Bogan, Florence Mounts, Madge Linton and Elmira Burroughs. The first officers were as follow: Lizzie Stanfield, past chief; May Ward, most excellent chief; Olive Pyle, excellent senior; Minnie Bradfield, excellent junior; Florence Mounts, manager; Carrie Villars, master of records and seal; Emma O'Hara, master of finance. The present officers are as follows: Hattie Ellis, past chief; Anna Trindale, most excellent chief; Lydia Penquite, excellent senior; Nellie Glasscock, excellent junior; May Pyle, manager; Lizzie Stanfield, master of records and seal; Clara B. Kearns, master of finance. The present membership is twenty-one.

PORT WILLIAM KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Liberty Lodge No. 717, Knights of Pythias, Port William, was organized on April 4, 1901, with the following charter members: H. A. Rowand, S. S. Thorp, S. C. Morrow, D. C. Wright, F. P. Gordin, F. M. Strickle, J. H. Sprowle, D. W. Gorham, F. W. Rose, Joshua Ellis, H. B. Ellis, J. M. Shaw, J. A. Conklin, J. C. Ellis, J. F. Brakefield, M. W. Anson, F. B. Howell, J. A. Brown, F. D. Hart, E. W. Hart, J. D. Ary, O. A. Bingamon, J. P. Wilson, M. J. Stephens, H. D. Ellis, T. D. Bone, D. O. Mason, O. C. Johnson, H. H. Bingamon, A. F. Sanderson and C. K. Ellis. The first officers were as follow: G. B. Early, chancellor commander; J. R. Brown, vice-chancellor; S. C. Morrow, prelate; H. R. Dailey, master of work; H. A. Rowand, keeper of records and seal; C. U. Conklin, master of finance; Joshua Ellis, master of exchequer; F. M. Strickle, master at arms; D. C. Wright, inner guard; F. B. Howell, outer guard. The lodge now has sixty members in good standing.

Freedom Temple No. 234, Pythian Sisters, at Port William, was organized on December 5, 1903, with the following charter members: Maggie Zimmerman, Della Bingamon, Mrs. H. A. Rowand, Grace Anson, Weice Thorp, Dora O'Bryant, Rebecca Sanderson, Bernice Sanderson, Elsie Haines, Elizabeth Stephens and Edna Allison. The present officers are as follows: Eltie Ellis, past chief; Della Devoe, excellent senior; Beatrice Devoe, excellent junior; Bertha Howell, master of finance; Lucretia Powers, master of records and seal; Rachel Shaw, manager; Ann Brakefield, protector; Grace Anson, outer guard. The temple now has thirty members.

BLANCHESTER KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Blanchester Lodge No. 580, Knights of Pythias, was organized on May 12, 1892, with the following charter members: James Bundy, James Bindley, S. M. Creighton, H. L. Day, J. S. Dewey, J. W. Scott, U. E. Gregory, J. E. Reader, Patrick Savage, S. M. Hudson, U. H. Hudson, L. Simonton, D. H. Hampton, E. W. Hughes, John Inman, D. H. Moon, Z. T. Pettycord, Paul Rice, William Rosco, B. F. Vanwinkle, Edgar Turner, Lewis Jack. The first officers included the following: U. E. Gregory, excellent chief; B. F. Vanwinkle, vice chancellor; E. W. Hughes, prelate; J. E. Reeder, keeper of records and seal; J. S. Dewey, master of finance; Lew Jack, master of exchequer; L. H. Hampton, master at arms. The present officers are as follow: L. H. Hampton, excellent commander; T. J. Warning, vice commander; J. H. Shank, prelate; S. H. Bowman, keeper

of records and seal; C. L. Shumard, master of finance; Harry Shauk, master of exchequer; E. A. Shapper, master at arms; Bert Corwin, inner guard; William Walsh, outer guard. The lodge room and all records were destroyed by a fire in 1895. The present membership of the lodge is fifty-one.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Ohio Valley Lodge No. 1877, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on July 17, 1878. The early records were burned several years ago and how many charter members there were in addition to the list of first officers is not known. The first officers were as follow: Wilson King, noble grand; Robert Rutledge, vice-grand; Henry Miscal, recording secretary; Charles Bundy, permanent secretary; J. R. Hawley, treasurer; Arch Armstrong, outer guard; William Lee, inner guard. The present officers are: Charles Lindsey, noble grand; Thomas McKnight, vice-grand; Robert Emmons, recording secretary; Harvey Jameson, treasurer; Lewis H. Buster, permanent secretary; J. W. Hughes, outer guard; Cyrus Moore, inner guard. The lodge rents a room in the probate court room for its use. The present membership is fifty.

A ladies' auxiliary, known as the Household of Ruth, was organized in 1904, and now has twenty-five members.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

The Centerville Camp No. 4066, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized on November 15, 1902. The charter members were O. D. Armstrong, A. J. Frye, Alba McFadden, Edward McFadden, Hugh Bernard, Alva Kirby, John W. Cox, Daniel Frye, Cary Hodson, B. W. McFadden, John N. McFadden, Leroy Webb, Dr. F. A. Peele, Dr. Simeon Lambright, Benson West and W. D. Jarrells. The first officers were as follows: A. J. Frye, consul; Hugh Bernard, advisor; Benson McFadden, banker; O. D. Armstrong, clerk; John McFadden, escort; Leroy Webb, chief forester. The present officers are as follow: Hugh Bernard, consul; C. M. Cox, adviser; P. R. Morton, banker; Alva Kirby, clerk; T. J. Bernard, escort; A. Kirby, chief forester.

The camp now has a membership of seventy-two. The camp owns no building, but has always had quarters in a rented building.

Purity Camp, Royal Neighbors of America, at Centerville, was organized with the following charter members: Blanch Achor, Lottie Armstrong, Lona Babb, Myrtle Cline, Bessie Bernard, Nettie Bernard, Lillie Bean, Clara Fisher, Carrie Fowler, Ollie Martin, Ora McFadden, Mollie Howard, Ella McVey, Ella McGowan, John Morton, C. E. Bernard, Leo Grove, Alva Kirby, Janes McGowan, John Robinson and Dr. W. T. Matthews. The first officers were as follow: Myrtle Cline, oracle; Lottie Armstrong, vice-oracle; Etta McVey, chancellor; Ora McFadden, recorder; Nettie Bernard, receiver; Ollie Martin, marshal. The present officers are as follow: Olla Morris, oracle; Nettie Bernard, vice-oracle; Belle Adams, chancellor; Ollie Martin, recorder; Ora McFadden, receiver; Blanch Morton, marshal. The camp now has twenty-four members.

LUMBERTON WOODMEN.

Lumberton Camp No. 8065, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized on August 7, 1901. The charter members were J. A. Davis, W. H. Davis, Ewing Johnson, Frank Johnson, H. C. Linkhart, F. Michner, J. R. Middleton, Alonzo Oglesbee, A. M. Oglesbee, U. S. Wall, William Adams and C. P. Whittington. The first officers were as follow: Alonzo Oglesbee, consul; H. C. Linkhart, advisor; W. H. Davis, banker; J. A. Davis, clerk; W. L. Rouse, physician.

The lodge has lost only four members by death since it was organized fourteen years ago, namely: Lacy Beair, Calvin Linkhart, James Oglesbee and Dr. W. L. Rouse. The camp now has a membership of sixty. Insurance to the amount of forty-one thousand five hundred dollars is carried by the members of the camp. The present officers are

as follow: H. M. Lighthiser, consul; E. W. Oglesbee, advisor; Alfred Haines, banker; J. R. Middleton, clerk; R. L. Haines, physician.

MARTINSVILLE WOODMEN.

Martinsville Camp No. 5791, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized October 31, 1898, with the following charter members: James A. West, J. E. Thrusher, Marion Stanforth, J. C. Stautner, Fred Simonton, W. T. Scott, Charles Meeker, Victor Meeker, Elmer Carter, E. E. Cashman, Harry Dolph Louis Dolph and W. C. Corzatt. The first officers were as follow: J. C. Staunter, venerable consul; Elmer Carter, worthy advisor; W. T. Scott, eminent banker; W. C. Corzatt, conductor; J. E. Thrusher, clerk; Henry Dolph, forester; Louis Dolph, watchman; Marion Stanforth, secretary. The lodge has had only three deaths since it was organized, seventeen years ago, and the families of the three deceased brothers were paid a total of eight thousand dollars insurance. The thirty-six members are now carrying a total insurance of fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars. The present officers are as follow: P. A. McKenzie, consul; Christopher Gilmore, worthy advisor; J. E. Thrusher, clerk; O. J. Townsend, banker; M. C. Carmen, watchman; R. H. James, forester; C. J. Smith, escort; Will Shaw, sentry.

SABINA WOODMEN.

Sabina Camp No. 6357, Modern Woodmen, was instituted on April 10, 1899, with the following officers: E. A. Thornhill, consul; J. M. Bell, advisor; Rufus Ferrell, clerk; W. W. Clevenger, banker; S. E. Adams, escort; A. F. Stewart, chief forester; C. D. McKenzie, physician; G. E. Sexton, outside sentinel; J. W. Schuster, watchman; M. R. Stover, William Moore and J. M. Bell, managers. These officers included all the charter members. The present officers are as follow: E. K. Polk, consul; F. E. Bottenfield, advisor; G. W. Andres, banker; James F. Gaskins, clerk; Fred J. Tolle, escort; S. Larkin, chief forester; O. A. West, physician; John Polk, watchman; Abraham Rude, sentinel; D. H. Adams, S. J. Will and Charles Ray, trustees.

The camp room is in a rented hall. The resources of the camp consist of furniture, to the value of two hundred dollars, and funds of one hundred and fifty dollars. The present membership is two hundred and twenty-eight. The camp is one of the most active in the county and has the largest membership of any fraternity in Sabina. C. A. Morrow is a state district deputy and E. A. Thornhill is the local assistant deputy.

Violet Camp No. 2622, Royal Neighbors of America, at Sabina, was organized on June 19, 1901. The charter members were Rosena A. McKenzie, Marie Day, Anna M. Reynolds, Alice Gallemore, Blanche Brown, Anna R. Clevenger, Ella Adams, Gertrude Carson, Mertie M. Lloyd, Imogene Blakley, E. A. Thornhill, W. W. Clevenger, O. W. Brown, Rufus Ferrell, A. F. Stewart, George W. Duff, Hattie Selsemeyer, Maggie R. Ferrell, Ida Thornhill, Ella Duff, Almeda Gaskins, Sue M. Stewart and Alice J. Crawford. The first officers were as follow: Estella Martin, oracle; Josephine Jacks, vice-oracle; Ella Rhonemus, past oracle; Jessie Blakley, recorder; Imogene Blakley, receiver; Sarah McCoy, chancellor. The present membership is seventy-five.

WILMINGTON WOODMEN.

Wilmington Camp No. 5021, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized on September 23, 1897, with the following charter members: F. M. Nolder, M. W. Hill, F. P. Walker, F. M. Holaday, C. A. Moon, Charles Thompson, H. P. Thompson, W. E. Osborn, C. N. Conner and Frank Fisher. The lodge was started with the following officers: F. M. Nolder, consul; F. P. Walker, advisor; M. W. Hill, clerk; F. M. Holaday, banker; F. Fisher, escort; W. E. Osborn, watchman; H. P. Thompson, sentry; C. A. Moon, chief forester. The present officers include the following: F. M. Holder, consul; Clarence Walker, advisor; Harley Thompson, clerk; Milton Holaday, banker; Vernie Huffman, escort; Mildred Thompson, watchman; Charles Thompson, sentry; Elbridge Hudson,

chief forester. The lodge holds its meetings in a rented hall. It now has a membership of fifty-two.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

The Wilmington Council No. 428, Royal Arcanum, was organized on Thursday, January 8, 1880, with the following members: A. T. Quinn, N. H. Sidewell, George W. Brown, James M. Vernon, T. B. March, C. C. Nichols, John S. Savage, R. Higgins, J. M. Haynes, Madison Betts, Thomas Perfect, L. W. Crane, Edward J. West, J. D. Sayrs, L. P. Minier, J. B. Unthank and G. P. Fristor. The first officers were as follow: John S. Savage, regent; Edward J. West, vice-regent; J. B. Unthank, orator; C. C. Nichols, collector; Madison Betts, past regent; T. Q. March, treasurer; M. R. Higgins, secretary; W. P. Wolf, chaplain; E. S. Hadley, guide; N. H. Sidewell, S. Q. Fulton, George W. Brown and L. D. Sayrs, trustees. The lodge now numbers fifty-six. The present officers are as follow: F. M. Wegman, regent; J. W. Wire, vice-regent; C. A. Rannells, orator; C. L. Haworth, past regent; Edward J. West, secretary; W. H. Rannells, collector; J. M. Fisher, chaplain; C. E. Nichols, treasurer; Charles Farquhar, guide; E. A. Peebles, warden; E. J. Hiatt, sentry; E. J. Peelle, H. E. Hoskins and Charles Riggins, trustees.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Wilmington Lodge No. 797, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted, August 1, 1902, with the following charter members: W. W. Savage, W. H. Miller, C. M. Hughes, C. M. Hinman, J. M. Fisher, D. F. Taylor, N. B. Thorpe, J. N. James, W. B. Holloway, C. Q. Hildebrant, J. A. Edwards, E. E. Hall, O. A. Crouse, A. R. Custis, D. Peebles, S. A. Mitchell, Alfred Dunn, Fred Weltz, C. E. Toops, F. C. Bath, S. T. Lorish, B. L. Conway, J. J. Spurgeon, S. Goodman, J. D. Mann, G. T. Sparks, S. H. Vaniman, F. A. Batten, Lee Allen, F. M. Wegman, C. F. Vandervort, G. A. Pavey, C. F. Rice, Jr., J. J. Curtis, F. C. Whinery, W. B Woodmansee, Lee Baker, W A. Harsha, F. L. Early, H. D. Wire, J. M. Champlin, H. S. Santee, Harry Eastren, I. J. Jefferis, Fred A. Vandervort, C. R. Fisher, S. R. Mitchell, S. D. Hurst, George Batten, Frank Paine, L. D. Vaniman, F. L. Rhonemus, E. A. Rockhill, H. A. Venard, S. A. Outcalt. On August 14, 1902, a charter was issued on the application of O. F. Peddicord, W. W. Savage, A. W. Madden, W. H. Miller, C. M. Hughes, C. M. Hinman and J. M. Fisher. The lodge now has a membership of two hundred and eighteen. The first officers were as follow: A. W. Madden, exalted ruler; O. F. Peddicord, esteemed leading knight; W. W. Savage, esteemed loyal knight; W. H. Miller, lecturing knight; C. M. Hughes, secretary; C. M. Hinman, treasurer; S. S. Outcalt, esquire; C. C. Burge, tyler; J. M. Fisher, chaplain; C. E. Toops, inner guard; C. R. Fisher, Earl Shaw and S. R. Mitchell, trustees. The present officers are: H. G. Cartwright, exalted ruler; F. R. Smith, esteemed leading knight; Harry Hague, Jr., esteemed loyal knight; Carl Keller, lecturing knight; T. M. Bennett, secretary; H. E. Hoskins, treasurer; Will F. Taylor, esquire; Beryll H. Crouse, tyler; C. L. Haworth, chaplain; Robert E. Uhl, inner guard; G. P. Thorpe, Samuel Johns and S. S. Outcalt, trustees.

JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Continental Council No. 253, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, at Port William, was organized July 5, 1905. The charter members were: F. W. Rose, J. C. Ellis, Albert Ellison, Earl Starbuck, A. D. Sanderson, Charles U. Conklin, Alvin Stephens, Barney Ridgeway, Roy B. Sanderson, J. I. Gerard, T. H. Conklin, C. F. Holoday, F. W. Conklin, Lee Beal, Lee Holoday, Will Eyman, Omer Devoe, Alexander Linkhart, Isaac Fisher, Roy Linkhart, George Conklin, Oscar Devoe, Louis Devoe, Larmie Devoe, Orlando Stephens, Herbert Harris, Frank Shaw, D. R. Powers, F. H. Stephens, Dennis Pagett, Thomas Oliver, Albert Stephens, J. C. Beal, Charles Johnson, Arthur Ellison, A. T. Sanderson, J. A. Conklin and E. O. Thompson. The first officers were as follow:

Charles Conklin, councillor; A. D. Stephenson, vice-councillor; Albert Ellison, recording secretary; A. T. Stephens, assistant recording secretary; Alexander Linkhart, financial secretary; T. H. Linkhart, treasurer; Raymond Linkhart, conductor; Dennis Padgett, warden; Fred Conklin, inner sentinel; Roy Sanderson, outer sentinel; Earl Starbuck, chaplain; trustees, John J. Gerard, Barney Ridgeway and E. O. Thompson. The present officers are as follow: A. T. Sanderson, junior past councillor; F. M. Strickle, councillor; Frank Gerard, vice-councillor; R. T. Oliver, recording secretary; Albert Ellison, assistant recording secretary; S. L. Copsey, financial secretary; A. H. Slaybaugh, treasurer; Vern Wilson, conductor; George Sproule, warden; Charles Conklin, inner sentinel; Albert Stephens, outer sentinel; William Fancher, chaplain; trustees, William Fancher, William Melvin and J. J. Gerard. The lodge was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, May 4, 1912.

Lodge No. 225, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, located in the town of Martinsville, was instituted July 26, 1909, by Blanchester Lodge. The charter members were: M. W. Townsend, J. M. West, J. Stanley Kester, Virgil Townsend, Stanley McKenzie, P. A. McKenzie, H. G. Page, Clarence Stanforth, Otto Carter, Albert Wood, Harsha Gibson, Herman Carter, Clayton Stanforth, George Gustin, Will H. Cline, Guy McKenzie, G. R. Loney, S. S. Montgomery, E. E. Musselman, W. J. Casserman, Otis Wood, Bert Boerstler, Earle Loney, Homer King, J. C. Ellis, F. B. Moon, C. E. West, Byron Reddick, H. J. Greene, Orlando Haynie, O. Guy Rhonemus, J. W. Turner, Earle Page, Charles Page, C. H. Heeg, Charles Hertlein, H. B. Davis, R. H. James, Clyde Stanforth, Frank Jones, William Preston, L. M. Townsend, Bob Grisham, S. P. Keer, William Shaper, P. E. Rhonemus, L. J. Snider, Frank Thompson, John McKelvy, Orland W. Kester, H. Everett Larrick, Edward J. Heeg, C. H. Custus, J. B. Williams, S. W. Rhodes, Roland Long, J. E. Thrusher, J. H. Botts, B. C. Dolph, R. C. Williamson, W. A. Patton, J. H. Vance, W. T. Kirby, Alvey Chaplin, George Vanoy, W. P. Turner, C. E. Kirby, W. M. Larrick. The present officers are: Councillor, H. G. Page; vice-councillor, Chester Hiatt; recording secretary, O. Guy Rhonemus; treasurer, R. H. James; trustees, P. A. McKenzie, Bert Boerstler, Ernest R. Hazard. The present membership is sixty-eight.

Lodge No. 148, Daughters of America, at Martinsville, an auxiliary order of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted, April 27, 1910, by Blanchester Lodge. The charter members were: Louie Ruble, Bessie Ruble, Mary Greene, Olive James, Ethel Carter, Alice Crawford, Silvia Rhodes, Vesta Rhodes, Carrie Crawford, Hattie Montgomery, Elva Wood, Minnie Kester, Vesta Webb, Agnes Scott, Anna Shafer, Lenna Vanoy, Ida McKenzie, Lelia Kirby, Jennie Kirby, Mae Stanforth, Clayton Stanforth, Cora Grisham, Mrs. J. D. Loney, Herman Carter, Mary Alexander, Stanley Kester, Frank Alexander, Nellie Botts, Elva Miller, Veda Stanforth, Rachel Holliday, Sallie Turner, Clara Raines, Gertrude Winters, E. E. Musselman, Guy McKenzie, George Vanoy, Ed Conklin, Everett Larrick, Ed Heeg, Charles Heeg, P. A. McKenzie, O. T. Stanforth, Pearle Stanforth, Minnie Screechfield, Harry Greene, George Gustin, Charles Page, Alice Page, Cora Reddick, Ida Shaw, Ray Langley, F. B. Moon, Emma Edwards, Nellie Stanforth, Anna Howe, Mary Stanforth, Ora Thompson, Mrs. H. A. Williams, Ina Collins, Aslton McKenney, Myrtle King, Minnie Conover, Ella Johnson, Alva Chaplin, Bertha Wheatley, Bert Boerstler, Lee Champlin. The present officers are: Councillor, Alice Page; vice-councillor, Minnie Kester; secretary, Gertrude Winters; treasurer, Anna Shaper; trustees, Ina Collins, Emma Edwards, Ida McKenzie. The present membership is sixty-eight.

Blanchester Council No. 134, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was organized on June 28, 1901. The following were charter members: F. T. Smith, Charles Maddox, Charles Crossley, G. P. Baker, J. W. Lee, A. I. Tucker, W. M. Orr, Edgar O'Conner, Wallace Clark, Harry Davis, Smith E. Hughes, Otto Griffin, A. E. Bowman,

J. E. Bradshaw, E. E. Reeves, Everett Clark, Ottis Shank, A. E. Doughfman, Benjamin F. Long, Ora F. Campbell, C. W. Orr, Warren Kirk, C. H. Smith, O. E. Hawthorne, Elmer Hopewell, R. D. Draker, E. E. Reeder, Grant Nicely, Evart Steele, Thomas Fletcher, Benjamin Fletcher, C. F. Dudley, J. A. Humphreys, C. W. Stratton, Alfred McCray, Fred C. Ross, O. L. Hopewell, A. K. Elstun and F. H. Randall. F. T. Smith was the first councillor. The present officers are: Waldo Ratchford, councillor; Villard Florea, vice-councillor; C. R. Eichelberger, recording secretary; E. J. South, financial secretary; H. G. Hudson, treasurer. The present membership numbers two hundred and seventeen.

Carnation Council No. 63, Daughters of America, at Blanchester, was organized on March 30, 1905, with forty charter members.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Wilmington Tent No. 402, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized on November 18, 1898. The charter members were as follow: Frank L. McDonald, D. B. Moore, Arthur Starbuck, C. W. Fisher, K. H. Grantham, W. J. Slack, Joe James, John E. Bond, Oscar Gilbert, N. J. Lewis, D. K. Palmer, D. D. Griffin, L. M. Greene, Lew Wallace. The first officers were: Joe T. Doan, commander; C. W. Fisher, record keeper; C. A. Holaday, lieutenant commander.

The death and sick benefits are paid by the supreme and great camps. Wilmington tent has lost two of its benefit members by death, Dr. J. H. Davis and W. H. Conner, and one social member, W. J. Slick. The meetings are held in the Knights of Pythias hall. The present officers are: D. K. Palmer, commander; O. W. Hale, record keeper (since June 4, 1902); Clinton Olvis, lieutenant commander.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A meeting was held at the post rooms of Morris McMillan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, on July 13, 1888, of representatives of all Grand Army posts in the county for the purpose of effecting a closer union between them. At this meeting the following officers were chosen: D. A. Lamb, president; the commanders of the various posts, vice-presidents; Asa C. Jenkins, adjutant; W. H. McLain, quartermaster. It was resolved to hold annual reunions. These reunions have, with few exceptions, been held and have proved a success. They are usually held on the first Thursday in October, with one of the posts acting as host. The 1915 reunion is to be held at Sabina on October 7. There are at present five posts in Clinton county, located at Wilmington, Blanchester, Westboro, New Vienna and Sabina. The following are the present officers of the association: R. H. Luttrell, of New Vienna, president; one vice-president from each township—David Jenks, Union; J. W. Vannard, Chester; William H. Duncard, Green; William H. Dakin, Richland; J. T. Arnold, Liberty; C. E. Harden, Vernon; J. B. Hildebrant, Clark; J. H. Holaday, Marion; Moses Bogan, Washington; Henry Babb, Wayne; William Hockett, Jefferson; J. B. Carson, Adams; and M. G. Madden, Wilson. The president, H. H. Luttrell, died in New Vienna on July 28, 1915.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

Morris McMillan Post No. 58, Grand Army of the Republic, located at Wilmington, was instituted on January 17, 1884, by Harry Bowyer and Harry Lindsay, of the Washington Court House Post, especially detailed by the department commander, with the following charter members: Amos Huffman, E. D. Harlan, M. N. Lawrence, A. E. Crumley, J. E. Smith, William C. Glen, William H. Holmes, S. H. Beekman, Melville Hayes, C. G. Harden, C. S. Hightower, H. W. McFadden, F. L. Fornschell, E. B. Howland, M. J. Grady, D. A. Lamb, Frank Marble, C. B. Fox, A. D. Williams, James M. Smith, Asa D. Jenkins, Thomas Darbyshire, P. D. Barrett, O. S. Outcalt, H. B. Kiphart, L. L. Moody, John Sager, T. J. Winfield—twenty-eight in all. The first officers of the post were: E. D.

Harlan, post commander; Amos Huffman, senior vice-commander; N. M. Lawrence, junior vice-commander; D. A. Lamb, chaplain; M. J. Grady, quartermaster; C. B. Fox, adjutant; W. H. Holmes, surgeon; Melville Haynes, officer of the day; A. E. Crumley, officer of the guard; F. L. Fornschell, sergeant-major; Asa C. Jenkins, quartermaster sergeant.

On January 17, 1909, the post celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a banquet in its post room on Locust street, to which the Woman's Relief Corps was invited. At this time one-half of its charter members were still living. Among the many honors that have come to this post should be mentioned the election of Amos Huffman as department commander of the Department of Ohio; J. S. Kimbrough, assistant adjutant-general of the department, and S. A. Holaday, as assistant quartermaster-general of the department. These men were elected to their positions of honor in June, 1905, and served for one year.

The total membership of the post has been three hundred sixty-four. It has seventy-nine members in good standing at the present time.

The present (1915) officers are: A. H. Hains, post commander; George H. Venlehr, senior vice-commander; David Jenks, junior vice-commander; C. C. Nichols, adjutant; Amos Huffman, quartermaster; M. H. Gaskill, surgeon; George L. Sever, chaplain; George A. Orebaugh, officer of the day; Albert T. Stackhouse, officer of the guard; R. P. Snowden, patriotic instructor; S. A. Holaday, sergeant-major, and Paul Williams, quartermaster-sergeant; trustees, John Dehanty, Elias Doan and S. A. Holaday.

CHAPTER XIV.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The first bank in Ohio was established at Cincinnati on January 28, 1817, by the United States Bank. In October of the same year another branch of the United States Bank was opened at Chillicothe, and both institutions were soon doing an extensive business. In fact, so prosperous did they become that in 1819 the state resolved to list them for taxation and scheduled them for fifty thousand dollars each. As might be expected, the banks registered a vigorous protest and the next few months saw the case carried from the circuit court of Ohio to the supreme court of the United States. The final upshot of the matter was that the banks did not have to pay the tax and the state, on its side, debarred the two banks from the state, allowing them no aid in the collection of their debts.

Since the first banking experience, the banks have always been amenable to state supervision and little trouble has been experienced in keeping them under restraint. Constitutional and statutory provisions have been thrown around banks in such a way as to protect the depositors and few, if any, states in the Union have a better banking code at the present time than Ohio.

The banks in existence in Clinton county prior to the establishment of the national banking act of 1863 were mostly banks of issue. The first banks were in the county seat and, according to the best accounts, the first institution which merited the name of bank did not make its appearance until early in the year 1853.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

The First National Bank of Wilmington is the successor of a private bank, established on February 22, 1853, by W. C. Fife and T. L. Carothers in a building on the east side of South street. It was known as the Clinton County Bank and continued under this name until it was merged into a national bank in 1864. In 1855 Carothers retired from the bank and Fife took in Albert Hockett as a partner. C. M. Bosworth was taken into the firm in 1862 and, with the death of Fife, in December, 1863, the firm was left as Bosworth & Hockett.

On February 22, 1864, the owners of the bank made application to the comptroller of the currency for a charter for the First National Bank of Wilmington. The application was signed by James Fife, John Hendee, Enos L. Lacy, Charles M. Bosworth, David Sanders, Albert Hockett, Abel Walker, Thomas W. McMillan and Elizabeth J. H. Fife. All of these persons are now deceased, but their's were familiar, as well as substantial, names in the early days of the life of the city. The application was approved by the treasury department at Washington, D. C., on April 5, 1864, and the new bank given its serial number of 365. It being necessary to publish the comptroller's certificate for two months prior to beginning business, the bank did not open until June 1, 1864. It started with a capital stock of $50,000, which was increased to $100,000 on September 8, 1871. The following stockholders were the first directors: James Fife, E. L. Lacy, David Sanders, C. M. Bosworth, and Albert Hockett. Bosworth became the first president and Hockett, the cashier.

C. M. Bosworth served as president until his death, October 11, 1888, and was succeeded by his son, Charles A., who held the position until his resignation, on January 8, 1895. Since that time A. J. Wilson has filled the office of president. Mr. Wilson has

served as director, vice-president or president since 1878. The bank has had only four cashiers during its whole career, namely: Albert Hockett, June 1, 1864, to September 1, 1865; W. B. Lang, elected cashier on October 23, 1865, died a few weeks later; C. C. Nichols, January 13, 1866, to January 12, 1910; H. E. Hoskins, January 12, 1910, to the present time. Mr. Nichols had the unique honor of serving forty-four years as cashier, and at the time of his voluntary retirement from the bank was the oldest cashier in the state in point of service. C. A. Bosworth, the second president of the bank, resigned to become assistant United States treasurer at Cincinnati and later became president of the Second National Bank of that city, a position he still holds. There have been three assistant cashiers: B. B. Lang and T. Q. March, both deceased, and C. M. Hinman, the present manager of the Columbus clearing house. The present officers of the bank are as follow: A. J. Wilson, president; Simeon G. Smith, vice-president; H. E. Hoskins, cashier; P. H. Vandervort, teller; Daily Smith, bookkeeper; Thomas Murphy, bookkeeper. The directors of the bank are: A. J. Wilson, Charles A. Bosworth, Simeon G. Smith, Clinton C. Nichols, N. Houston Moore, E. Everett Terrell, Alfred L. Cole and Jervis S. Kimbrough.

The first National Bank does a general banking business and also has a savings department, which was established a few years ago. It also has what is called a Christmas savings club, which has proved a very popular feature. The last public statement of the bank shows that it has deposits of $672,168.00, with a surplus of $45,000.00. This bank, as well as the other two Wilmington banks, honored all checks during the panic of 1907-08. During its whole career of more than half a century the bank has never had to turn down a check for payment or refuse to loan money to responsible persons. Its policy, according to the president, has been to serve the people, and its growth may be attributed to this fact. It has always exhibited those qualities which justly beget public confidence, and because the bank's history of fifty years has been one of conservative, useful work, with an endeavor to conduct business to the satisfaction and convenience of its customers, it merits the high standing which it holds in the county.

The building now occupied by the bank is located on the southeast corner of South and Main streets. It was erected in 1872, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, by C. M. Bosworth, the president of the bank, and James Fife, one of the largest stockholders. Its banking rooms are equipped with every modern appliance for insuring prompt and accurate banking service.

CLINTON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

The Clinton County National Bank is the outgrowth of a private bank established in the fall of 1859 by the following stockholders: Thomas W. McMillan, Abel Walker, Isaac C. McMillan, R. E. Doan, Jediah McMillan and William Harlan. The bank started out with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and was operated under the title of the Clinton County Bank until it was merged into the Clinton County National Bank, on June 11, 1872. The first cashier of the bank, upon its organization in 1859, was Jediah McMillan.

The Clinton County National Bank was started with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and this remains the capital stock to the present time. The original stockholders were thirty in number, as follow: Thomas W. McMillan, J. W. Haws, Matthew Rombach, J. W. Denver, Arthur S. Denver, William F. Harlan, Mrs. Tamson Kibbey, S. Robinson, Amelia Evans, Seth Linton, Cornelius Douglas, A. H. Miars, Mary Thorn, Henry Stix, Haines Moore, Hannah Chadwick, Sarah A. Linton, Joseph R. Moon, Milton L. Hunt, Rhoda C. Morris, D. J. Foland, Abel Walker, Eliza J. McMillan, Lewis Behymer, Harland F. Walker, Mary McMillan, William Cleveland, Jacob Burst, R. E. Doan and Madison Betts. Of these thirty stockholders, only two are now living, D. J. Foland and R. E. Doan.

The bank opened for business in the rooms of its predecessor, on the southeast corner of South and Locust streets. In the spring of 1873 the bank moved to its present location, on the east side of South street, between Main and Locust streets. In 1915 the bank erected one of the finest and most complete bank buildings in the state; in fact, no expense was spared in an effort to make it the equal of the best in the country. The building was erected by the Western Building Company of Buffalo, under the architectural supervision of the Emmett E. Bailey Company, Oil City, Pennsylvania. The building has a frontage on South street of twenty-seven feet and a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet. Massive granite monolith columns in front give the building a massive appearance and a dignity thoroughly in keeping with the stability of the institution itself.

This bank prides itself on the fact that during the panic of 1907-08 it never refused to honor a single check presented for collection. It rejoices in knowing that in 1911 it appeared in the Roll of Honor of the national banks in the United States. It was accorded first rank in the county and seventh in the state of Ohio. This standing was based upon the amount of security for depositors provided by the surplus fund.

During the forty-three years which have elapsed since this bank was established it has had only four presidents: R. E. Doan, June 11, 1872, to August 2, 1873; F. M. Moore, August 2, 1873, to February 20, 1889; Matthew Rombach, July 2, 1889, to January 13, 1903; Matthew R. Denver, January 13, 1903, to the present time. There have also been but four cashiers namely: Jediah H. McMillan, May 10, 1872, to May 22, 1873; Madison Betts, May 22, 1873, to July 18, 1888; Col. J. W. Denver, Jr., January 8, 1889, to the time of his death, November 26, 1898; Edwin J. Hiatt, January 10, 1899, to the present time. The present cashier, Mr. Hiatt, has been with the bank since January 2, 1890, and is now the oldest stockholder and director in point of service connected with the bank. The following directors have served the bank: Matthew Rombach, Thomas H. McMillan, Abel Walker, Robert E. Doan, Jediah H. McMillan, Amos Huffman, Frank M. Moore, William Cleveland, Madison Betts, Gen. J. W. Denver, S. G. Smith, Jacob Burst, Enos L. Lacy, D. B. Van Pelt, Milton L. Hunt, Albert I. Bailey, Matthew R. Denver, Edwin J. Hiatt, Horace G. McMillan and Dr. G. W. Wire.

A comparative statement of the deposits of the bank by five-year periods indicates in a striking manner its growth. The statement follows: October 3, 1872, $32,284.67; April 14, 1877, $123,110.34; July 1, 1882, $209,921.22; May 13, 1887, $176,855.11; May 17, 1892, $202,845.29; May 14, 1897, $167,306.41; April 30, 1902, $394,977.48; May 20, 1907, $527,958.95; May 10, 1912, $552,893.09; May 1, 1915, $649,907.58.

The present officers of the bank are as follow: Matthew R. Denver, president; Albert I. Bailey, vice-president; Edwin J. Hiatt, cashier; Robert C. Lawhead, teller; Orville W. Hale, general bookkeeper; Harold C. Hiatt, individual bookkeeper. The directors are: Matthew R. Denver, Albert I. Bailey, Edwin J. Hiatt, Horace G. McMillan and George W. Wire.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

The Citizens National Bank, the youngest financial institution of the county, received its charter from the comptroller of the currency on June 25, 1906, and on the 4th of the following August opened for business. The bank started with a capital stock of $60,000, which was later increased to its present capital of $100,000.00. The thousand one-hundred-dollar shares into which the capital stock was divided were taken by one hundred and fifty-seven stockholders. It is a noteworthy fact that all but three are residents of Clinton county.

The stockholders of the bank are as follow: Ab. Boring, John B. Peelle, D. M. Fife, Charles W. Sewell, Matthew Irwin, J. P. Osborn, William Baty, Sara Kirk, Hugh McCoy, W. B. and Ethel Kirk, William J. Snowden, Seneca Murphy, S. D. Murphy, Horace Vantress, Alfred Vantress, Mrs. George H. Statler, Frank W. Haworth, S. L. Peelle, Austin Jones, C. B. Leonard, Ina H. Corkerill, A. J. Whiteside, John W. Durham, S. H.

Skimming, I. N. Lair, T. H. Bryan, E. J. West, Charles Farquhar, F. M. Hughes, L. A. Wysong, Josephine E. Fife, David H. Fife, William Fife, J. W. Sparks, Caroline Farquhar, Weldon McKay, James McCarren, Mrs. James Hadley, J. G. Hunt, J. S. Eachus, Mrs. G. D. Haworth, R. C. Green, O. O. Outcalt, Asa Starbuck, B. Y. Collett, Wilfred H. Miars, E. M. Renner, William Drake, S. P. Curle, John Gillam, P. M. Champlin, Frank T. Hazard, John Delehanty, E. W. Harvey, Thomas A. Drake, C. G. Fairley, Mrs. J. D. Vandervort, Mrs. Sarah E. Hawes, Thomas E. Brann, Ethel F. Brann, Fred D. Mitchell, E. M. Haworth, P. D. Leaming, Mrs. Frances Fisher, Mary E. Sewell, J. Harter Shidaker, Bertha A. Deakin, Frank Lieurance, Lester Oglesbee, W. T. Lewis, I. M. Haworth, Joseph C. Doak, Florence Fenner, Mrs. H. A. Coate, J. W. B. Crouse, Wilson Hunnicutt, N. R. Vandervort, John W. Frazer, J. B. McKay, Camilla M. Farquhar, Priscilla A. McKay, William A. Pendry, Kate V. Wright, Howard Frazer, Charles Hunnicutt, J. W. Crouse, E. C. Fisher, James Williams, Mrs. Emma King, Milo Hale, A. R. Shidaker, J. A. Bailey, A. C. Briggs, E. Briggs, U. G. Murrell, L. G. Bangham, J. H. Hartman, Nellie C. Madden, J. W. Fife, A. B. Ward, Hiram Curl, H. S. Smith, L. W. Lacy, C. W. and Vinnie Sewell, W. G. Austin, Minerva J. Arnold, Maude S. Smith, Lulu S. Villars, Ruth A. Oren, Anna E. Oren, Clyde Bangham, C. L. Haworth, Ethel S. McCoy, Mrs. Anna Wysong, Ada Gordon, Charles S. Fisher, Jennie McKay, Charles Babb, Frank W. Antram, Mrs. Belle Antram, Mrs. Mary E. Champlin, Albert Bernard, Val Kaufman, Samuel Doak, William Hale, M. Elsie McCoy, J. C. Reardon, Lena Austin, Sarah A. Doak, Mrs. Corwin Haines, J. F. Marlow, H. B. Haynes, O. J. Moon, Sarah Ireland, George G. Drake, E. F. Stackhouse, A. T. Stackhouse, J. A. Graham, Mrs. Belle Baughham, A. C. Whinery, Frank Oren, Lawrence Egan, W. A. Starbuck, Edith Haines, Mrs. Belle Farden, O. R. McCoy, F. M. Harlan, Mrs. Sarah Moon, J. Walter Bogan, Ellery D. Brown, Roy Babb, Frank Haynes, W. K. and F. L. Brindle, Bessie B. Bogan, John A. Bogan and C. E. Fife.

The first officers of the bank were as follow: J. W. Sparks, president; C. A. Rannells, vice-president; I. N. Lair, cashier. These three officials, with William Fife, Hugh McCoy and T. H. Bryan, constituted the first board of directors. There have been few changes either among the officials or directors since the bank was organized, nine years ago. In July 1912, William Fife succeeded C. A. Rannells as vice-president, and at the same time E. Briggs was elected on the directorate in place of Mr. Rannells. With these exceptions the officers and directors remain the same as they were upon the organization of the bank. The increasing business of the bank has made it necessary to add to the executive force, from time to time. F. M. Harlan was elected bookkeeper in March, 1909, and on July 1, 1911, was promoted to the position of teller. Since that time H. S. Smith and Della Hadley have been added as bookkeepers.

At the time the bank was organized it purchased and remodeled the building at the southeast corner of South and Locust streets. The banking rooms are on the lower floor, facing South street, the remainder of the building being rented for offices and mercantile establishments. The banking fixtures are complete in every detail and especial attention is given to women patrons. A rest room is provided for them in the rear.

The bank has enjoyed a steady growth from the beginning and, although less than ten years old, its resources amount to $750,000. The bank also has a surplus of $45,000. At the close of its first month of business its resources amounted to $106,625.27, and this is all the more remarkable when it is taken into consideration that a little less than half the capital stock of $60,000 had been paid in. That the bank had prospered in a gratifying way to its stockholders is shown by the increase of its deposits from year to year. The following statements, taken in even thousands, shows the deposits and resources of the bank on August 6 of each year since it was organized:

	Deposits.	Resources.
1906	$ 36,000	$ 88,000
1907	113,000	216,000
1908	130,000	287,000
1909	165,000	336,000
1910	213.000	386,000
1911	295,000	480,000
1912	237,000	457,000
1913	380,000	596,000
1914	450,000	689,000
1915	465,000	730,000

These deposits represent more than two thousand depositors, this large number being a striking proof of the confidence which the people of the county have in the management of the bank. During the panic of 1907-08 the bank did not refuse to honor a single check presented for collection, neither of its own bank nor a check from any other bank. And the bank was less than two years old at the time and had over $200,000 on deposit. Three per cent. interest is paid on savings accounts, and this department is increasing in importance each year. Since 1907 the bank has kept open until eight o'clock on Saturday evening for the accommodation of its patrons and friends.

THE PEOPLES BANKING COMPANY OF WILMINGTON.

The Peoples Banking Company of Wilmington was organized in July, 1889, by F. M. Moore, D. J. Foland, J. C. Martin, O. F. Peddicord, S. J. Jones, L. J. Walker, W. F. Harlan, Frank Lieurance and W. M. Moore. The bank was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars under the banking laws of Ohio as a state bank. The first officers were as follow: F. M. Moore, president; D. J. Foland, vice-president; J. C. Martin, secretary; W. M. Moore, cashier.

The bank continued operations until May, 1893, when it went into voluntary liquidation. Before suspending business it paid all depositors in full, and if any money was lost, it was on the part of the stockholders. The bank was located on the east side of South street in the room now occupied by C. S. Thomas as an insurance agency.

FARMERS BANK, WILMINGTON.

In 1859 a bank was organized in Wilmington by Blaser & Masters under the name of the Farmers Bank. They opened for business in a room on South street, one door north of the court house. This bank led a more or less precarious existence until a short time after the Civil War and then quietly disappeared from view. None of the older bankers of the city were able, in 1915, to tell what became of it.

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, BLANCHESTER.

The Merchants and Farmers Bank of Blanchester was organized in 1890 as a private bank by the following stockholders: Alexander Crosson, John Ferris, Lafayette Baldwin, Miner Swan, James Bindley, M. A. Hahn, J. N. Stevens, W. C. Gregory, H. C. Watkins, H. Rice, R. J. Rice and Chrales F. Rice. The bank is an unincorporated institution and the liabilities of the bank are secured by the combined wealth of all the stockholders. The first officers were as follow: H. C. Watkins, president; Charles F. Rice, vice-president; W. C. Gregory, cashier. The present officers include Alexander Crosson, president; Josiah Bindley, vice-president; H. G. Hudson, cashier; G. R. Crosson, assistant cashier. The last report of the bank shows deposits of $125.000, and resources and liabilities of $150.000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BLANCHESTER.

The First National Bank at Blanchester was organized on February 19, 1907, with the following stockholders: R. J. Rice, J. D. Dewey, H. C. Watkins, I. M. Statler and

J. H. Norman. The stockholders now number sixty-four. The first officers are still serving the bank: I. M. Statler, president; J. H. Norman, vice-president; A. M. McVey, cashier. S. A. Spencer has since been added to the executive force as assistant cashier. The bank has its own building, which, with the fixtures, is valued at $20,000. The resources and liabilities of the bank are $263,663.64, with deposits of $154,557.

SABINA BANK.

The Sabina Bank was organized on February 12, 1875, and opened for business five days later. It started with a capital of $50,000 and the following officers: E. A. Lewis, president; D. Edwards, cashier; E. A. Lewis and William T. Haydock, directors and stockholders. In September, 1877, Isaac Lewis, father of E. A. Lewis, became a partner and was elected president, and E. A. Lewis, cashier, D. Edwards retiring at that time. In 1893 William Pavey became a stockholder and was elected vice-president. In 1896 Isaac Lewis resigned as president and E. A. Lewis was elected to the position, W. B. Gallagher becoming cashier. These officials are still in charge of the bank. G. A. Pavey bought his father's interest in January, 1910, and was elected vice-president at the same time.

W. B. Gallagher came into the bank as bookkeeper on December 9, 1880, was later promoted to the position of assistant cashier and became cashier in January, 1896. G. T. Cline began as bookkeeper and was elected assistant cashier on January 9, 1900. Herman S. Gallagher came in as a bookkeeper and was later elected assistant cashier. Hadley Lewis became a bookkeeper in 1908 and resigned in 1910. Ralph A. Lewis came in as bookkeeper in November, 1910, and was elected assistant cashier in January, 1913. Raymond Cline has been bookkeeper since November 1, 1914.

The bank built its own building in 1880, a handsome structure of brick trimmed with stone. The bank has been a prosperous institution from the beginning and has so conducted its business as to merit the confidence of the community which it seeks to serve. According to its last report, the resources and liabilities amount to $300,000, with deposits of $225,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SABINA.

The First National Bank of Sabina was organized on November 1, 1906, with the following officers: C. R. Ellis, president; O. J. Waddell, vice-president; L. E. Whinery, cashier. The original capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars was increased to fifty thousand in May, 1911. During the nine years which have elapsed since the bank started business it has enjoyed a steady growth and its liabilities of three hundred thousand dollars and deposits of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars bear testimony to its stability as a financial institution. The bank now occupies its own quarters at the corner of Howard and Elm streets. The quarters are in the Odd Fellows building, which was erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, the rooms of the bank occupying the corner of the building. The first officers are still at the head of the bank.

THE PORT WILLIAM BANKING COMPANY.

The Port William Banking Company was organized in February, 1907, by six men from Cleveland, Ohio, namely: E. W. Christy, F. J. Southard, H. G. Johnson, A. M. Irwin, R. J. Andrews and Edward Hunnewell. The first officers were as follow: F. J. Southard, president; H. J. Andrews, vice-president; Orville H. Stephens, cashier; directors, H. J. Andrews, F. J. Southard, H. G. Johnson, A. M. Irwin and Edward Hunnewell. The bank still carries its original amount of capital stock. Its resources and liabilities will average $90,000 and its deposits $70,000. The present officers are as follow: O. W. Linkhart, president; H. A. Rowand, vice-president; D. E. Beal, cashier; R. S. Powers, assistant cashier. The directors are: O. W. Linkhart, H. A. Rowand, S. L. Beal, O. A. Bingaman, Simon Devoe and G. M. Oglesbee.

FARMERS BANK OF MARTINSVILLE.

The Farmers Bank of Martinsville was organized in 1863 by F. M. Moore and Nathaniel Hunter. On August 1, 1873, they were succeeded by Cleland & Hunt. M. L. Hunt succeeded Cleland & Hunt in 1883 and D. B. Hunt became sole owner in 1896 and continues until the present time. A brick bank building was erected in 1875.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF CLARKSVILLE.

The Farmers National Bank of Clarksville was organized on September 6, 1904, with the following stockholders: L. A. Bowman, Thomas Sherod, N. A. Gilbert, John C. Baugh, E. H. Urton, I. N. Lair, I. N. Statler, W. T. Mounts, A. S. Rice, Clarence Le Bus, J. G. Montgomery, O. M. Bake and W. G. Thompson. The first officers were as follow: L. A. Bowman, president; W. T. Mounts, vice-president; I. N. Lair, cashier. Mr. Lair was cashier of the bank until 1906, when he resigned to become the cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wilmington. When Mr. Lair severed his connection with the bank, Clinton Madden became the cashier and has since filled that position. Eleanor Miller became assistant cashier at the same time and is still with the bank in the same capacity. The present officers of the bank include: L. A. Bowman, president; Thomas Sherod, vice-president; Clinton Madden, cashier. The directors are: N. A. Gilbert, N. R. Tucker, George L. Sever, D. A. Humphreys and Frank Bevin.

The bank still does business on its original capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its deposits at the present time average about seventy thousand dollars, with resources of one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. The last report to the comptroller of the currency listed four hundred and twenty-five depositors. In 1905 the bank bought the two-story building in which its rooms are located and is now renting the upper story to the Knights of Pythias for lodge purposes.

KELLEY BANK OF CLARKSVILLE.

One of the few banks of Clinton county which has been forced to suspend operations with a loss to the depositors was the Kelley private bank of Clarksville. Kelley was a merchant of the town and operated the bank in his store as a sort of a side issue. He did a large business for many years, but in the spring of 1904 he was forced to close it and the depositors had to be content with about thirty cents on the dollar. The Farmers National Bank was started in the fall of the same year and, as might be expected, the new bank had considerable trouble in getting a start. However, the organizer of the bank, I. N. Lair, the present cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wilmington, soon had the new bank in good condition and when he left there, at the end of twenty-two months, it was a flourishing institution and had completely won the confidence of the community.

NEW VIENNA BANK.

The New Vienna Bank was organized in 1871 by parties from Hillsboro, Ohio, but in 1875 it was bought by local men and reorganized with E. M. Woodbury, as president, and Edwin Arthur, cashier. The present officers are as follow: William A. Polk, president; Frank W. Hoadley, vice-president; B. T. Penn, cashier; J. W. Penn, assistant cashier. The bank has had only two cashiers in all of its forty-four years of history: Edwin Arthur, 1871-90; B. T. Penn, 1890 to the present time.

The bank owns its own building, a brick structure, with modern fixtures, burglar-proof vault, screw-door safe, deposit boxes and every convenience demanded by modern banking. The average deposits of the bank amount to $200,000. The bank is now known as a "Roll of Honor Bank," for the reason that its capital of $25,000 is equalled by its surplus, a condition which speaks well for the management of the bank.

CLINTON MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Clinton Mutual Insurance Association was organized on March 12, 1906, with the following incorporators: R. J. Lacy, E. L. Carey, Joshua Linton, Jacob B. Burst, L. W. Lacy, W. T. McMillan, Valentine Hirt, H. H. Pidgeon, J. M. Jeffries, W. B. Steele, D. M. Fife, Fred Stoltz, Jefferson Hildebrant, John L. Rannells, Hugh McCoy, F. D. Mitchell, W. A. Starbuck, Frank M. Moore, J. T. Hempstead, A. C. Hildebrant, Darius J. Miller, John H. Hirt, J. T. Henry, W. B. Wood and T. H. McMillan.

The company, as the name indicates, is purely an assessment company and all losses are met by an assessment of the policyholders. That it has been well managed and is filling an important place in the life of the county is shown by the fact that it now has sixteen hundred and ninety-two policyholders, with total policies aggregating over two million dollars. The present officers are as follow: R. J. Lacy, president; J. C. Linton, secretary; F. D. Mitchell, treasurer.

CHAPTER XV.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES.

THE SIX-AND-TWENTY CLUB.

A number of Wilmington ladies met at the home of Mrs. George W. Wire on October 11, 1898, called together at the suggestion of the hostess and Mrs. R. C. Stumm, that a club should be organized for general literary study and the circulation of books among the members. At this meeting Mrs. Stumm was elected president; Minnie Farren, secretary; Mrs. J. M. Moore, first vice-president; Grace D. Browning, second vice-president; Mrs. G. W. Wire, treasurer. The plan of work adopted at that time has been changed but little during the seventeen pleasant years the club has worked together, and it is a remarkable fact that more than half the present members were present at its birth.

The first regular meeting was held on October 28, 1898, at the Browning home two weeks after the organization. Ellen H. Smith was a guest of the hostess, and, after a somewhat heated discussion as to a suitable name for the club, Miss Smith suggested "The Six-and-Twenty," that number having been decided as the limit of membership. The name was instantly adopted and Miss Smith made an honorary member. The following is the roll for the first year: Marshie Austin, Grace D. Browning (Mrs. R. T. Ballard), Mrs. F. D. Blair, Mrs. T. M. Burnett, Mrs. Bishop Dickinson, Minnie Farren, Henrietta Gardner, Mrs. H. H. Hague, Mrs. W. F. Hains, Mrs. C. Q. Hildebrant, Mrs. F. S. LaMar, Mrs. R. J. Lacy, Mrs. L. W. Lacy, Mrs. Susie R. Mory, Mrs. J. M. Moore, Mrs. F. S. Mills, Jessie Owens (Mrs. J. E. Orebaugh), Mrs. R. C. Stumm, Mrs. W. W. Savage, Mrs. C. W. Swaim, Emma M. Browning, Tacy Walker (Mrs. Austin Robinson), Wilmina Walker (Mrs. J. S. Kimbrough), Mrs. Charles Welch, Mrs. George W. Wire, Mrs. J. W. Sparks and Ellen H. Smith.

The Six-and-Twenty, while organized as a means of literary culture, has emphasized the social side of life. After the program is completed an hour is spent in conversation during the informal teas that it is the custom of the members to serve as they become hostesses in succession. The program consists of the usual business—calling of the roll, reading of minutes, report of committees, etc., which usually is followed by a paper on the author and book assigned by lot to members at the annual business meeting. This is followed by a general discussion of the book by the club, and, while the utmost freedom of individual opinion is maintained, the *esprit de corps* of the club is one of its most delightful features. A leader of current events calls the attention of the members to the important questions of the day, and the members are again permitted a free discussion of subjects. At roll call it is expected that quotations will be given. The program is simetimes slightly changed, leaders preparing papers on other subjects when the author has previously been before the club. Each member pays yearly dues, which cover the cost of books and running expenses. At the Clinton county centennial home-coming in August, 1910, the Six-and-Twenty Club was awarded the first prize of seventy-five dollars for the most beautiful float in the civic parade, and this sum is a nest egg for the future good of the community.

The members of the club for 1915 are as follow, sixteen of the names appearing in

the original list: Mrs. Susie R. Mory, Marshie Austin, Mrs. W. W. Savage, Mrs. A. E. Browning, Mrs. R. J. Lacy, Mrs. R. B. Peelle, Mrs. R. C. Stumm, Mrs. Katherine D. Williams, Mrs. W. R. Hale, Mrs. C. Q. Hildebrant, Mrs. C. W. Swaim, Minnie Farren, Mrs. T. M. Burnett, Mrs. J. M. Kimbrough, Ellen H. Smith, Mrs. R. T. Ballard, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Dr. Elizabeth Schrieves, Mrs. W. F. Hains, Mrs. F. L. Miller, Mrs. J. M. Moore, Mrs. C. R. Burns, Mrs. L. W. Lacy, Mrs. J. E. Orebaugh, Mrs. Walter G. Fisher, Mrs. M. J. Farquhar.

The officers for 1915 are: Mrs. M. J. Farquhar, president; Mrs. J. E. Orebaugh and Mrs. W. G. Fisher, vice-presidents; Mrs. C. C. Nichols, secretary; Mrs. C. R. Burns, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. W. Swaim, treasurer.

In all the years of its existence the club has lost but two members by death—Olive Linton Welch (1912) and Mary Lacy Wire (1914), and they are held in loving memory. To the Six-and-Twenty the members bring their best intellectual gifts and their warmest fealty, feeling that it is good to be there at every meeting. Incidentally, they feel that the club has meant a good deal to the community in the five hundred (approximately) carefully selected books that they have presented through the years to the Wilmington library.

THE WILMINGTON WOMAN'S CIVIC LEAGUE.

The Civic League, a group of women imbued with the thought of the betterment of municipal conditions in Wilmington, has been the outgrowth of an idea first suggested by Mrs. Katherine Denver Williams, who has been president since the organization of the league. On March 17, 1911, a joint meeting of representatives of the three literary clubs—the Six-and-Twenty, the Conversation and the Progress—was held at the home of Mrs. E. J. Hiatt and the following committees were appointed: Executive—Mesdames R. J. Lacy, C. W. Swaim, F. D. Blair, of the Six-and-Twenty Club; Mesdames C. R. Van Tress, N. E. Bennett and H. B. Farquhar, of the Progress Club, and Mesdames F. L. McDonald, J. L. McWilliams and Carrie Ent, of the Conversation Club. Ways and Means—From the Progress Club, Mesdames I. N. Lair, C. W. Austin and Virginia Martin; from the Conversation Club, J. T. Doan, F. G. Williams and Effie Allen, and Mesdames K. D. Williams, G. W. Wire and Ellen H. Smith, from the Six-and-Twenty. Constitution—Mesdames Marshie Austin, C. L. Hildebrant and R. T. Ballard, from the Six-and-Twenty Club; Mesdames J. W. Frazer, D. K. Hempstead and Lida Moon of the Progress Club, and Mesdames E. J. Hiatt, Auber Peebles and G. M. Austin, of the Conversation Club. The following ladies signed the roll at the initial meeting: Katherine Denver Williams, Marshie Austin, Mabel C. Browning, Fanny D. McDonald, Ellen H. Smith, Virginia R. Peelle, Isabel Y. Peebles, Emma L. Blair, Harriet M. Hiatt, Grace D. B. Ballard, Estella W. Hempstead, Mary L. Wire, Bertha H. Doan and Effie Allen.

The form of the constitution was suggested by Marshie Austin and provided for an executive council, to consist of nine members, from which the usual officers would be chosen and which would act for the league between the quarterly meetings of the entire body. The members of the first council were Virginia Martin and Mesdames R. T. Ballard, H. L. Campbell, E. J. Hiatt, W. F. McCoy, Auber Peebles, K. D. Williams and G. W. Wire. Mrs. Williams was elected president; Mrs. E. J. Hiatt, secretary, and Mrs. H. L. Campbell, treasurer. Mesdames Hiatt and Ballard have remained with Mrs. Williams on each succeeding council.

At the first meeting, garden contests, clean streets, the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a stricter observance of the ordinance against spitting on the side-walls, etc., were discussed and the work of the league has been along these lines, with many amplifications, ever since.

No membership dues have ever been charged, and the treasury has been kept up in various ways, rubber, rummage and provision sales providing the first money to be spent "for Wilmington," the watchword of the league.

On February 6, 1912, the league had the pleasure and honor of presenting to a Wilmington audience Madame Jane Osborn-Hanna, the distinguished opera and oratorio singer, who had gained an international reputation since leaving the town of her birth, where she is still lovingly remembered as Jenny Osborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Parker B. Osborn. The opera house was crowded and a royal reception was given this beautiful and talented woman. She was accompanied by Madame Katherine Lively, a Chicago pianist. Following the concert, a reception was held in Madame Hanna's honor in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge room, graciously offered for the occasion, and hundreds of old friends greeted the prima donna. The jewels she wore were not brighter than the happy tears that made only more lovely her great brown eyes as she recalled names and faces familiar to her in her childhood. The receipts from this concert were five hundred fifteen dollars and eighty cents, Madame Hanna returning into the treasury her share of the proceeds. She is a life member of the league. The following year Madame Hanna's engagement permitted her to give another concert in Wilmington, and the triumphs of the first one were repeated. At this time a beautiful reception was given in her honor at the new Masonic temple, permitting the people of Wilmington an opportunity to see the handsome lodge rooms before they were dedicated to the uses of the fraternity.

An important part of the work of the league has been the bringing to Wilmington of the highest class of musical and literary talent. Madame Lively gave a concert in 1912, a brilliant Russian violinist appearing with her. Marion Craig Wentworth, author of "War Brides," and a highly accomplished reader, presented Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird." Through the Edward's bureau, of Cincinnati, Wilmington audiences have enjoyed concerts by Bernard, violinist, and Julius Sturm, 'cellist, who rarely play out of their own city, and never before in so small a town. Walter Vaughan, the tenor singer, has appeared here twice under the auspices of the league, in 1915 in concert with Gretchen Morris, the young dramatic soprano, who was made doubly welcome from the fact that she is a grand-daughter of the late Isaac Morris, of Chester township, and a niece of the late R. C. Stumm.

At the first fall festival in 1914, the league was invited by the Commercial Club to have charge of the home arts department. Two booths were provided, the entire frontage of the then postoffice building and the other across the street in front of the Egan building. These were crowded to their utmost capacity by the displays in cake, bread, butter, fancy work, canned fruits and jellies. An unprecedented fall of rain during the entire festival did not dampen the enthusiasm of either the Commercial Club or the Civic League in their highly successful show.

The league has been instrumental in bringing from the state board at Columbus men and women to talk on subjects of importance along lines of civic beauty and betterment, public health, etc. For two summers the league employed a man to keep the streets in the business part of town clean, and had its abundant reward in the neat appearance of the town and the prestige Wilmington gained, pleasant mention of the town being made in far distant places.

The limit of this article permits touching on only a part of the league's activities, all of which have been fostered by the interest and indefatigable work of the president, Mrs. Katherine Denver Williams. Associated with her as the council for 1915 are the Mesdames E. J. Hiatt, secretary; Eva M. Holland, treasurer; R. T. Ballard, J. R. Clevenger, E. S. Collett, G. P. Thorpe, F. C. Whinery and Kelley Hale. The league roll embraces the names of one hundred of the progressive women of Wilmington, about seventy-five of whom are actively interested in the work of the league.

THE PROGRESS CLUB.

With the slogan, "We must sail, not drift, nor lie at anchor," the Progress Club was formed in Wilmington in January, 1909, for the purpose of literary, social and moral

advancement. It has always endeavored to live up to its name and has done some really serious work, as is shown by its programs. The first year of its existence its program was of a miscellaneous character and made up of book reviews and discussions of current topics. In 1910 a study of the western hemisphere was undertaken. This study was wide in its range, covering the flowers, birds and animals as well as the literature and history. In 1911, the club took an imaginary trip from New York and, by way of Liverpool, visited England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Russia, Sweden and Norway. In 1912 the Progress Club visited Africa, making a general study of the countries, peoples, cities, lakes, fauna and flora of that continent. The next year, 1913, the club remained at home, studying the national parks, waterways, holidays, coal fields, schools and colleges and the Panama canal. In a similar manner it studied Switzerland in 1914. The program for the present year is one of a miscellaneous character, but most of the topics assigned have a pertinent connection with the present European situation.

The club was formed by the following twenty ladies: Mesdames N. E. Bennett, D. C. Austin, L. G. Bangham, T. J. Moon, H. B. Miars, Henry Farquhar, Fred Stoltz, Frank Marble, C. E. Zahn, W. T. McCoy, J. W. Frazer, F. M. Clevenger, A. C. Stone, A. E. Caudle, C. W. Austin, Charles Farquhar, G. W. Huls, I. N. Lair, D. K. Hempstead and D. F. McCoy. The first officers were: Mrs. W. T. McCoy, president; Mrs. L. G. Bangham, vice-president; Mrs. F. M. Clevenger, secretary; Mrs. H. B. Miars, treasurer. The present roll includes the names of Mesdames C. W. Austin, D. C. Austin, L. G. Bangham, N. E. Bennett, F. M. Clevenger, Charles Farquhar, H. B. Farquhar, J. W. Frazer, D. K. Hempstead, I. N. Lair, E. L. Lacy, Frank Marble, W. F. McCoy, H. B. Miars, Lida Moon, J. J. Richards, Fred Stoltz, A. C. Stone, C. R. Van Tress and Miss Virginia Martin. The present officers are: Virginia Martin, president; Mrs. D. C. Austin, vice-president; Mrs. H. B. Miars, secretary; Mrs. I. N. Lair, treasurer; Mrs. Lida Moon, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. E. L. Lacy, critic. Mrs. E. A. Caudle and Mrs. H. L. Campbell are honorary members.

THE YANI CLUB.

This club was organized with the original idea of making a special study of literature, although their constitution did not limit them to this line. During the past two years they have studied standard plays and famous men and women. For the last meeting, in the spring of 1915, a paper was prepared by Georgia Ireland and Anna Hummel, which was read and discussed by the other members. The Yani Club was organized May 3, 1913, with twelve charter members. The original officers were: Anna Hummel, president; Esther Doan, secretary-treasurer. The present officers are: Louise Probasco, president; Nell DeVanney, secretary-treasurer. The membership is limited to twenty-five active and honorary members.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the outgrowth of the temperance crusade of 1873-74. The Wilmington Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1876, with Rachel McGreggor, president, and Alzina Barlow, secretary. Among the charter members were Mary B. Farquhar, Hannah Farquhar, Louisa McGregor, Martha Doan, Maria Doan, Amanda Marble, Martha Morgan, Lucinda Gustin, Mary N. Hadley, Rhoda Worthington, Caroline E. Harlin, Tamson Kibby and Betty Kelley.

The purpose of the organization is to educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence, to train the young to save the inebriate and to secure the legal prohibition and complete banishment of the liquor traffic. It has for its members persons of all ages, beginning with the babies in the cradle roll, with the mother pledged to teach her child the principles of total abstinence and purity; the Loyal Temperance Legion, with the children from six to fourteen years, who are taught the effects of alcohol and

narcotics on the human system; the Young People's Branch, whose object is to unite the young people of a community for the promotion of total abstinence, purity and the prohibition of the liquor traffic, with their triple pledge against drinking, tobacco and profanity; and, finally the Woman's Christian Temperance Union proper, with its forty different departments of work.

With efficient superintendents at the head of each department the Wilmington Woman's Christian Temperance Union has carried the following departments, viz.: Anti-narcotics, purity, scientific temperance instruction, Sabbath school work, flower mission, jail work, juvenile court, mercy, parliamentary usage, mother's meetings, parlor meetings, contest work, evangelistic work, franchise, literature and infirmary.

The present membership of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union is one hundred and thirty-one active and eight honorary members. The present officers are as follow: Mrs. Orpah Morgan, president; Mrs. Laurenna Farquhar, vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Wright, secretary; Mrs. Mercie Brann, treasurer; Mrs. T. J. Moon, corresponding secretary.

June 24, 1915, was observed as flower mission day. The appended program was prepared by the superintendent of parlor meetings, Mrs. Bertha C. Peelle, and her assistant, Mrs. Harry McKay. Mrs. C. G. Fairley, superintendent of flower mission, both local and county, added much interest to the occasion by giving excellent reports of work done through her department in the way of sending bouquets and potted plants to the sick and shut-ins, visits to the sick, delicacies taken to them, outings given, clothing and food given to the needy ones, and many other charities.

After an interesting musical and literary program, refreshments were served and a social time enjoyed. The names of Mrs. Ada Jenkins and Mrs. Sarah Thornburg were presented for membership. Flowers, which had been brought in quantities, were made up into thirty-two bouquets, which were tied with white ribbon with scripture text cards attached, and sent to sick and shut-ins, list of such persons having been presented to the meeting.

At the present time a committee of four members, Mrs. Emma Hale, Mrs. Orpah Morgan, Mrs. T. J. Moon and Mrs. Blanche McCoy, stand ready to work in conjunction with the men's committee to push forward the work of the campaign for "Dry Ohio in 1915."

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Wilmington, auxiliary to Morris McMillan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted on October 6, 1886, three years after the organization of the national body at Denver, Colorado. The local corps, named Morris McMillan Relief Corps No. 154, began work with thirty-one members. Department Senior Vice-President Mary E. Bancroft, of Columbus, Ohio, afterward department president, served as instituting and installing officer.

Of the original thirty-one members, thirteen, including the first president, Mrs. Sylvia A. Matthews, have been called to their home beyond. At the present time the local corps has one hundred and twenty-seven members, with the following officers: Fannie Shelton, president; Jennie Baker, senior vice-president; Ellen Hazard, junior vice-president; Anna Irene McCoy, secretary; Emma Barrere, treasurer; Sarah Riley, chaplain; Martha South, conductor; Flora Shidaker, assistant conductor; Mary Rockhill, guard; Ella Baker, assistant guard; Lulu F. Huffman, patriotic instructor; Mattie E. Doan, press correspondent; Bettie Moon, color bearer No. 1; Emma Henry, color bearer No. 2; Susie Holaday, color bearer No. 3; Rose Crumley, color bearer No. 4; Nellie Bonecutter, musician.

Primarily, the sole object of the Woman's Relief Corps was the caring for the Union soldier and his dependent ones, but as the years have come and gone, the work

of patriotic teaching has claimed much of their attention. The Wilmington corps has placed large silk flags in each room of the city schools, in Wilmington College, the children's home, the infirmary, public library, the Sunday school room of each city church, besides a number which have been given to schools and churches in adjoining towns and districts. The last flag presented now floats over the new high school building of Wilmington.

The policy of this body of patriotic women, representing the largest organized body of women in the world, has always been to keep unpublished their charitable deeds, but many, not members of a soldier's family, have been made happier and more comfortable through their efforts. The local corps is considered among the best of the two hundred and twenty corps of Ohio, with a total membership of twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven. It has always responded to calls for the Madison Home fund, where the soldier's widow is cared for, and the Sandusky Home, where many dependent soldiers are comfortably housed, as well as the Christmas fund of the Xenia Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The orphans' home is taking care of about seven hundred children at the present time—more than half being descendants of Civil War veterans, the others belonging to Spanish War veterans—but its labor of love at Christmas time knows no difference. At graduation time, in June of each year, the Woman's Relief Corps of Ohio distributes prizes amounting to one hundred dollars to the children having the best grades. The Wilmington Relief Corps has recently given twenty-five dollars towards the higher education of one of the young girls graduating from the home at Xenia last June. Anna I. McCoy, secretary and past president of the local corps, served as chairman of the Xenia Christmas committee in 1914 and personally superintended the buying for the seven hundred children, the amount expended, as furnished by the various corps of Ohio, being six hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents.

At the present time the state organization is especially interested in the erection of a peace monument at Columbus, Ohio. Lulu F. Huffman, of Wilmington, is a member of the peace monument committee. Five thousand dollars has already been raised and it is hoped to have the full amount required in a short time.

Morris McMillan Woman's Relief Corps No. 154 has been signally honored in having the department secretary and treasurer twice chosen from its ranks. In June, 1910, the department convention assembled at Xenia and the following members of the Wilmington corps were chosen as officers: Lulu F. Huffman, department president; Anna I. McCoy, department secretary; Lydia E. Barrett, department treasurer. Wilmington was the home of the department of the Ohio Woman's Relief Corps until June, 1911. Again, after a lapse of only four years, this honor was conferred on the local corps at the convention held at Mansfield, Ohio, June 21-24, 1915, when the following three ladies of the local corps were chosen as officers: Anna I. McCoy, department president; Lulu F. Huffman, department secretary; Emma Barrere, department treasurer. These three officers will attend, officially, the national convention in Washington, D. C., the week beginning September 27, 1915. In June, 1916, Mrs. McCoy will preside over the convention of the department of Ohio at Marion, Ohio, this marking the close of the present administration. The only other corps in Clinton county is the Jonathan Casto Corps No. 37, at Blanchester.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

George Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was named in honor of Gen. George Clinton, for whom Clinton county was named. Clinton was a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary army in 1777, the first governor of the state of New York, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the United States. The chapter was organized on January 30, 1896. Mrs. C. C. Nichols had been appointed chapter regent for Wilmington in May, 1895, by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, state regent. This appointment had been confirmed by the officers of the national organization and Mrs.

Nichols was authorized by that body to organize a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wilmington. Mrs. Elroy M. Avery was present when the local organization was effected, with the following charter members: Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Mary C. Nichols, Jessie T. Owens, Mrs. Margaret A. I. Owens, Mrs. Katherine J. S. Foos, Rebekah H. Strickle, Maria E. S. Bickham, Lavina V. Telfair, Maria T. Telfair, Martha A. Telfair, Mrs. S. G. Smith, Mrs. R. C. Stumm, Mrs. W. R. Hale, Mrs. C. J. Lamb, Mrs. R. J. Lacy, Mrs. Nancy P. Bosworth Fife, Mrs. A. T. Quinn, Mrs. F. M. Wegman, Mrs. C. W. Swaim, Mrs. J. W. Wire, Cleopatra Rudduck, Ida W. Hale and Emma Hill. The first officers were, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, regent; Mrs. S. G. Smith, vice-regent; Mrs. A. T. Quinn, secretary; Mrs. R. J. Lacy, treasurer; Jessie T. Owens, registrar; Lavinia V. Telfair, historian; Mrs. N. E. Bennett, Mrs. F. M. Wegman and Mrs. C. W. Swaim, committee of safety.

The qualifications for membership are two, eligibility and respectability. The first means that all members must be lineal descendants of ancestors who aided in establishing American independence, descent to be confirmed by documentary proof from official records. The object of the organization is to foster patriotism and love of country, to encourage historical research and the protection of historic sites, and the preservation of Revolutionary documents and relics, to maintain and defend the institutions of American freedom, and to promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.

The work of the local chapter has been along patriotic and educational lines. The greatest effort and the greatest achievement of the George Clinton Chapter has been the establishing, maintaining and the management of the Wilmington library and museum, a public institution for the benefit of the people, with funds necessary for the erection of the building furnished by Andrew Carnegie. The city council of Wilmington now makes an annual appropriation towards the library. The laying of the corner stone of the library was attended by appropriate ceremonies and the building was completed and occupied in June, 1904.

The chapter has planted buckeye trees on the public school grounds of the city. The picture of George Washington and a copy of the Declaration of Independence have been placed in all the city schools. The graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Clinton county have had markers placed over them and are decorated with flags and flowers each year. All patriotic days are observed with suitable ceremonies. During the Spanish-American War in 1898 several boxes of supplies were sent to hospitals. Books and magazines have been contributed to the Ohio alcove of the public library at Manila, Philippine Islands. Contributions have also been made to the Wilmington library, to Continental hall, which was erected for use of the national society in Washington, D. C., and to the Martha Berry school and other schools in the South.

Delegates are annually sent to the national Daughters of American congress at Washington, D. C., as well as to the Ohio conference. Monthly meetings are held, with programs on patriotic and historic subjects. January 30, 1916, will mark the twentieth anniversary of the organization of George Clinton Chapter and plans are being made to celebrate the occasion with a birthday party on the following day. The members in 1915 are as follow: Effie Allen, Mrs. Bessie M. Hattersby Austin, Mrs. Cora Adams Burnett, Mrs. Clara Russell Burns, Mrs. Anna Gallup Carwright, Mrs. Grace Peterson Colvin, Mrs. Alice M. Starbuck Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth A. S. Deuel, Minnie Fonen, Zenetta R. Gaddis, Mrs. Amy Fuller Hale, Mrs. Anna M. C. Hardesty, Mrs. Martha Benard Hildebrant, Emma Hill, Mrs. Louisa Fuller Huffman, Mrs. Lucille Curry Jeannot, Mrs. Mary W. Jordon, Mrs. Alice M. Peterson McMillan, Mrs. Sarah H. Walker Miller, Mrs. Elouisa Fitch King Nichols, Mrs. Clara A. Starbuck Padgett, Mrs. Mary Fisher Quinn, Mrs. Sarah Luella Rannells, Mrs. Clara Coleman Richards, Dr. Elizabeth Shrieves, Mrs. Martha McKay Skimming, Mrs. Althea Moore Smith, Nella Marguerite Smith, Mrs.

Henrietta Moore Stumm, Mrs. Sarah McKay Smith, Mrs. Susanna McKay Terrell, Mrs. Mary Patterson Walker, Louise Denver Walker and Mrs. Mary Bell Hudson Wood. The non-resident members follow: Mrs. Lutie Harris Barnes, Mrs. Maria E. Strickle Bickham, Mrs. Susan P. Telfair Daugherty, Mrs. Katherine Strickle Foos, Mrs. Charlotte Washburn French, Mrs. Edith K. Rannells Lewis, Mrs. Anna Sollers Moore, Mrs. Tacy P. Walker Robinson, Mrs. Agnes Rowe Scott, Mrs. Ida Hale Strickle, Mrs. Jessie Hunter Sterling, Mrs. Mary C. Nichols Walker and Mrs. Dora Fonen West.

The present officers of the George Clinton Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Mary Bell Hudson Wood; vice-regent, Mrs. Susanna McKay Terrell; secretary, Mrs. Sarah H. Walker Miller; treasurer, Mrs. Martha Bernard Hildebrant; historian, Mrs. Amy Fuller Hale; registrar, Mrs. Alice Starbuck Davis. The committees are as follow: Year Book, Mrs. Louisa Fuller Huffman, Mrs. Elouisa F. King Nichols and Mrs. Lucile Amy Jeannot; patriotic education, Mrs. Louisa Fuller Huffman; historic sites and Revolutionary soldiers' graves, Mrs. Amy Fuller Hale; *Daughters of American Revolution Magazine*, Minnie Fonen.

THE CONVERSATION CLUB.

There is a tradition that, perhaps, the oldest of the living literary clubs of Wilmington owes its origin to the "Mystic Three." Whatever of truth or error this tradition may contain, the fact remains that on one Saturday afternoon late in the autumn of 1897 ten young women, drawn together by mutual tastes, met at the home of Mrs. Frank L. McDonald and declared themselves to be a literary club without organization. It was decided that the meetings of the club should be held every Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, and that each member, in turn, should conduct the meeting and present a subject of her own selection, every third meeting to be a book review.

The purpose of the club was to gain a larger and more intimate knowledge of the various subjects which such an arrangement would insure and to develop the art of conversation by adhering strictly to the conversational method. The use of notes was distinctly discouraged and the meetings were characterized by the most informal simplicity.

For several years the club continued as it had been founded, calling itself the Saturday Afternoon Club. Later, upon the removal of some of the charter members, it was deemed expedient to open its doors to new members and to effect an organization, at which time the name was changed to the Conversation Club, and the meetings held bi-weekly. From time to time the ranks have been refilled and social features added. Despite the changes in form, the club has never deviated from its fundamental ideas, and for this reason its regular meetings still retain that charm of directness and simplicity with which they were marked in the beginning.

The fact that, with one exception, all of the resident charter members are among the most active of the present membership, proves the value of its educational and social advantages.

In its social life, the club has been as novel as in its literary life. The entertainments which its friends have enjoyed from time to time have been most unique and delightful. The mid-summer picnics and the autumn camp-fires have been occasions which have strengthened the ties of friendship among the members and testified to their culinary as well as their literary accomplishments.

In the winter of 1907 the club celebrated its tenth anniversary with a banquet, an event which is remembered as especially enjoyable.

The present membership consists of twenty-seven resident and six non-resident members. Four times in its eighteen years of existence, dark shadows have fallen and Mrs. Mary Carroll, Mrs. Gertrude Stiles Cheney, Miss Oma Hadley and Mrs. Adilla Hadley Lowes have departed this life. The charter members of the club were: Miss

Marshie Austin, Mrs. Fannie McDonald, Mrs. Alice Green, Mrs. Lucy Whinery, Mrs. Harriet Hiatt, Mrs. Eva Holland, Mrs. Jessie Orebaugh, Mrs. Myrtle McWilliams, of Wilmington; Mrs. Jessie Carroll Smith, of Whittier, California, and Mrs. Harriet Holaday, of Manchester, England.

The present resident members are: Miss Effie Allen, Mrs. Elma Austin, Miss Florence Austin, Miss Marshie Austin, Mrs. Ada Brown, Miss Estelle Cleveland, Mrs. Bertha Doan, Miss Margaret Ent, Miss Carrie Ent, Mrs. Callie Fairley, Miss Carolyn Farquhar, Mrs. Harriet Hiatt, Mrs. Eva Holland, Mrs. Alice Green, Miss Mary Mills, Mrs. Ella Mitchell, Mrs. Fannie McDonald, Mrs. Myrtle McWilliams, Mrs. Anna McCoy, Mrs. Jessie Orebaugh, Mrs. Isabel Peebles, Mrs. Virginia Peelle, Mrs. Harriet Purdy, Mrs. Eleanor Smith, Miss Lola Street, Miss Laura Sutherland, Mrs. Genia Williams, Mrs. Eugenia Walker, and non-resident, Miss Olive Austin, Mrs. Ella Barrett, Miss Ina Cockerill, Mrs. Harriet Holaday, Miss Almeda Smith, Mrs. Jessie Smith and Mrs. Grace Colvin.

The Conversation Club looks forward to many years of interest and activity, believing that it has contributed something to the intellectual and social development of Wilmington and that its members have been broadened and uplifted by its agency.

CHAPTER XVI.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

CLINTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Ohio state Legislature, through the efforts of Eli Gaskill, representative from Clinton county, passed an act on February 25, 1833, authorizing and encouraging the establishment of agricultural societies in the various counties of the state. Those interested in such matters speedily took advantage and on June 14, 1833, a notice was published in the *Democrat and Herald*, a Wilmington newspaper, that a meeting of interested citizens would be held the last Friday in that month for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. The plans were successfully carried out and Azel Walker was chosen president, and A. E. Strickle, recording secretary, of the organization. A meeting of the board of directors was held on July 28, 1833, at which it was voted that each member should pay the treasurer on or before the first Saturday of the ensuing October the sum of fifty cents. It was voted to hold the first fair on the last Saturday in October, 1833. It was resolved to award premiums on horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, owned by members of the society, also on articles of all descriptions manufactured by said members. The fair was held on the premises owned by Richard Pierce in Wilmington.

The following officers were elected by the society on June 27, 1834: Eli Gaskill, president; Isaiah Morris, vice-president; Lawrence Fitzhugh, treasurer; C. B. Harlan, recording secretary; R. B. Harlan, corresponding secretary; Samuel Wilson, Thomas How, Jr., Abraham Nordyke, Isaac Strickle, John B. Posey, Aaron Jenkins, Isaac Collett, William Hadley, Jacob Haines, Azel Walker, directors. In that year the fair was held in Wilmington on the Pierce lot on October 31. In 1835, Eli Gaskill was president, and L. Wright, secretary. The fair was held on the usual last Friday in October. About 1834, George D. Haworth introduced into Clinton county a new breed of cattle known as "short horns," and it is probable that he exhibited them at the fair of 1835. The fourth fair was held in 1836, with the following officers: Eli Gaskill, president; Isaiah Morris, vice-president; A. T. Sewell, treasurer; A. E. Strickle, secretary; Thomas How, Jr., Jesse Hughes, Jr., Gayer Starbuck, Isaac Strickle, George McManis, Jacob Haines, John B. Posey, James McFadden, Benjamin Nordyke and Cyrus Reed, directors. The fair of 1837 was held on October 28, at the house of Richard Pierce; admission fifty cents, dinner extra. The year had witnessed the production of excellent crops of fruit and grain and the amount and quality of stock was exceedingly creditable for that day. Eli Gaskill was president, and A. E. Strickle, recording secretary. The judges of horses were Jacob Haines, Curtis Jackson, Benajah Nordyke, James McFadden, Simon Hadley; judges of cattle, John Hadley, George D. Haworth, Cyrus Reed, Eli Gaskill, Abraham Nordyke; judges of sheep, swine, etc., Nathan Linton, Charles Russell, William Hadley, Gayer Starbuck, Thomas How, Jr.; judges of domestic manufactured articles, John B. Posey, Isaac Strickle, William Hibben, C. D. Hughes, Thomas B. Carroll.

After 1837 there is nothing to show that a fair was held until 1849. The report of the state board of agriculture for the latter year shows that a new society had been organized the year previous and that its first fair was held at Wilmington on October 17 and 18, 1849. The officers of the new society were: Eli Gaskill, president; Josiah (so printed in the report—should be Isaiah) Morris, vice-president; Isaac B. Thomas, treasurer; Grafton B. White, secretary; Paul H. Vandervort, William Hibben, Isaac Haslett, Curtis Jackson, Milton McMillan, managers. The fair was held this year on the

north side of the Washington pike, east of town. The receipts were one hundred fifty-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents, of which amount the county furnished seventy-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents. Fairs followed annually after this year. In 1851, the court house was used as a building in which to exhibit farm products.

The officers in 1851 were: Eli Gaskill, president; Isaiah Morris, vice-president, and G. B. White, secretary.

1852—Isaac Haslett was president; E. L. Lacy, vice-president; Joseph Wood, secretary.

1853—Isaac Haslett was president; D. Persenger, vice-president; and Joseph Wood, secretary. This year the fair was held on new grounds now occupied by the nursery in the western suburb of Wilmington.

1854—Eli Gaskill, president; Thomas L. Carothers, treasurer; A. W. Doan, secretary.

1855—Paul H. Vandervort, president; William Crumly, treasurer; A. W. Doan, secretary.

1856—Thomas D. Austin, president; J. G. Starbuck, vice-president; William Crumly, treasurer; A. W. Doan, secretary.

1857—A. E. Strickle, president; J. G. Starbuck, vice-president; A. W. Doan, secretary. This year the fair was held east of Wilmington on the land now occupied by the Wilmington College campus. This land was leased by Isaiah Morris and fairs were held here for nine years.

1858—A. E. Strickle, president; Jesse G. Starbuck, vice-president; William Crumley, treasurer; A. W. Doan, secretary.

1859—A. E. Strickle, president; Samuel Knowlton, vice-president; William Crumley, treasurer; A. W. Doan, secretary.

1860—P. H. Vandervort, president; A. W. Doan, secretary.

1861—J. D. Hines, president; J. M. Haworth, vice-president, and subsequently president, Hines not serving; A. W. Doan, elected secretary, but in his absence L. C. Walker was appointed secretary pro tem., and discharged the duties of the office.

1862—B. W. Fuller, president; L. C. Walker, secretary.

1863—Cyrus Linton, president; L. C. Walker, secretary.

1864—Cyrus Linton, president; L. C. Walker, secretary.

1865—J. D. Hines, president; L. C. Walker, secretary; William Crumley, treasurer. Mr. Crumley died in office and Charles N. Osborn was appointed on September 21, 1865, to fill vacancy.

1866—Paul Vandervort, president; L. D. Reed, treasurer; S. M. Babb, secretary. In this year the present fair grounds west of Wilmington were purchased and the property of the society removed from the old grounds.

1867—A. W. Doan, president; L. C. Walker, secretary.

1868—James S. Hoblet, president; Levi Mills, secretary.

1869—J. S. Hoblet, president; Levi Mills, secretary.

1870—C. M. Walker, president; Levi Mills, secretary.

1871—C. M. Walker, president; Levi Mills, secretary.

1872—C. M. Walker, president; D. T. White, secretary.

1873-75—C. Rhonemus, president; D. T. White, secretary.

1876—C. Rhonemus, president; W. H. Rannells, secretary.

1877—C. Rhonemus, president; N. M. Linton, secretary.

1878—Cyrus Linton, president; S. G. Smith, secretary.

1879-80—E. H. Matthews, president; N. M. Linton, secretary.

1881—Leo Weltz, president; N. M. Linton, secretary. The fair this year was held in August.

1882—David Peebles, president; N. M. Linton, secretary.

1883—David Peebles, president; N. M. Linton, secretary. Fair held on August 14-18; two hundred show horses on the grounds.

1884—Leo Weltz, president; Joshua Lacy, vice-president; N. M. Linton, secretary, and C. W. Swaim, treasurer. The heads of the departments were: Executive, Leo Weltz, Joshua Lacy and M. J. Grady; horses, mules and jacks, L. D. Reed and J. H. Terrell. Fair held August 12-15.

1885—Leo Weltz, president; N. M. Linton, secretary. Fair held August 11-14.

1886—Joshua Lacy, president; N. M. Linton, secretary; dates, September 7-10.

1887—O. F. Peddicord, president; Leo Weltz, vice-president; N. M. Linton, secretary, and J. W. Denver, Jr., treasurer.

1888—O. F. Peddicord, president; N. M. Linton, secretary; directors, H. H. Hadley, H. P. Malone, John Clevenger, Edgar Hadley, J. W. Richardson, Charles Vanniman, Leo Weltz, H. C. Denver, W. H. Probasco, J. W. Denver, Jr., J. M. Miller and Joshua Linton. Fair held from July 31 to August 3. A new grand stand was built this year.

1889—Fair held on September 10-13.

1890—H. P. Malone, president; John Clevenger, vice-president; G. P. Thorpe, secretary; J. W. Denver, Jr., treasurer. Fair dates were September 9-12.

1891—G. H. Thorpe, secretary. The payment of premiums were guaranteed a subscribed fund raised in the county. The dates were September 1-4.

1892—J. M. Miller, president; John Clevenger, vice-president; J. W. Denver, treasurer, and G. P. Thorpe, secretary. The receipts of the fair this year—September 6-9—were thirty-five hundred dollars, and the expenditures were three thousand dollars.

1893—J. M. Miller, president; Edgar Hadley, vice-president; J. W. Denver, Jr., treasurer, and G. P. Thorpe, secretary.

1894—The Agricultural Society decided that it would not give a fair this year, and the grounds were leased to the Wilmington Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, who held a fair, September 25-28. The committee appointed by the lodge to manage the fair were Col. J. W. Denver, G. P. Thorpe, secretary, and J. M. Miller, president. The name was changed from the Clinton County Fair to that of the Wilmington Fair.

1895—The Knights of Pythias again gave the fair. It was managed by Fred Weltz, president; Kent P. Browning, secretary; J. W. Denver, treasurer; Stanley Outcalt and Tim Payne. The fair was held on September 4-6.

1896—There was no fair held this year and the grounds were rented by the county commissioners to J. R. Sloan for one year for the sum of sixty dollars.

1897—This year a new company was formed to give a Wilmington fair on September 23-24, with Miletus Garner as secretary.

From 1897 to 1904 there was apparently no fair given. The grounds were sold to U. N. Morgan.

1904—In this year the fair grounds were leased from U. N. Morgan by G. R. Kennedy, of Sardinia, Brown county, Ohio. He organized the Wilmington Fair and Amusement Company, with the following officers: G. R. Kennedy, president; B. E. Purdy, treasurer; A. W. Doan, secretary; and G. L. Kinkaid, assistant secretary. They spent some money remodeling the old grounds and held a fair on September 13-16. This was the first of the "Farmer Kennedy Fairs." This same company gave fairs on the following dates: August 22-25, 1905; August 28-31, 1906; September 10-13, 1907; September 8-11, 1908, and September 14-17, 1909.

In 1910 a new company, with Samuel Johns as president; Claude Miller, vice-president; O. J. Thatcher, secretary, and J. M. Lewis, treasurer, gave a fair on September 27-30. In 1911 there was no fair given.

In 1912, the Ohio Horse Sales Company, of which Al W. Doan was secretary and W. J. Galvin the general manager, held a fair on September 18-20. They held their second fair, September 17-19, 1912, but the heavy rains caused their failure.

In 1914, the Wilmington Fair Association was organized with W. J. Galvin as the general manager, and A. W. Doan, secretary. They held their first fair on September 2-4

of that year. Their second fair and first annual horse show was held August 11-12, 1915. The officers of the association are: W. J. Galvin, general manager; Al W. Doan, secretary; O. F. Peddicord, superintendent horse department; H. C. Fenker, superintendent art hall exhibits; Al W. Conrey, superintendent of grounds.

THE SABINA FAIR.

A general meeting of the citizens of Clinton and surrounding counties was called, to be held at Sabina in 1874, to consider the advisability and, if thought advisable, the means best adapted to the formation of an agricultural or fair association. At this meeting it was undertaken to start the formation of such a society, and committees were accordingly appointed to solicit subscriptions in furtherance of the project. After these committees had obtained five thousand dollars in subscription to the stock, another meeting was held, at which the following board of officers were elected: E. B. Martin, president; J. R. Amos, vice-president; D. C. Harrison, secretary; H. H. Thorp, treasurer, and S. B. Lightner, B. J. Darbyshire, John Kirk, John Borum, E. M. Morgan, H. B. Reed, C. M. Luttrell and J. W. Carter, directors. The organization was given the name of the Sabina Union Agricultural Society. Thirty-five acres of ground on the Washington pike, and adjoining Sabina on the east, were then rented from A. C. Mills, a lease of ten years being taken by the society. Work was at once commenced on the grounds and, during the first year, seven thousand dollars were expended on improvements to the grounds. The first fair, held August 18-21, 1874, was a great success, financially and otherwise, and after that the society continued to reap their annual reward for their labor until their disbandment. In 1881 the grounds were enlarged to forty acres. A half-mile track, sixty feet wide, was made and shed room for fully two hundred horses erected. In addition to this were built commodious cattle pens, a floral hall, agricultural hall, dining hall, music stand, band stands, judges' stands, etc. Seating room for fully five thousand people was found in the amphitheater formed around one side of the speed ring. The officers of the society in 1882 were: A. Sellars, president; H. A. Haynes, vice-president; R. Curtis, treasurer; I. Roberds, secretary, and S. B. Lightner, C. B. Vaniman, A. J. Gaskins, H. B. Reed, A. J. Wilson, C. E. Custis, E. J. Darbyshire and C. Rhonemus, directors.

On May 27, 1885, the old society was reorganized under the same name, with C. Rhonemus, president; Martin Kennedy, treasurer; I. Roberds, secretary, and C. E. Custis, H. B. Reed, S. B. Lightner, C. B. Vaniman and A. J. Wilson, directors. A fair was held on August 24-28, at which three thousand dollars were put up as race premiums.

In 1888, the old society had again died, and on June 4 the Sabina Fair Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and twenty-five members. The officers were: Alex Sellars, president; M. M. Dakin, vice-president; H. H. Thorpe, treasurer; Isaac Roberds, secretary. This company gave the remainder of the fairs that were given at Sabina. Meanwhile, on the expiration of the old ten-year lease from A. C. Mills, the association had bought the fair grounds.

In 1889 the officers of the company were: Alex Sellars, president; M. M. Dakin, vice-president; Isaac Roberds, secretary; H. H. Thorpe, treasurer, and Dr. A. J. Slaight, W. J. Sewell, S. M. Thorne, C. Rhonemus, G. W. Yeazel, William Custis, Foster Geffs and J. T. Sylvester, as directors. Probably the greatest and most successful fair ever given at Sabina was the one given on August 19-23, of that year. The crowds in attendance were large and the racing good. Governor Foraker paid it the honor of a visit.

In 1891, the fair was held on July 27-31. The secretary that year was C. Burnett.

The last fair held was from August 30 to September 2, 1892, with the following officers: C. Rhonemus, president; M. M. Dakin, vice-president; Martin Kennedy, secretary; William Custis, treasurer; and S. M. Thorne, J. J. Cumer, G. A. Pavey, Charles Burnett, Alex Sellars, C. F. Allen and Albert Mills, directors.

As nearly as can be learned, there was no fair held in 1893. In December, 1893,

negotiations were begun by the Methodist Protestant conference camp meeting for the purchase of the fair grounds. The deal was closed and the transfer dated February 1, 1894, the fair company releasing all but two acres of the grounds for the consideration of fifteen thousand dollars.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

During the administration of President Johnson, in 1866, the agricultural affairs in the South were in such a deplorable state that it was decided to study the conditions among the farmers and ascertain if something could not be done for their betterment. The President decided to place this work under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture, and Isaac Newton, who was then commissioner of agriculture, was placed in charge of the work. O. H. Kelley, of Minnesota, who was then a clerk in the agricultural department, was sent south to study the conditions among the farmers. On his return he made a report which disclosed such a frightful state of affairs that the idea of organizing the farmers into a society was determined. This society was known as the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, and the national Grange was organized at Washington, D. C., December 4, 1867. The first national officers were: William Sanders, District of Columbia, master; J. R. Thompson, Vermont, lecturer; Anson Bartlett, Ohio, overseer; A. S. Moss, New York, assistant overseer; William Muri, Pennsylvania, steward; A. B. Grosh, Pennsylvania, chaplain; William Ireland, Pennsylvania, treasurer; O. H. Kelley, secretary; and E. P. Farris, Illinois gatekeeper.

Dispensations were granted by the national Grange to the following cities: Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, first; Fredonia, New York, second; Columbus, Ohio, third. The agricultural bulletin of October 4, 1873, showed granges to the number of six thousand nine hundred and fourteen in the United States. Ohio had at that time one hundred and forty-seven. The master of the state of Ohio was S. H. Ellis, Springboro; the secretary of the state Grange was D. M. Stewart, Xenia. Simeon Moon, of Farmer's Station, was the first deputy in Clinton county.

In March, 1873, S. H. Ellis, of Springboro, Warren county, came to this county and organized the first grange in the county. It was known as Clinton Grange No. 122. On September 9, 1873, Wilmington Grange No. 123 was organized. Judge J. H. West was the first master, and Judge E. J. West was the first deputy. Other granges were organized in the county soon afterward.

On August 8, 1874, a county grange meeting was held at the fair grounds of Clinton county and all of the granges of the county were present. It was estimated that there were ten thousand people at this meeting. There were thirty-one granges in the county at this time and they were all well represented. This was a great gala day for the people of this section. There were speeches by the leading officers of the day and a parade through Wilmington and different amusements for the diversion of old and young. It seems that the granges were at the height of their existence at this time.

The prosperity of the granges received its first setback with the coming into existence of the organization known as the Farmers Alliance. The Grange was a non-political and non-sectarian organization. But the Farmers Alliance, which originated in the West, was a partisan society and intended to make their reforms through gaining political power. From this time on the granges began to decrease. One by one, they would surrender their charters and the members were dimited to other places. The last grange in this county to pass out under the old regime was Oak Grove Grange No. 23. In the Blanchester fire of October 18, 1895, the paraphernalia, records, etc., of this lodge was destroyed and on June 15, 1896, the last meeting was held and the members given their cards of dimit.

Union Grange No. 77 was the first grange organized in this county since the awakening of interest in this movement.

BEECH GROVE GRANGE.

Beech Grove Grange No. 1902 was organized on December 5, 1913, with the following charter members: C. J. Luse, Mina Luse, W. S. Wallace, Alice Wallace, C. J. Hempstead, Bertha Hempstead, Walter Garman, Leah Garman, John Ridgeway, Emma Ridgeway, H. R. Clark, John Whitlow, Frank Hook, J. E. Hook, Oscar Whitlow, James Whitlow, William Fender, Hazel Garman, Jacob Garman, Ida Garrison, Orville Bevan, Nina Bevan, Mollie Crites, Ray Rodgers, John Finney, Harrold Hook, Floyd Hook, Mrs. E. J. St. John, Mary Fender, Amos Carey, Anna Carey, Elba Andrew, Frank Carey and Earl Carey. On July 1, 1915, the grange reported eighty-seven members in good standing.

The grange meets at the Beech Grove church on the first and third Wednesday nights of each month in the year. The first officers were as follow: Master, C. J. Luse; overseer, Harry R. Clark; lecturer, Ray Rogers; steward, Walter Garman; assistant steward, Oscar Whitlow; lady assistant, Hazel Garman; chaplain, Bertha Hempstead; Garman; pomona, Nina Bevan; flora, Emma Ridgeway; trustees, Clyde J. Hempstead, John Finney and Orville Bevan.

The officers for 1915 are as follow: Master, C. J. Luse; overseer, Harry R. Clark; lecturer, George B. Jenks; steward, Harold Hook; assistant steward, Oscar Whitlow; lady assistant, Hazel Garman; chaplain, Sadie M. Davis; treasurer, Frank Hook; secretary, Frank Carey; gatekeeper, J. E. Hook; ceres, Mary Davis; pomona, Mary Fender; flora, Georgia Crites; trustees. Clyde J. Hempstead, John Finney and Orville Bevans.

This is one of the most active granges in the county and, although it is less than two years old, it has already done some excellent work for its members. It has done co-operative buying of fertilizer and binder twine, to the amount of thirty-five hundred dollars, at a great saving to the members. In other ways its usefulness has been demonstrated and it is safe to say that it will become a factor of increasing importance. Under the energetic leadership of its master, C. J. Luse, Beech Grove Grange is taking its place as a factor, not only in the economic life of the community which it serves, but in the educational, religious and social life as well.

BLANCHESTER GRANGE.

Blanchester Grange No. 1767 was organized on January 28, 1911, with seventy-one members, and the present membership remains the same. The first officers were as follow: Salathiel Jackson, master; William Kulp, overseer; Thomas Sharp, chaplain; Roy J. Ross, treasurer; Sanford Brown, steward; William Reed, assistant steward; William Reynolds, secretary; Wilford Ross, gatekeeper; Mrs. Albert Foote, pomona; Marley Clevenger, flora; Mrs. Chloe Starkey, ceres; Mrs. Harry Adams, lady assistant.

The officers for 1915 are as follow: L. O. West, master; William Kulp, overseer; Mrs. Nell Whitenack, lecturer; Ottis Watkins, steward; William Starkey, assistant steward; Harley Carnahan, chaplain; Roy J. Ross, treasurer; Mrs. Lucy D. Peters, secretary; Frank Tullis, gatekeeper; Eda Watkins, pomona; Mrs. Chloe Starkey, flora; Mrs. Elizabeth Kulp, ceres; Mrs. Rena Sears, lady assistant. The grange meets on the first and third Saturday nights of each month in the Knights of Pythias hall in Blanchester. The programs are of a general nature and deal with all phases of agricultural life. Although the grange has been organized but a comparatively short time, it has already accomplished much good for its members.

NEW VIENNA, WESTBORO AND CLARKSVILLE GRANGES.

Union Grange No. 77, at New Vienna, has one hundred and ninety-six members, with the following officers: C. G. Blackbun, master; E. H. Edwards, lecturer; Grace Bernard, secretary; A. H. Terrell, legislative agent. Westboro Grange No. 1779 has fifty-six members, with the following officers: Milton Holaday, master; Charles Thompson, lecturer; F. R. Christ, secretary. Clarksville Grange No. 1695 has seventy-four members, with the following officers: George W. Orr, master; Mrs. Anna Wellar, lecturer; Oscar Wellar, secretary; H. R. Harris, legislative agent.

CHAPTER XVII.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Adams township is bounded on the west by Warren county, on the north by Chester township, on the east by Union township and on the south by Vernon township. Adams township is the smallest township in the county, having an area of fourteen thousand and two hundred acres, or a fraction over twenty-two square miles. It was the twelfth township formed in the county and was named after John Quincy Adams.

The water courses of the township are bordered by great stretches of rich and fertile bottom lands, which are, in turn, flanked by a line of low hills that lead to the higher table lands above. From Todd's fork, which divides the township in almost half, to the north and west there is a rolling tableland of prolific soil, that is black and loamy. To the east and south of this stream the uplands are best adapted to the growth of wheat and grasses.

STREAMS.

Adams township contains only two streams of any size, Todd's fork, which, as has been said, practically divides the township in half, a tributary of the Little Miami, and Lytle's creek, which empties into the first about one mile southwest of the town of Sligo. It is thought that Todd's fork was named after Col. John Todd, a noted pioneer and Indian fighter, who was killed in the bloody battle of Blue Licks, August 19, 1782. This creek enters the township a short distance to the west of the northeast corner and flows to the southwest.

Lytle's creek enters the township at about the center of the eastern boundary and flows to the west until it empties into Todd's fork. This stream was named after Gen. William Lytle, of Cincinnati, a pioneer surveyor of Hamilton county. To the east of Ogden, about a half mile, there is a small tributary of Lytle's creek, flowing from the south, known as Indian branch. It received its name from a band of Indians who made their home on its banks before the white man came. About a third of a mile from the mouth of Indian branch there is another stream, known as Jess's run, that puts into it from an easterly direction.

From the northeast, the township line crossing it not far from its mouth, Dutch creek empties into Todd's fork. From a southerly direction, through the northeastern portion of the township, comes Little creek, which empties into Todd's fork about a mile above the mouth of Lytle's creek. There is still another small stream which finds its source near the southern line of the township and flows to the northwest, emptying into Lytle's creek, perhaps a mile below Ogden.

TIMBER.

At the time of the first settlements, the whole of Adams township was covered with unbroken, virgin forest. Sprinkled among the stately white poplars on the hillsides and the black walnuts of the rich alluvial bottoms, were found the white oaks and the wide-spreading elms. These monarchs of the forest were often five or six feet in diameter and devoid of limb or branch to the height of sixty feet. But they were forced to bow before the axe of the ever-advancing pioneer, and their places were taken by homes and farms. In making the clearings the trees were usually girdled with the axe and left to "deaden," as it was called. When their trunks had decayed to a slight degree, they were felled, rolled into great heaps and burned, the best being preserved to be split into rails, with which to fence in the rudely cultivated plats.

The following is a list of the indigenous trees of the locality, both the common and the scientific name being given: Red, or slippery, elm (Ulmus fulva), white elm (Ulmus Americana), hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), dogwood (Cornus florida), black gum (Nyssa multiflora), mulberry (Morus Rubra), sassafras (S. officinale), linden or basswood (Tilia Americanus), burr oak (Quercus macrocarpa), white oak (Quercus alba), horn-beam or iron wood (Carpinus), red oak (Quercus rubra), sugar maple (Acer saccharinum), swamp maple (Acer rubrum), sycamore or buttom wood (Plantarus occidentalis), locust (Robina pseudacacia), honey locust (S. officinale), white walnut or butternut (Juglans cinerea), black walnut (Juglans nigra), shellbark hickory (Carya sulcata), brown or pignut hickory (Carya parcina), buckeye or horse-chestnut (Aesculus), common willow (Salix cordata), black willow (Salix nigra), yellow poplar (Populus grandidenta), American aspen (P. tremuloides), beech (Fagus ferruginea), white ash (Fraxinus Americana), blue ash (Fraxinus quadrangulata), wild cherry (Prunus serotina).

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Chester and Vernon townships originally included the territory now embraced by Adams township. The first official act of the first board of county commissioners was the division of the county of Clinton into the three townships of Chester, Vernon and Richland. The line between Chester and Vernon townships was Lytle's creek, beginning where the creek crossed the former line between Highland and Warren counties, and continuing to the point where it joined Todd's fork and from thence due west to the new Warren county line. This order was made on April 6, 1810, by George McManis, Hames Birdsell and Henry Babb. This line remained until August 21, 1813, when, at a special session of the commissioners' court, it was moved farther north, to the state road running from Wilmington to Lebanon. Union township was formed at this time, including within its limits parts of both townships. This order was reiterated in the following entry:

"June Session, A. D. 1830.

"Chester and Vernon townships, Alteration.

"At the present session of the commissioners of Clinton county, towit; the stated session of June, 1830, held by Joseph Roberds, John Lewis and James Sherman, commissioners, a petition signed by divers citizens of the county, praying for a restoration to Vernon township of that part of Chester which formerly belonged to Vernon, that is, that the Lebanon state road be the line between said townships; whereupon the commissioners aforesaid, being of opinion that said alteration is necessary, adjudge and order that the said alteration be made, and that the road aforesaid be hereafter taken and esteemed to be the line between said townships."

This line ran through the village of Sligo, which, by 1849, although still unincorporated, had grown to be quite a good-sized town. A movement was started by its citizens and those of the immediate vicinity to form a new township, of which its would be the business center. On March 5, 1849, a petition was presented to the commissioners praying that a new township be formed out of the territory therein described, which included parts of Chester, Vernon and Union townships. The commissioners appointed Hiram Madden to make a survey of the territory named, to ascertain the number of square miles it contained. It was found that this territory did not contain a sufficient area, as required by law, for the formation of a township and the petition was withdrawn. The following petition was drawn up at once, circulated and presented to the commissioners on May 1, 1849, asking for the formation of a new township, the survey this time containing more territory than before:

"To the Commissioners of Clinton County, Ohio:

"Your petitioners, citizens of Clinton county, Ohio, respectfully represent that we labor under great inconvenience on account of our very remote situation from the place

of holding elections, and from the place where other township business is transacted, in consequence of which we respectfully, but most earnestly, ask you to establish a township to be taken out of Union, Chester and Vernon townships. (Here follows a description of the territory the same as in the survey.)

"We, your petitioners, now claim it is an act of justice, as there is left in each of the townships from which the proposed new township is to be taken, ample amount of territory to still constitute a constitutional township, that our petition be granted as now asked for, and which is signed by citizens and voters in the districts included in the boundary of the new township.

"Henry Harvey, William W. Sheppard, John P. Black, Elihu Hambleton, Joel McKinney, John R. Jobe, George Carter, William Vandervort, David Pyle, Micajah Moore, Harlan Maden, William Bennett, Henry Hazard, David S. Pyle, Jeremiah Kimbrough, Daniel Shank, Abel Thornberry, Jabez H. Hadley, Jehu Pyle, William Cooper, Samuel J. Cleland, James M. Davis, Eden Andrew, William Ballard, David Harlan, Benjamin Brackney, Egbert K. Howland, James H. Elkins, John H. Moore, Adam Osborne, Uriah W. Hunt, John Crosson, Chalkley Albertson, Ezekiel Hornaday, Eli Kimbrough, John Hadley, Jr., William B. Andrew, John B. Davis, George Maden, Lewis F. Davis, George Slack, Esq., William Osborn, John H. Elkins, Ezekiel Conklin, Samuel Moore, Aaron Howell, William S. Riley, Alfred Black, Joshua Clark, Joseph Thatcher, Stacy Haines, Daniel Smith, S. Lindley, John Kimbrough, B. F. Laplane, Lorenzo Jenks, James Black, Joshua Moore, William A. Glover, Asa Green, William P. Harvey, Isaac Hornaday, Jesse Thatcher, J. H. Longshore, Alfred Hollcraft, Alexander Bowen, David Curl, Jacob Hadley, Gideon Truss, Alexander Cleland, Joseph Moore, Alden Jenks, John Townsend, William Henson, John Pyle, Clinton Parks, Eli Hadley, Levi Stratton, Simon Hadley, Levi N. Miller, David Jenks, Lorenzo Clark, Samuel Omerman, Cyrus E. Carter, Calvin Andrew, Joseph W. Slack, John J. Anson, William Simons, Moses Izard, John Hornaday, Simon Harvey, Joseph Wingfield, John Fallis, Amos Haines, Jonathan D. Hadley, Ezra Moon, William Daniels, William Moore, Augustus Buck, John B. Carter, Thomas J. Cast, David F. Harlan, Samuel Andrew, Reed Feris, E. F. Curl, Micajah Stratton, Hiram Maden, Eli Harvey, John Daugherty, Thomas Kimbrough, John Cleland, Ira Ferris, John B. Smith, DeLos Feris, Samuel Mart, Nathan M. Evritt, Artemas Nickerson, Jeremiah Kimbrough, Seneca Wildman, John Maden, Isaac Schooley, Eli Maden, Mahlon Stratton, Armoni Hale, Edward S. Davis, Alexander Harlan, Isaac Harvey, David Thatcher, Enoch Carter, Thomas J. Daugherty."

SURVEY OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

The following is the survey of the township as accompanying the petition and adopted as the boundaries of the township. It has remained unchanged to date:

"Beginning at a point opposite Jonathan Hadley's, at a stake in Warren county line, in A. Branstrator's field; thence east 118 poles to Jonathan Hadley's, excluding him; thence to Isaac Hawkins' farm south 68° 20′ east, crossing Todd's Fork at one mile and 194 poles, to the turnpike road at one mile and 290 poles, whole distance, two miles and 40 poles, to a stake including the said Hawkins; thence to the land line of John Osborne, south 58° east two miles and 102 poles, to a beech and two small mulberries; thence east 116 poles to the west line of Union Township, to a stake and three beeches; thence south 1° west 44 poles, to the southwest corner of Union Township, to a dead beech and white oak; thence south 1° east 320 poles to a stake in said line in Peter Osborn's field; thence north 7° west, crossing Cincinnati State Road at one mile and 60 poles, the county road at Joshua Moore's at one mile, 312 poles, the county road at Haines Moore's at two miles and 140 poles, Lytle's Creek at two miles and 170 poles, the turnpike road at three miles and 102 poles, Todd's Fork at four miles and 280 poles, Waynesville road at five miles and 60 poles (whole distance five miles and 71 poles), to a stake; thence west 81 poles,

crossing the Waynesville road at 11 poles to a stake, where Union Township line crosses the county road leading from Clarksville to Centre Meeting House; thence to Daniel Collett's, Esq., south 86° 48′ west, three miles and 165 poles, crossing Miller's Creek at 205 poles, excluding said Collett; thence west to the Warren County line, south 1° west two miles and 571 poles to the beginning, crossing the Lebanon road and line of Vernon and Chester Townships at two miles and 46 poles, containing twenty-two and one-quarter square miles." This survey was made by Hiram Maden, a pioneer surveyor of the new township.

The commissioners considered the matter on May 1, 1849, and ordered that the township be established and that an election should be held in the new township on May 12, to elect the following officers: Three trustees, one clerk, one treasurer, one assessor and one constable. The county commissioners at this time were Azel Walker, Joseph Hoskins and Jesse Doan. The election was held on the date set, in the shop of John H. Moore, in Sligo, with Henry Harvey, David Jenks and W. B. Andrews as the judges. The following men were elected to fill the offices: Jeremiah Harvey, David Jenks and Peter Osborn, trustees; Jonathan D. Hadley, clerk; Dr. W. W. Shappard, assessor; Simon Harvey, treasurer, and James H. Elkins, constable. Henry Hazard was elected justice of the peace on October 10, of the same year.

MILLS.

The streams of the township furnished the power for the early mills. In 1805 Mordecai Mendenhall built a grist-mill on Todd's fork, about a mile above the mouth of Dutch creek. He sold it, with one hundred and forty acres of land, on March 15, 1806, to Jonathan Wright, who owned it until 1814, when he sold it to Richard Fallis. Fallis refitted and enlarged it and ran it until 1826, when he sold it, with a tract of two hundred and fifty-six acres of land, to his nephew, Jonathan Fallis. In 1830 the mill, with forty-seven acres of land, was sold by Jonathan Fallis to Josiah Townsend, but Townsend died soon after and the administrator of his estate deeded it back to Fallis by the order of court, in payment of an unpaid balance due on the original purchase price. Fallis at once sold it to John Hadley, who owned it until 1841, when he sold it to Stacey Haines, who ran it until 1854. It was afterwards owned by Thomas Kimbrough, Jeremiah Kimbrough, his son, William L. Hadley, Thomas Hazard, A. U. Hadley, and again by William L. Hadley. Its use having been discontinued and the building fallen into decay, he removed it about 1867.

Eli Harvey and John Hadley, brothers-in-law, built, in 1808, a grist-mill on Todd's fork, about a mile below Springfield meeting house. It afterwards came into the sole possession of John Hadley and gained a wide reputation and patronage as Hadley's mill. His sons, Isaac and John, afterwards ran it for a long period and sold it in the early fifties to Jesse Thatcher. Soon after its purchase by Thatcher, it caught fire and burned down. He rebuilt it in a magnificent manner and ran it for about twenty years, when he took it down and moved it to Wilmington.

A saw-mill was built on Lytle's creek, near where Ogden now stands, by John Holladay in 1818, and about three years later a grist-mill was added. The saw-mill was rebuilt about 1846 and a short time afterward the grist-mill was refitted and steam power installed.

In the year 1811, Caleb Harvey built a carding and fulling-mill on his farm on Little creek and kept it running for several years. It stood a few rods up the stream from where the Lebanon road crosses the creek. This mill did a flourishing business in its time and was one of the most widely known mills in the county. The early settlers often came from miles distant to this mill to get their wool carded and formed into rolls, and their blankets and jeans fulled. It was often forced to run at nights. A man by the name of Alexander Montgomery was for many years its proprietor. It has long since disappeared.

Another mill in the township that has long since followed its predecessors was built about the year 1842 by William B. Andrew on Lytle's creek, about a mile and a half above its mouth. It was a saw-mill and was kept running for many years.

All of the above mentioned mills had decayed and disappeared by 1882 except the mill at Ogden, which was still standing, but in disuse. At that time even, it was considered a relic of the past and pointed out to all the visitors of that village. But the younger generations of today do not have even the decaying and fallen ruins of these old mills to remind them of the times when their grandfathers, as lads, carried a bag of grain on the back of "old Dobbin" to the mill, for the family's flour.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school house in the township was erected in 1808, on the land of Isaac Harvey, about one-fourth of a mile north of Todd's fork. In 1812 or 1813 there was a school building built on the Nicholas Carter farm and in 1814 another was erected on the farm of Isaac Stout, about a quarter of a mile east of Lytle's Creek meeting house. In 1813 or 1814 George Carter, with the help of Jeremiah Kimbrough, Thomas Kersey and Nathan Mendenhall, built a log school on his farm. Several other school buildings were erected from time to time and several were controlled by the society of Friends.

In 1834 there was a school house built on what was then the Holaday farm (afterwards known as the Quinby farm), and, about 1845, there was a neat frame building erected by the society of Friends at Lytle's Creek meeting house. After several years these all became district schools and passed under the control of the board of education of the township. All these old buildings have long since disappeared and not a vestige of them remains today to even identify the spots where they stood. In 1853 a new school law, with a new system of maintaining schools, went into force, and the township was subdivided and redistricted throughout. The old school houses were abandoned, new sites procured and new buildings erected. The old log school house, with the large fireplace, the greased-paper windows, the stools and seats without a support for the back, with no blackboards or maps, have become a thing of the past forever. Among the early teachers were William Holaday, George Carter, Warren Sabin, Joseph Doan, John Harvey, James Dakin, Henry Harvey, Eli Harvey, Thomas Kersey, Hiram Maden and James Osborn; of the second generation, were William Cooper, James Crawford, Thomas Green and Henry Zimmerman.

THE PIONEERS.

The first resident of the township was Samuel Lee, who, by 1804, had built a cabin in the neighborhood of the Springfield meeting house, on what was afterward known as the Isaac Harvey land. Archibald Edwards, Peter Dicks, his brother-in-law, Isaac Harvey, Jacob Hale and John Hadley came from Ohio in the following year and settled in the same vicinity. Soon afterward Isaac Harvey journeyed to North Carolina, where he purchased, with his brother, Eli, the great Pollard tract of two thousand acres of land, of a Pollard who resided at Richmond, Virginia. He returned to Ohio, bringing his brothers, Eli, Joshua and Caleb, and their families, with him in the fall of 1806. They all settled on the Pollard tract and were the foundation of the great Harvey settlement of Adams township. Another brother, William, followed them from North Carolina a few years later. These brothers had two sisters, Martha and Lydia; Martha married Jacob Hale, Sr., and Lydia married John Hadley.

Isaac Harvey, who lived near Springfield in a brick house built in 1814, married a sister of Peter Dicks by the name of Lydia. To them were born three sons, William, Harlan and Simon D., and six daughters, Nancy, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Martha, Lydia and Ruth. William, the eldest son, married a young lady by the name of Crew; Nancy, the eldest daughter, married Archibald Edwards; Elizabeth married Enock Harlan; Rebecca became the wife of Jonathan Hadley; Martha, the wife of Aaron Antram; Ruth,

the wife of a man by the name of Towel. Mary Stanfielf was the maiden name of the wife of Eli Harvey, who settled between Lytle's creek and Todd's fork, near their junction. He died on April 12, 1822, at the age of sixty years, leaving one son, William, and three daughters, Ann, Mary and Cynthia. Joshua Harvey, a brother of Isaac and Eli, who settled on the south of Todd's fork, was married three times. He first married a woman by the name of Morrison, by whom he had five children, Caleb, Hannah, Simon, Levi and Robert. Mary Moon, his second wife and the sister of James Moon, was the mother of twins, Jehu and Nancy. Samuel and Abigail were the children of the third wife, a sister of Reuben, Isaac and John Chew. Caleb Harvey, a fourth brother, settled about one-half a mile southwest of Springfield. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Jesse and Hannah Towel, of North Carolina. The fruits of this marriage were six children, Jesse, Joshua, Hannah, Eli, Rebecca and Elizabeth, the eldest being born in North Carolina. His wife died on June 27, 1825, at the age of forty-eight; he died at the age of fifty-four on December 12, 1830. They were both buried at Springfield. Their son Joshua died in 1831, leaving a small daughter, Nancy, who was raised in her paternal grandfather's household. William Harvey, the fifth brother, married Mary, the daughter of David and Sarah Vestal. To them were born in North Carolina three sons, John, Eli and David, and on Ohio soil, two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth. He died on December 5, 1858, at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife followed him five years later, in 1863, in her ninety-sixth year. Both found their final resting place at Springfield.

Eli Harvey, son of William, was born in North Carolina, in 1803, died in April, 1872, at the age of sixty-nine, and was buried at Springfield. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of John and Mary Fallis, and the mother of six children, Lydia, Mary, William Penn, Esther, Ann and Sarah. She died in July, 1835, at the age of thirty. His second wife was Ruth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Fisher, and the mother of Joseph, Isaac, Hannah, John, James and Sinai. The first two died in infancy.

Isaac Harvey, son of Caleb, married a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Edwards, of Warren county, Ohio, and was the father of nine children, Caleb, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Rebecca, William, Nathaniel, Abigail, Jesse H. and Enos F.

Preserved Dakin came from New York state in 1806, and settled on what was afterwards the Lebanon road, near Lytle's Creek meeting house. He soon afterwards removed to Chester township.

Mordecai Mendenhall settled on Todd's fork in 1806, building a mill there which he afterwards sold to Jonathan Wright and which later became known as the Fallis mill. A brother of his, Nathan Mendenhall, who was a brother-in-law of Jeremiah Kimbrough, settled on a farm in the same vicinity.

Joshua Nickerson settled in 1804, on Todd's fork about a mile above the Harvey settlement. He came from the state of New York. He had three sons and one daughter by the name of Clark, David, Artemus and Susannah. Susannah married William Morrow and afterward lived in Warren county, Ohio. Clark, the eldest son, married Martha Ashby and was the father of five children, three sons, James, Joshua and David, and two daughters. One of the daughters married a McKay, and the other became the wife of Evan Hadley. Artemus Nickerson married Elizabeth Reed and had six children, Susannah, Amanda, Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail and Samuel R. David married a young woman by the name of Spencer and moved to Indiana.

David Ferris settled in Adams township as early as 1805 or 1806. Jeremiah Poe settled on Todd's fork, in the Gates survey, prior to 1809, but soon afterward sold his farm and sought a home elsewhere. A man by the name of Wright, one of the first settlers of the township, and the donor of the land for the graveyard at Lytle's creek, sold his farm in 1816, to Mahlon Stratton, and moved away.

John Hadley and his wife, Lydia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Harvey, sister of Eli, Isaac, William, Caleb and Joshua Harvey, came to Ohio from North Carolina in

1806 with the party of Harveys, Hadleys, Dicks, Hales and Edwards mentioned above. John Hadley was born the son of Joshua and Ruth Hadley, on September 23, 1770, in Chatham county, North Carolina. He was married to Lydia Harvey, of Orange county, North Carolina, in Crane Creek monthly meeting, as early as 1794. They were the parents of twelve children: William, Simon, Elizabeth, Joshua, Jacob, Isaac, Eli, John, Thomas, Jonathan D., Ruth and Jane, all but four of whom were born before they moved to Ohio. Of these, Joshua died in infancy and Thomas, at the age of nineteen. With his brother-in-law, Eli Harvey, John Hadley built and afterwards became the owner of what was for years known as the Hadley mill. It stood on Todd's fork, about a mile below the Springfield meeting house. Both he and his wife were lifelong members of the society of Friends and members of the Springfield monthly meeting. He died in 1832, when sixty-two years of age. His widow survived him twenty years. They were both laid to rest in the Springfield cemetery.

William Hadley, their eldest son, was born on July 18, 1795, in North Carolina, and came to Ohio with his father in 1806. His first wife was Sarah Lindley, who died on April 28, 1829, and who was the mother of seven children, Jonathan, Deborah, Thomas (who died in infancy), Eleanor, Eli L., Mary and Milton. He afterwards married Susannah Thatcher, the widow of Thomas Thatcher and the daughter of Joseph Stratton. She was the mother of two children, Sarah and William. William Hadley died on October 23, 1845. His wife died on August 18, 1880, at the ripe old age of sixty-six years, and was buried at Springfield.

Simon Hadley, the second son of John and Lydia (Harvey) Hadley, was born, November 1, 1796, in North Carolina and came to Ohio with his parents. His wife was Ann, the daughter of Thomas Kersey, Sr. He and his wife were residents of Adams township until their deaths, on May 13, 1870, and September 28, 1843, respectively. Their seven children were Jabez, Rebecca, Lydia, John, Julia, Ann K. and Mary M. Several years after the death of his first wife, Simon Hadley married a widow, Mary I. O'Neall, whose maiden name had been Ingham. Elizabeth, the third child and eldest daughter of John Hadley, married Ezekiel Hornaday. She died, May 9, 1850, at fifty-two years of age.

Jacob Hadley was born in North Carolina, on the 3rd of March, 1801. His wife was Mary, daughter of Beale and Mary Butler, of Wayne county, Indiana. He was a resident of Adams township until 1868, when he moved to Wilmington. He was always a strict member of the society of Friends and was considered by all who knew him to be a minister of ability. He always held to the original teachings and doctrines of the Friends in all their purity and simplicity, and was strenuously opposed to the innovations in their manner of worship which came to prevail. His wife died on July 20, 1858, at the age of fifty-seven, and he himself was gathered to his fathers, at the age of seventy-eight, on February 11, 1879. Springfield is the final resting place of both of these venerable pioneers. Their seven children were: Samuel H., Eliza Ann, William Beale, Elwood, Mary B., Susannah Jane and Naomi.

Isaac Hadley, the sixth child of John Hadley, married Lydia, daughter of John Hazard, by whom he had seven children, Calvin, Elizabeth, Phoebe, Elmira, Henry, Rebecca and Harriet. He died, at the age of thirty-six, on July 22, 1839. His widow later became the wife of James Smith, and, on his death, the wife of William Pyle, son of Jehu Pyle, Sr.

Eli Hadley, the next son of John Hadley, was born on September 27, 1804; he married Abigail, the daughter of Reuben and Rhoda Green, and died on November 29, 1854, at the age of fifty. His wife died on April 30, 1887, at the age of twenty-eight. Their five children were Mahala G., Gulielma, Thomas, Micajah and Rhoda.

John Hadley, also a son of John and Lydia (Harvey) Hadley, was born on April 15, 1810, and married Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wildman, of Clark county, Ohio. To them was born seven children: Hiram, Elizabeth, Margaret, Deborah, Henry,

Ruth and Seth. Deborah and Ruth died in infancy. His wife died on April 21, 1848, and was buried at Springfield. He afterwards married Rhoda Stanton, a widow, and lived at Springboro, in Warren county. He died in March, 1882, and is buried at Springfield.

Jonathan D. Hadley, the youngest son of John and Lydia Hadley, was born August 10, 1812. He married Susannah Clawson, daughter of William Clawson, and their union was blessed with four children, Louisa, Mahlon, John William and Evan. He died about 1872, at Clarksville. His widow died at Wilmington, in 1874, and both are buried at Springfield. Ruth Hadley became the wife of W. B. Andrew. She died on October 19, 1852. Jane, the youngest child of John and Lydia Hadley, married Seneca Wildman and, with her husband, moved to Iowa in the early sixties.

William Hadley, son of Joshua and Ruth Hadley, and a brother of John Hadley, emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Vernon township. Jonathan T. Hadley, son of Simon and Elizabeth Hadley, emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Adams township near the Warren county line. He married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac Harvey, by whom he had nine children, Elizabeth, Lydia, Samuel L., Ruth, Isaac, Simon, Deborah, Milton and Harlan H.

The Harvey and Hadley families were by far the most numerous of the early settlers of the western part of Clinton county. With but few exceptions, they were all members of the society of Friends. Many still live in their ancestral homes, while others have moved to other counties in Ohio, and others to other states, especially Indiana and Iowa.

William and Nathan Harlan were brothers and sons of Enoch Harlan, of Guilford county, North Carolina. They came to Ohio in 1805 and settled about a mile from Springfield. Nathan, the eldest son, married, in North Carolina, Sarah Hunt, the daughter of a minister. They had nine children, as follow: Lydia, Enoch, Martha, Nathan, Edith, Prudence, Jabez, John and Hannah. William married, also in North Carolina, Charity Kimbrough, a daughter of Jeremiah Kimbrough, and their union was blessed with nine children also; David, Margaret, Jonathan, Ruth, Nancy, Enoch, William, Nathaniel and Edith. John and Enoch Harlan, brothers of William and Nathan, came with their mother from North Carolina, and, after a short residence in Highland county, settled in the same vicinity in the spring of 1807. John Harlan married Lydia Hale, the daughter of Jacob Hale, and was the father of the following children: Jacob, Elizabeth, Rebecca, James and Warren. There were others who died in infancy.

John had the following brothers: William, David, Enoch, Nathan, Jonathan, Nathaniel and Solomon, and three sisters, Nancy Mendenhall, Hannah Maden and Rebecca Hampton. All this family, except Nathaniel, settled in the vicinity of Springfield. David and Solomon, arriving in 1811, were the last to come. Their mother's name was Edith, and she was a sister of Eliabeth Harvey, who came with her sons, as mentioned above, to Ohio in 1806. They were both widows.

Ezekiel Hornada, who was born on February 26, 1796, in Randolph county, North Carolina, came with the Harvey brothers to Ohio in 1806. His mother's name was Dicks, and he was a nephew of Isaac Harvey's by marriage. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hadley, on November 11, 1818, and was the father of twelve children: John, Jehu, Isaiah, Jane, Simon, Mary, William, Eleanor, Lydia, Eli, Isaac and Louisa. His wife died in 1850 and was buried at Springfield. He later married again, and, at the age of eighty-six, moved to Indiana.

Reuben Green was born on July 28, 1770, in Grayson county, North Carolina. He married Rhoda, daughter of David and Mary Ballard, on January 5, 1797, and in the fall of 1811 moved to Ohio and settled near Center meeting house, in Adams township. He bought one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, in 1813, of William Lytle, on Lytle's creek, to which he moved, and lived the remainder of his life. His wife died, at the age of sixty-eight, on February 10, 1843. He died on Christmas day, 1852. They

were both buried at Lytle's creek. They were the parents of twelve children, Isaac, Mary, David, Lydia, Robert, Asa, Anna, Abigail, John, Susannah, Rowland and Rhoda.

Asa Green, a son of the above, was born in Grayson county, North Carolina, on January 5, 1811, and came to Ohio with his father in the fall of 1811. His wife was a daughter of Nathaniel Carter. They were the parents of eight children: Jane, Reuben, Mary Ann, Cyrus, Guliema, John C., Samuel G. and Nancy Emily.

John Holaday came from Virginia in 1814 and settled on what was afterwards known as the Asa Green farm. He lived here fifteen or sixteen years, when he sold the farm to Asa Green and moved to Jefferson township, this county.

Samuel Andrew came from Orange county, North Carolina, to Ohio, in 1810, and settled in Greene county for two years, when he moved to Lytle's creek, on the farm where he lived until his death, July 18, 1871. He was born in Orange county, North Carolina, the son of William and Hannah Andrew, and married, on October 17, 1805, Delilah, daughter of John and Susannah Baker, of Chatham county, North Carolina. His wife died in 1856. They were both buried at Springfield. Their children were William B., John, Hannah and Susannah.

His eldest son, William B. Andrew, was born on July 21, 1806, and married Ruth, the daughter of John Hadley. They were the parents of ten children, Eliza Jane, Hannah, Samuel, Delilah, Isaac H., John T., William H., Jacob, Lydia and Wilson His wife died on October 19, 1852. In 1868 he removed to Hendy county, Iowa, where he died.

Susannah, the youngest daughter of Samuel and Delilah Andrew, married John McFadden, in 1847. They remained on the home farm, caring for her parents in their declining years. Her husband died on July 6, 1871. She was the mother of seven children, Samuel, Martha, Jane, Esther Ann, Mary E., James L., Laura D. and John W.

Henry Andrew, a brother of Samuel Andrew, was born, February 12, 1777, in Orange county, North Carolina. He married Jame Mills and to them were born seven children, Robert, John, Hannah, Joseph, William, Jonathan and Sarah. They moved to Ohio at an early day and settled on a farm adjoining his brothers. He removed to Jefferson township some years later.

Henry Andrew, a second brother of Samuel Andrew, came to Adams township about the same time. He was the father of nine children, Ira, Eden, Minerva, Calvin, Cyrus, Miles, Mary Ann, John Wesley and Emily.

Samuel Chew married Abigail Green, sister of Reuben Green, and was the first settler on what was afterwards known as the John Anson farm. He had four sons, Isaac, Ephraim, John and Reuben, and three daughters, Alice, Mary and Ruth.

Joshua Moore came to Ohio in 1811. He was born the son of Thomas and Sarah Moore, of Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of October, 1791. He married Nancy, a daughter of Joseph and Theodosia Stratton. They first lived in Wilmington two years before they settled in what is now Adams township. His death occurred on February 7, 1874. His widow died in December, 1881. They had a family of twelve children, David S., John Haines, Sarah Ann, Micajah, William, Joseph, Harriet, Nancy, Joshua, Benjamin, Jehu C. and Seth.

Hiram Moore, brother of Joshua, came to Ohio about two years after his brother, Joshua, did. He married Eliza, a daughter of John Antram.

Caleb Moore, another brother of Joshua Moore, was born about 1800 and came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, about 1832, and settled on the Joseph Stratton farm on Lytle's creek. He married Nancy, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier by the name of Andrew Jack. They were the parents of a family of six children, William, John, Harris C., Hannah, Emily and Nancy Ellen. His first wife died about 1845 and Mr. Moore afterwards married Martha Miller. They had two children, Ethelbert J. and Martha Adaline.

Two other brothers of this family, John and Isaac Moore, came to Ohio, about 1832. Isaac married Susannah, a daughter of Reuben Green. He died on October 6,

1840, at the age of twenty-eight. John Moore was born on August 31, 1798. He married Ann Moore, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Moore, of Center county, Pennsylvania, and who was born on July 6, 1805. They moved to Newcastle, Indiana, where he died. She later married Jasper Evans.

Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Moore, who died in Pennsylvania, came to Ohio about 1832. She died in her eighty-sixth year, on August 13, 1874. She was a sister of Nancy, wife of Caleb Moore. She was the mother of seven children, Melinda, Nancy, Sarah Ann, Melissa, Eliza, Evaline and Samuel.

One of the foremost of the pioneers of Adams township was George Maden, Sr. He settled on what was later known as the Jabez Hadley farm. By his first wife, who was the widow Reynolds, and whose maiden name was Harvey, he had four children, Eli, George, Elizabeth and Edith. His second wife was Elizabeth, sister of George Carter. This union was blessed with the following children: Hiram, Solomon, John, Nancy, Rebecca, Mary, Ruth and Deborah. He lived to an advanced age and is buried, as is also his wife, Elizabeth, at Lytle's creek. His son, George, married Mary Chew, daughter of Samuel Chew, and a sister of Isaac, Ephraim, John and Reuben Chew. He moved to Indiana, where he later died. Elizabeth married a person by the name of Reeves; Edith married Joseph Stubbs; Solomon married a Robbins; John died a bachelor; Nancy became the wife of Henry Harvey; Rebecca became the wife of Reuben Chew, son of Samuel Chew; Mary married Amos Harvey, brother of Henry Harvey; Ruth became the wife of Robert Hunt, son of Jacob and Lydia Hunt, and Deborah married a man who lived in Indiana.

Eli Maden married Hannah Harlan, daughter of Enoch Harlan, by whom he was the father of six children, Harlan, John, George, Hiram, Rowena and Rebecca. Harlan was the oldest son and married Marguerite, a daughter of William Osborn, Sr., and Hiram married William Harvey's daughter, Hannah.

Hiram Maden, son of George Maden, Sr., was born on January 28, 1792, in Orange county, North Carolina, and emigrated to Ohio with his father. About the year 1826 he married Susannah, daughter of Jehu and Sarah Stuart. There were three children by the union, Sarah, George and Jehu. Susannah lived only a few years after their marriage and was buried at Lytle's creek. About the year 1834 Hiram Maden married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Susannah Osborn. She was the mother of seven children, William, John, Elizabeth, Hiram, Susannah and Thomas Elwood. He died in April, 1871, and his wife, Elizabeth, died on January 10, 1866, at the age of sixty-two.

In November, 1809, Jeremiah Kimbrough, with his wife, and family of six children, moved to Ohio, and in the spring of 1810 settled upon one hundred acres of land in the Murray survey. This was afterwards known as the George Carter and Micajah Stratton farm and was on Todd's fork, near the northeastern part of the township. Kimbrough was a native of Rowan county, North Carolina, and was born on September 15, 1778. His wife was Sarah Mendenhall, a sister of Nathan Mendenhall. They were married in Rowan county in 1799, and at the time of their moving to Ohio the following children were born: Thomas, September 18, 1800; Elizabeth, January 3, 1802; Susannah, March 13, 1803; Hannah, October, 1804; Charity, July 3, 1807, and Sarah, January, 1809. In 1812 he sold his farm to George Carter and moved to Tennessee, but not liking the country he returned, it is said, without unpacking his wagon, and, again took up his residence on Todd's fork, near Springfield, Adams township. He died in his carriage on August 15, 1850. His daughter died in 1859 at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Howell. The following children were born after the arrival of the family in Ohio: Mary, 1810; John, 1812; Ira, 1815; Edith, 1820, and Eli, 1821.

Elizabeth, who was the first to marry, became the wife of Benjamin Howell; Susannah married Robert Hollcraft; Hannah married William Ballard, son of John Ballard, and, on his death, a man by the name of Kerwin, in Grant county, Indiana;

Charity married Lewis Hiatt, son of Jesse Hiatt, and she died in 1863; Mary married Caleb Townsend, son of John Townsend; John married Demice Beach, daughter of Benjamin Beach; Ira married Clara Howland, daughter of Barnabas Howland; Edith married Hiram Daugherty; Eli married Margaret, daughter of John Townsend. All the children but Thomas and Elizabeth moved out of the township, most of them to the state of Indiana.

Thomas Kimbrough, the eldest child of Jeremiah and Sarah (Mendenhall) Kimbrough, was married on April 4, 1822, to Elizabeth, the daughter of Jesse Hiatt, a brother of Lewis Hiatt. The loving couple lived to see their sixtieth wedding anniversary, and for many years held the distinction of being the oldest married couple residing in Adams township. They had a family of nine children, as follow: Martha, who married James Spray; Sarah, who married John Brazil; Jeremiah; Mary, who married John W. Richardson; Edith, who married William Edwards; Jesse; Susannah, wife of Harlan H. Hadley; Demetrius, who married Esther Bangham; Charity, wife of Aaron Harvey, son of William Harvey and grandson of Isaac Harvey. Jeremiah, the eldest son, who was born on October 14, 1827, was married, in 1849, to Esther, daughter of Eli and Sarah Harvey. She was the mother of one child, Louisa, and died on December 18, 1859. His second wife was Rhoda, daughter of Eli Hadley and sister of Micajah and Thomas Hadley.

John Johnson was an early settler, who lived on the north side of Lytle's creek. Abel Thornberry married his daughter, Rhoda.

One of the early settlers of Grant's survey was Robert Howell. Prior to 1810 he settled on what is known as Indian branch, building his cabin by a large spring. He planted a nursery and set out quite an extensive orchard of peach and apple trees. He had a large family of children. All the family moved farther west prior to 1832 except one son, Benjamin, who was married, about the year 1820, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Kimbrough. He was born on July 14, 1792, and emigrated to Ohio with his father. He was the first settler upon what is known as the Howell farm. He had a family of ten children as follow: Jeremiah, Jedidah, Riley, Aaron, Patsy, Henry, Adeline, William, John and Benjamin. He died on July 2, 1855. His widow survived him over thirty years.

Among the foremost and best known of the pioneers of Adams township stands George Carter. Carter was born on March 8, 1782, the son of John and Anna Carter, of Orange county, North Carolina. His wife, Miriam, was born on February 2, 1787, the daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Wilson, of Randolph, Virginia. They came to Ohio in 1812, settling about one mile west of the Lytle's Creek meeting house, on what was always afterwards known as the Micajah Stratton farm. For over forty years he was a school teacher. He was also a minister in the society of Friends, being considered one of the ablest of the church, especially on doctrinal points. Seven children blessed the union of this happy couple, Jesse, John, Samuel, Wilson, Cyrus, Louisa and George. Both parents lived to a ripe old age and were buried at Grassy Run.

Nathaniel Carter, who was a son of John and Ann Carter, of Orange county, North Carolina, and a brother of George Carter, was born on June 21, 1779. His wife was Nancy, daughter of John and Susannah Baker, of Chatham county, North Carolina. They came to Ohio in 1812 and settled in Dudley's survey, between where the villages of Ogden and Sligo now are. They were the parents of six children, Jane, born on February 17, 1802, who married Samuel Gaskill; John B.; Enoch; Susannah, who married Asa Green; Ann, who married William Holladay. Nathaniel Carter died on March 3, 1843, in his sixty-fourth year; Nancy, his widow, died on November 5, 1863, at the age of eighty-two, surviving him more than twenty years.

Conrad Smith was another pioneer who settled in the Gates survey about 1815. He married Elizabeth McDaniel and was the father of five children, John, George, Daniel, Abigail and Susannah. Both Smith and his wife are buried at Lytle's creek.

Nathan Stalker settled on Lytle's creek as early as 1809 and was one of the first blacksmiths of the township. His wife was Mary Ballard, daughter of David Ballard. Isaac Stout settled on Lytle's creek, on the Isaiah Stout farm, about 1807. His wife's name was Susannah and they were the parents of the following children: Jesse, Sarah, Phoebe, Lydia, Rebecca, Matilda, Isaac and Isaiah. Charles Stout was a first cousin of Isaac Stout, and also one of the first settlers.

Another pioneer family that furnished many early settlers was that of Pyle. John and Jehu Pyle came to Clinton county about 1832 and played a great part in the development of Adams township.

Benjamin Farquhar came from Maryland to Ohio in 1805. His wife was Rachel, a daughter of Jonathan and Susannah Wright, who came from Maryland about the same time. Farquhar bought land and settled in what is now the extreme northeastern part of Adams township. He was the father of the following children: Uriah, Cyrus, Allen, Jonathan, Josiah, Susannah, Edwin, Rebecca and Rachel.

David Stearn was an early settler of the southwest part of the county, who came with his three sons, Melzar, Luther and Harvey, and two daughters, from Massachusetts in 1813. His wife's name was Achsah Cranson. He was buried at Southwick cemetery. For several years he kept a dairy and made cheese and butter.

Joseph and Mahlon Stratton were cousins who settled on Lytle's creek in 1809. Thomas Kersey came to Ohio and settled on Todd's fork in 1812, on land adjoining John Carter, his brother-in-law. William Osborn came to Ohio in the fall of 1815, and, after living for a year or so on the Samuel Harvey place, on Lytle's creek, bought one hundred acres of land and settled on it in J. Roberts' survey, in the extreme southeastern part of the township. Jacob Hale was one of the first settlers on Todd's fork. He came to this country, first, in 1805, in company with Isaac Harvey and John Hadley. They returned to North Carolina, and, as explained above, moved to Adams township with their families. These three men were all brothers-in-law.

The following are the officers of Adams township in 1915: Trustees, Albert Earley, H. A. Coate and Harry Smith; clerk, Evert Hadley; treasurer, T. J. Winfield. Population, seven hundred and one.

SLIGO.

Adams township has two towns within its limits, neither of which is incorporated. The first of these is Sligo. This little village had no existence prior to the building of the Goshen and Wilmington turnpike. A man by the name of George Taylor, a hatter by trade, had a shop there on a lot in the forks of the road long before the town was laid out. This lot was afterwards owned by John Kimbrough, on which he built a house in 1841 or 1842, the first two-story house erected in the town. In this building he kept a tavern for several years. The first toll gate was built by John Shields in 1840. The second toll-gate house was built by Rebecca Kersey, sister of Thomas Kersey, but the gate was kept by Mrs. Beach. The toll gate has been long since torn down, but the house remained for a number of years afterwards.

John Swindler was the first blacksmith in Sligo, and John Hawthorn, the second. Hawthorn left in the spring of 1839 and went to Eaton. John Kimbrough commenced smithing in the same shop, a log one, in 1839. This shop stood north of the pike, but on the south side of the old road. This was torn down and a brick one erected in 1841, by Kimbrough. Soon afterward, George Slack built a two-story brick residence on the south side of the pike and occupied it until he moved west.

The town received its name from the brand of iron that was used at the blacksmith shop at the time, it having been made at the Sligo mills, in Pittsburgh. The mill probably had taken the name from a town of a similar cognomen in the western part of Ireland. Matthias O'Neall, who owned a farm south of the pike, sold to John Kimbrough an acre and a half of land, July 12, 1841, and a year later sold him three-fourths of an acre more.

This was afterwards divided into smaller lots by Kimbrough and sold to various persons. Of the early residents of Sligo, there were John Kimbrough, John H. Longshore, Delos Ferris, George Slack, J. W. Slack, Allen Hazard, John H. Moore, Dr. W. W. Shepherd, Simon Hadley, Simon Harvey, Calvin Andrew, William S. Riley, Jesse Thatcher, Ira Kimbrough, John M. Brazil, Isaac Schooley, Edward S. Davis, David Thatcher, Cyrus E. Carter, Henry Harvey, John P. Black, Elihu Hambleton, Harry Hazard, Alfred Hollcraft, Jabez H. Hadley, Egbert K. Howland, William Henson and Ira Ferris. Allen Hazard, Jacob Hadley, William L. Hadley, John H. Moore and James Haney were some of the early storekeepers. Joseph W. Slack was for many years engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies and wagons, sometimes giving employment to as many as fifteen men.

The postoffice was established at Sligo on March 13, 1844. It remained here until September 8, 1865. The list of the postmasters who served this office during its existence are as follow: George Slack, March 13, 1844, to March 11, 1850; William Shepherd, to January 15, 1852; Allen Hazard, to October 31, 1857; Joseph W. Slack, to December 8, 1862, and William W. Shepherd, to September 8, 1865.

There has been a steady falling off in the population of all of the rural towns, and Sligo has not been an exception. At present there are about twenty-five families in the village. W. E. Davis keeps a general store and also has a huckster wagon. Marion Wilson runs the village blacksmith shop.

OGDEN.

Ogden had no existence until some years after the building of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad. It was first called Linden, but there was a station on the Marietta & Cincinnati road by the name of Lyndon and, in consequence, many mistakes occurred in shipping freight out of Cincinnati, causing delay and confusion in receiving goods. This name was then abandoned and Ogden substituted, being named for Ogden on the Pacific railroad. It was made a passenger and freight station in 1855, by the railroad authorities; seven hundred dollars was raised by the citizens of this vicinity and donated to the railroad company for the purpose of getting the station established at that point, the stopping place for passengers theretofore having been about half a mile farther west, at Andrew's Mill. Afterward there was some land donated to the company for stock pens, switches, etc. Asa Green deserves the praise for getting the station established here. Mr. Green erected the first building in Ogden. This was used as a station-house and store room, and has been occupied ever since as such, some additions having been added since. He also, with the assistance of some other parties of the neighborhood, put up the freight depot. A small house, built by Peyton Burton, was moved across the creek to a lot and used as a residence by John Marsh, the first station agent. John Wiseman built the second residence in Ogden. Mr. Wiseman was a miller by trade. Asa Green laid off five lots in 1857, on the south side of the railroad, on land bought by John B. Carter. In 1859, Jacob Beard built a residence. In December, 1860, Carter laid off four lots on the north side of the railroad, and Asa Green, five. In June, 1866, there was a church lot and five others laid off by Asa Green, making twenty in all.

In the spring of 1864, David F. Carter built a residence, and in March, of that year, I. W. Quinby purchased the corner lot of Asa Green, and moved a two-story frame building from Sligo to it. He used the lower story for a store room and the second story he fitted up for a residence. In October, of that year, he and Amos Huffman, under the firm name of Quinby & Huffman, opened a store. In 1864 Abraham Haney built a residence and various residences were erected from time to time. Adam Osborn built the first blacksmith shop in 1864. Among the early station and railroad agents were the following: John Marsh, Jacob Beard, Isaac Robertson, Huffman & Osborn, Jeremiah Kimbrough, George W. Owens and Clare & Colter. Among the early postmasters were Isaiah W. Quinby, David S. Osborn, Isaac Roberts, Isaiah H. Osborn, Samuel G. Green, George W. Owens, James E. Smith and Samuel G. Green.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Chester township occupies the northeast corner of Clinton county. It is bounded on the east by Liberty and Union and on the south by Adams townships, of this county. On the west it is bounded by Wayne and Massie townships, of Warren county, and on the north by Spring Valley and Caesar Creek townships, of Greene. It is four and eighty-seven hundredths miles in width from east to west and its length from north to south measures six and thirty-one hundredths miles. It includes within its bounds thirty and seventy-three hundredths square miles of land.

Clinton county, when first organized, in 1810, included but three townships, Chester, Richland and Vernon. Chester township was by far the largest in the area and population of the three. Its boundary lines at that time are lost in the dim vistas of the past and are impossible to locate definitely and accurately, but perhaps the following is as nearly correct as can be ascertained at the present time: All of Liberty township, part of Wilson, then on a line south so as to include Wilmington, and to a point where a line drawn west would include the northern half of Adams township, then along the Warren and Greene county-lines to the beginning.

In 1813 Union township was formed from parts of Chester, Richland and Vernon townships. Hence its name. Liberty township, including the present territory included within Liberty township and the west half of Wilson, was formed from the territory of Chester township in 1817. In May, 1849, the southern part of Chester went to form the northern part of the newly created Adams township. Since that date there have been no changes in the townships' boundaries.

TOWNSHIP RECORDS.

All the township records from the date of its organization, 1810, up to 1829, and from 1845 to 1864, have disappeared. It is not known whether they were lost by fire or were destroyed. Due to that fact, very little can be gleaned about the early history of the township.

At a meeting of the trustees at the residence of James Dakin on Saturday, April 18, 1829, a tax of three-eighths of one mill was levied for township purposes, and the roads of the township were redistricted. In June, 1829, at an extra session of the trustees, the schools of the township were redistricted, "agreeably to the provisions of the law passed February 10, 1829."

STREAMS.

The streams of Chester township are small, none of the larger streams of the county extending within its limits for any distance. However, the tributaries of the larger streams are numerous and sufficient to give necessary and entirely adequate drainage of the land. Dutch creek enters the township from Union township, near the south end of the east boundary, flows across the southeast corner to empty its waters into Todd's fork, just outside of the township. Anderson's creek finds its source in Wilson township, meanders its way across Liberty to merely cross the tip of the northeast corner of Chester, before it passes on its way into Greene county, where it returns across the northwest corner of the township and joins its waters with those of Caesar creek as they flow from the northwest, and quietly glides out of the township

again, this time into Warren county. The tributaries of this stream are Buck run, Turkey run, Trace branch, Jonah's run and Layton's run. All these but Layton's run are tributary to Caesar creek. Buck run rises in Liberty township, flows in a westerly direction across the length of Chester township to empty into Caesar creek just above the point where the latter crosses the Warren county line. Layton's run is a branch of Dutch creek.

MILLS.

One of the first mills of the township was that of Robert Millhouse, at the mouth of Buck run, but operated by the waters of Caesar creek. This was originally a saw-mill, but later stone-burrs were put in and corn-grists were ground there. George Arnold erected a saw-mill on Buck run, just above the Dakin Corner pike, which was kept in operation for many years. The Millhouses also built a carding and fulling-mill on Buck run, which was kept in operation until about 1828, when it was removed to the old David Jay farm and turned into a school house under the direction of the Caesar Creek monthly meeting of Friends. James Brown built a carding- and fulling-mill on Trace branch in a very early day. A saw-mill was afterward erected there also. All these mills have given up their duties decades ago. They, with their dams, have long ago crumbled into ruins and today, in most instances, their sites are in cultivation These little mills and their crude dams were built in the most humble manner and with the least possible outlay for expense. Their machinery was meager, simple in construction and brief in details. Their operation was often a side line with their owners and they were not infrequently operated only at nights, on wet days and during the winter months.

ROADS.

The absence of early records makes its difficult to locate the early roads. There is a tradition that the first road of the township was one that run from Waynesville to Wilmington, that it passed north of where Harveysburg now is, north of the old McIntyre tavern to Oakland, thence by way of Centre to Wilmington; that it was a perfectly straight line, blazed by an Indian, who received a gallon of whiskey for his services. There is some evidence that points to the conclusion that this trail was traveled as early as 1802. The Bullskin road started from the Ohio river, traversed the state due north to the lakes and was laid out in 1807. Another early road was the Jenkins mill road, that extended from Port William to Mt. Holy, on the Little Miami, crossing the Bullskin in the village of Burlington. Another started from the village of Clarksville, and intersected the Bullskin just south of where the latter village stands today. The roads of those days were mere trails, blazed through the forest and filled with stumps, logs, tree tops and sloughs. The toll roads that followed were a great improvement, but to get off of a toll road was to get into trouble. Then followed the plank roads, of which but one was ever built in the township. It was on the Wilmington & Harveysburg road and was constructed in 1852. It was made of sawed oak plank, one and a half inches in thickness, eight or ten feet in length, laid down on the ground. They were never a success and were often the source of grave accidents. It was later covered with gravel. About the year 1867 every road in the township was graveled and the result was a system of beautiful pikes.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Undoubtedly the oldest cemetery in the township, if not in the county, is the old Jenkins graveyard. It is located three-quarters of a mile east of New Burlington, to the left of the pike leading from that village to Limberton. The Greene county line passes through it. It is upon lands in survey 571, entered by Albert Gallatin in 1787, and purchased by Aaron Jenkins in 1799. The land was set aside by the latter for burial purposes and has since borne his name. His was the first body to be buried there in

1807, one hundred and eight years ago. It belongs to no sect nor church, but is kept up by Spring Valley township in Greene county and Chester in Clinton.

The first person to be buried in the cemetery at the Springfield monthly meeting house was Lydia, the wife of Isaac Harvey and who died on January 1, 1813. Many of the pioneers of this and Adams township found their last resting place here.

In 1830 the Methodist Episcopal church organized a congregation at Mount Pisgah, in survey 3,908. A little graveyard was attached to their church building. Only a few graves are to be found there. Other burial places are to be found at the Jonah's Run meeting house and at the Caesar Creek monthly meeting house.

PIONEERS.

By the laws of the state of Virginia, two thousand six hundred sixty-six and two-thirds acres of land were to be the reward to James Robertson for his services as a lieutenant for three years in the Continental regiments of Virginia. Philip Barbour was his heir-at-law and, in time, Albert Gallatin became the latter's assignee and, on October 18, 1787, entered survey 571, "situated on the lower side of Cæsar creek," and containing seven hundred sixty-six and two-thirds acres of land. Twelve years afterward, or in 1799, Aaron Jenkins came from Tennessee and purchased the entire tract of land. He erected thereon a hewed-log house, of the double pattern. His family consisted of five children, three sons, Aaron, James and Baldwin, and two daughters, one of whom was named Lydia. He died in 1807. He was probably the first person to settle within the present confines of Chester township.

One of the most prominent of the early pioneer families was that descended from Thomas Lucas. The members of this family originally came from New Jersey, where they were among the first settlers of that colony, receiving, with others, land grants from the English crown. A member of this family, at a very early date, emigrated beyond the Appalachian mountains, settled upon the Indian's "happy hunting ground" and saw the erection of the state of Kentucky. A son of his, Thomas Lucas, mentioned above, early left his parental fireside and moved to Cincinnati about 1875, where he remained for some years. He was the father of six sons, Thomas, Abraham, Ebenezer, John, Caleb and Francis. In 1802 Caleb Lucas purchased of Abijah O'Neal, a land speculator, of Lebanon, one hundred and fifty acres of land in survey 3,916, wholly within the limits of Clinton county. He moved upon his purchase the same year, erected a hewed-log cabin, and began at once to clear his land. He was the father of the following children: Thomas, born October 13, 1799; Sarah, March 29, 1802; Catherine, December 10, 1804; Elizabeth, February 7, 1807; Mary, March 18, 1809; Rachel, April 13, 1811; Frederick, February 22, 1814; Caleb, February 1, 1817; and Ebenezer, October, 1819.

Layton Jay, and wife, Nancy, came to Ohio from New Berry district, South Carolina, about 1804. They came by way of Tennessee and Kentucky, crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati on a flat boat, the horses tied to it and swimming behind. They landed near the present site of Waynesville, and the family remained there in camp for some time, or until the husband and father could find a place of settlement. He finally took a lease on the lands of James Murray, or what was afterwards known as the Thomas Longstretch farm. His coming was contemporary with the arrival of Robert Eachus, Jacob Haines, Isaac Perkins, Mahlon Haworth and a few others.

Isaac Webb, who, for seven years, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, received from his grateful country a warrant for two thousand six hundred sixty-six and two-thirds acres of land. One thousand of this he entered as a part of warrant No. 2,446, "on the upper side of Caesar creek," and was numbered survey 583, bearing the date October 17, 1792.

James Hawkins came from Union county, South Carolina, to Ohio with the ever-growing stream of emigrants in the year 1806 and settled in present Chester township.

Daily, from 1806, the tide of immigration flowed on unceasingly. From the hills of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the barren lands of the Carolinas, the dark grounds of Tennessee and Kentucky, from New York and far-off New England, they came. But the majority of the early emigrants were Carolinians, not all natives, but persons who came by that route from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Among the most prominent must be mentioned such names as the following: Henry Millhouse, Daiv and Clement Whitson, John Furnas, George Arnold, James Craine, Preserved Dakin, Joshua Nickerson, Elijah Sabin, William, Enoch and Charles Haynes, Enoch Harlan, Nathan and William Harlan, Jacob Hale, William and Debqrah McMillan, William and Enoch Faversham, Job Jeffries, Daniel Birdsell, Robert Reese, Caleb Easterling, John Mills, Sr., Moses McKay and John Buckley.

The following are the officers of Chester township in 1915: Trustees, T. C. Haydock, Clark Osborn and Alfred Van Tress; clerk, W. A. Bailey; treasurer, H. L. Landy. Population, twelve hundred and nine.

NEW BURLINGTON.

The second village in point of age, but the first in point of size, in Chester township, is New Burlington. It is located in the extreme northwest corner of the township and the northern portion of the village extends into Greene county. It is located in Gallatin's survey, No. 570. The original purchaser of the land on which it stands was Aaron Jenkins, who, on his death, left the land to his son, Baldwin. About the year 1820 Baldwin Jenkins sold one hundred acres of his land to Edward Powers, who, in the same year, built a log house on it and settled there. Shortly afterward Powers sold the hundred acres in question to James Jay, a native of Newberry district, South Carolina, who, in 1829, erected, in the northwest quarter of his land, a story-and-a-half frame dwelling, and occupied it. Griswold B. Hawes, in 1831, rented this building of Jay, converted part of it into a building room and occupied it the same year as a dwelling and store. In the spring of 1833, Jacob Peirson, Sr., Jacob Peirson, Jr., John Grant and John Morford, who were doing business at that time at Mt. Holly under the firm name of Peirson, Grant & Company, came to New Burlington, purchased the stock of Hawes and opened a branch under the management of John Grant. At the same time they purchased of Jay the lot just mentioned, with a frontage on the Bullskin road of thirty feet and a depth of twenty feet, and lot No. 1 in the northeast "square," which contained fifty-nine square rods. The consideration for this, including the building, was one hundred dollars. In this same year (1833) the above mentioned John Grant erected on the latter piece of land a substantial two-story frame building. This building stood for many years. James Jay erected a Conger, a hewed-log house; William Osborn, a log house; William Hurley, a one-story two-story frame building the same year. Others who built homes this year were: Joel frame, and Jordan Whitson and Arza Gage, log dwellings.

The year 1834 saw the village in a flourishing condition. In that year came Ezra Smith, from Mt. Holly, and purchased lot No. 2, northeast square, and erected a one-story frame dwelling and shoe-shop. In the same year Samuel Weaver, a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, purchased lot No. 3, in the northeast square. He received a half acre for twenty-five dollars. He was a tailor by trade and opened a shop in his dwelling. Also, in this year, Aaron Hendley purchased lot No. 4, in the same square. With him came William Hendley and his son, John M., and their families. The son purchased land north of lot No. 4, and the father all the land belonging to Jay north of the village plat, namely, fifty-one and a half acres. John M. Hendley's land consisted of about four acres, on which he immediately erected a tannery. The first school in the village was opened in 1833, with Sarah Hollingsworth as the instructor. On February 13, 1834, Isel Ellis purchased of James Jay, for thirty dollars, lot No. 2, in the northwest square, and a few years later erected a substantial two-story frame building. By the year 1834 the store of Mr. Grant was in a flourishing condition, and among the names to be found on his ledger of that year

the following should be mentioned: Charles Mann, Asa Fisher, Henry Mann, Sr., Bellfield Jenkins, William Hurley, David Gaskill, Francis McKay, William Ogborn, James Smith, Solomon Whitson, James Grant, David Mann, John Sanders, Aaron Collett, James Jenkins, John Arnold, Frederick Incas, Joel Ellis, Samuel Spray, Benjamin Hawes, Burgess Morgan, Alex Jay, Aaron Jenkins, Zebulon Dakin, William Arnold, Jordan Whitson, Jacob Ellis, Jacob Peterson, John Spray, Robert Kelley, Joseph Michner, Daniel H. Collett, Allen Linton, John Wilson, Isaiah Quinby, James Hawkins, Sr., Solomon Van Meter, Arza Gage, Henry Fletcher, Stephen Buckley and George Arnold. In 1835 James Jenkins erected a two-story building on lot No. 2, southwest square, which was occupied the next year by John Harrison, a native of England, with a general merchandise stock. Harrison remained in business until 1838, when he sold the stock to the firm of Harrison, McKay & Company, of which he himself was the senior partner. James Smith, a resident of Mt. Holly, came to the village in 1835 and opened a blacksmith shop. For many years he was associated with John Grant in the manufacture of carriages, wagons, buggies and general blacksmithing. He died in 1875, at the age of sixty-five years. Other early settlers of this hamlet were: Francis Moffet, a blacksmith; James Haydock, coming from New Jersey in 1838, a tanner by trade; W. B. Hamilton, from Maryland, a harness-maker and a saddler. The postoffice was established in 1839, under the administration of Martin Van Buren. John Grant was the first postmaster, with David Hollingsworth as deputy. William Burr, a young man, and a nephew of Grant's, was the mail-rider, the route being from Burlington to Xenia.

By 1880 the village contained seventy dwellings, two dry-goods stores, three groceries, one saw-mill, two churches, one school, one undertaking establishment, one wagon shop, three blacksmith shops, two physicians and one carpenter shop. Its population at that time was about four hundred.

The history of this town would not be complete without a brief reference to the "underground railroad," which plied through this town in the early times. This important road had a track across Chester township, and New Burlington was one of the chief centers in this county, and which, during the time it was in operation, did a large business.

John Grant's house was the principal station in this township and was often filled with dusky passengers, fresh from the blue-grass country of Kentucky. They seemed anxious to try the experiment of a climate nearer the North star and under a different form of government. In Mr. Grant's house there was a hole to the garret, where the fleeing slaves were secreted; sheets were also hung along the side porch in order that the negroes could be taken down to their meals without any one seeing them.

There was also another station in this township, northwest of New Burlington, on Cæsar's creek. This was the home of Stephen Compton. Mr. Compton's house was built with a cellar, but the opening to this was through a hole in the floor, which could easily be closed and even the most careful observer could not discern it.

The slaves were brought from Cincinnati by Samuel and John Compton and Levi Coffin and, after secreting them here awhile, they were taken to Monroe's, at Xenia. James Farquhar ran a "Liberator," which was a large covered wagon made for the purpose to Jamestown. The chief agents in this traffic were Peter Harrison, Allen Linton, W. B. Hamilton, Benjamin Farquhar and James Haydock.

The business interests of New Burlington at present consist of W. C. Smith's general store, feed barn, etc.; William Blair, groceries and notions; T. C. Haydock, Jr., grocery; T. C. Haydock, shoes; Benjamin Lemar, grocery; H. C. Corr, meat market; W. H. Reeves, restaurant; A. C. Blair & Sons, barbers; George Phillips and Charles Robinson, blacksmiths; H. O. Whitaker and W. F. McCray are the village physicians, both of the "old school" of doctors; Frank Robinson owns a modern saw and planing-mill.

There are several noteworthy incidents and special features of the town, among which are the fact that the postoffice is at present located in Greene county. Marion

Isenhower is the present postmaster. The room where W. C. Smith's store is now located was an "underground station" and has been built some eighty years; James Haydock, who was the father of T. C. Haydock, Sr., ran a tannery in this town for fifty years and his son has kept a shoe store for thirty years. In the aggregate, they have been in the leather business in the same stand for eighty years.

New Burlington now has a population of three hundred and fifty. It is a very modern little town. It has a good band of sixteen members, with good equipment and new uniforms. T. C. Haydock, Jr., is the present director. The line of Greene and Clinton counties passes through the town and several of the different houses of worship, lodge buildings, etc., are in Greene county.

OAKLAND.

The village of Oakland is situated in the southeast corner of Chester township, in Gates' survey, No. 2,230, on the highway that leads from Wilmington to Waynesville. It is undoubtedly the oldest town in Clinton county. Several of the oldest settlers of the county spoke of Oakland as one of the points in the county when they first came. One such mention is that of John Leonard, who spoke of Oakland and Waynesville as two points well known through which they had to pass in 1805 on their way from Cincinnati to the place of their settlement on Todd's fork.

The original village plat was laid out by James Murray on December 27, 1806, with the hope that it would be adopted as a county seat. When this hope was disappointed on the organization of the county in 1810, it grew very slowly. The village took its name from the many giant trees of oak that stood thickly on the grounds of that locality. In this village the first brick house in the county was built by James Birdsall. William Birdsall came to the township in February, 1838, and purchased two of the farms that previously belonged to James Birdsall, his cousin. He laid out the present village plat of Oakland on the west side of the original plat.

Owing to the fact that it was merely a country village, with no railroad or natural advantages to further its growth, it has remained little more than a wayside hamlet. There are present some fifteen houses in the village. The professional interests consist of one physician, J. B. McKenzie, and an apiarist, James Vineard.

KINGMAN.

This little hamlet lies at the west end of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad. It was never platted and evidently its existence came about through the "stoppage" of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad, which has its terminus here. The business interests of the town are taken care of by H. W. Smith & Company, who have an elevator and general store in that part of the town known as South Kingman.

That part of the town which is off the railroad and evidently was laid out first is known as North Kingman. In this part of the town there are about twenty families. The township house is located here. The business interests are William Hazard's general store and blacksmith shop and L. D. Fleming's saw-mill. The high school building burned on November 16, 1914, and a new building is in the process of construction. It will be an eight-room structure and will cost twenty-five thousand dollars. This is a consolidated school, with three rooms for the high school and four for the grades. The enrollment for this year in the high school was eighty, and the 1915 graduating class numbered eight. H. H. Smith is the principal.

CHAPTER XIX.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

Clark township is bounded on the east by Greene township, of Clinton county; on the southeast and south by Highland county; on the west by Brown county and Jefferson township, of Clinton county, and on the northwest and north by Washington township. It is located in the southern part of the county and extends further south than any other portion of the county. It is very irregular in shape. A line drawn between the extremest points north and south would extend about nine miles and such a line across the center, east and west, would measure about six and a half miles. Its area includes about twenty-three thousand five hundred acres of land. This section was part of the Virginia military district and, prior to the organization of Clinton county in 1810, the eastern portion was included in Highland county and the western portion was embraced in Warren county, the line between the two being about one-half mile west of the present site of Martinsville. From 1810 to 1817, the portion east of this line was included in Green township, that west of the line, in Vernon. A petition, signed by many citizens of this section of the county, was presented to the county commissioners on July 14, 1816, asking that a new township be organized with the boundaries as they are at present, except that it extended northward to Cowan's creek, thus including all the eastern portion of Washington township. It was reduced to its present confines by the establishment of Washington township in 1835.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The East fork of the Little Miami river drains the southern and southeastern parts of the township. Its tributaries are mingled so thoroughly with those of the East fork of Todd's fork, which drains the northern and western portions of the township, that the securing of the outlets for the erection of farm drains has always been a rather simple matter. Large, open ditches have been built through the central and southwestern portions of the township, thus completing the natural drainage systems. The greater portion of the township is level or slightly rolling, with a gradual and general slope toward the south or southwest.

SETTLEMENT.

Tradition has it that Thomas Johns was the first to settle within the present bounds of Clark township. He is said to have located on the East fork, about three miles southeast of the present site of Martinsville. Nothing about the place of his birth or of the date of his settlement can be ascertained. However, it is known that Isaac Miller settled about three miles east of Martinsville. The story is told that Mr. Miller, needing a hoe, journeyed sixteen miles on foot through the forests to New Market in Highland county to make his purchase. Joseph McKibben also settled about the same time in the same neighborhood. In 1806, John Wright came from North Carolina, bought the present site of Martinsville, for two dollars an acre, and settled there. He was mainly instrumental in the laying-out of that village and erected the first house within its limits. A daughter of his was the first person to be interred in the Friend's graveyard at Martinsville. By the year 1808, Samuel McCulloch had settled on East fork, four miles southeast of Martinsville, and Isaac Van Meter and John Jones near the present site of Lynchburg.

Daniel and Joseph Moon, brothers, came from Jefferson county, Tennessee, in the

spring of 1808, and settled about one mile east of Martinsville. Samuel Moon, another brother, and John Ruth, a brother-in-law and the husband of Jane Moore, came to the same neighborhood in the following fall. In the spring of the following year, 1809, Joseph Moon, Sr., father of the above, with his family and two sons, William and Jesse and their families, and his brother, John Moon, joined the others in the new settlement. Another brother-in-law, James Garner, the husband of Mary Moon, settled in the same limits in 1811.

In 1810, John Beales, of North Carolina, Christopher Hiatt, of Virginia, and James Puckett and Daniel Puckett, both from North Carolina, settled in the neighborhood about Martinsville. Daniel Puckett was a minister in the Friends church and was one of the first to preach the gospel in the new settlement. He afterwards moved to Indiana. William West settled one-half a mile north of Martinsville in 1811. He is the ancestor of the great family of Wests, of Clark township. Joseph Mills, Sr., of North Carolina, settled to the northeast of Martinsville in 1814. In the same year, David Hockett, Sr., settled in that neighborhood. He died in 1842, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. Jonathan Hockett, a brother of David, settled one-half mile west of Martinsville in 1816.

Jacob Hunt and family of Virginia, settled a short distance to the north of Martinsville in 1816 and the following year were joined by his brother, Thomas Hunt, who settled adjoining. In 1819, Aaron Betts, of Virginia, settled to the west of Martinsville, purchasing a large tract of land.

The following names should be mentioned in a list of the early pioneers of the township. No authentic information could be obtained as to the date of their settlements: John Lytle, William Nixon, Aaron Ruse, William and Richard Owsley, Joshua Betterton, Daniel Nordyke, Jacob Jackson, Owen West, Isaac, William and Robert Jones, Gideon McKibben, Thomas McLin, William Chalfont, William Davis, Ashley Johnson, George Shields, William Patterson and James Hadley.

MILLS.

In the first days of the settlement the meal for bread for the community was ground on a hand-mill owned by Joseph Moon, Sr. A short time afterwards, Isaac Nordyke built a horse-mill five or six miles away from the Martinsville settlement. The next opportunities were to take two or three bushels of grain on horseback to the mill on Cowan's creek or the East fork. When the water was too low for these mills to operate, a journey of three or four days was required to reach the mills on the Miami. The first mill to be built within the confines of the township was a saw and grist-mill built by William Leagitt on the East fork, followed by Isaac Jones, near Lynchburg, and the third was built by Aaron Ruse on the same stream, between Leagitt's and Jones'. William Patterson built the fourth mill in the township on the East fork of Todd's fork, half a mile northwest of Martinsville. A carding-mill, run by oxen on an inclined wheel, was built about 1827, by Christopher Hiatt. John Lytle later erected another carding-machine near the present site of Martinsville, as did also Curtis Jackson. The first mill within the township to use steam power was built about a mile west of that town in 1833 or 1834. Isaac Pidgeon applied steam to a carding and fulling machine, to which he attached apparatus for grinding corn a short time later. Two other steam-mills were built later—one known as Kester's, about two miles northeast of Martinsville, which was removed several years later to Farmer's Station; the other, in Martinsville, built with money raised by subscription for that purpose. The mill was built and operated for a while by Angus McCoy and Daniel Carey. This mill was destroyed by fire about the year 1860, while owned by Jehu Davis, who erected another building.

The following are the officers of Clark township in 1915: Trustees, Newton Davis, Albert Wood and Frank Brown; clerk, H. A. Clark; treasurer, Harley Botts. The population is sixteen hundred and sixty-seven.

MARTINSVILLE.

By L. Eulass Spencer.

Martinsville is situated in the northern part of Clark township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, about midway between New Vienna and Blanchester. This village was laid out and platted by John Wright, William Nixon and James Moon, proprietors, on September 23, 1816. It was part of the David Bradford survey, No. 2,391.

The first election for this township was held in John Wright's store, in Martinsville. In the year 1806, John Wright, of North Carolina, settled upon land from which the larger part of the present site of Martinsville was taken, buying the land at two dollars per acre. Mr. Wright was mainly instrumental in the laying out of the village and erected the first house within the present limits.

About the year 1828, John Lytle erected a carding machine near the present site of the village, and Curtis Jackson built a mill near by, both of which were run by oxen on an inclined wheel. A steam mill, the first in the village, was erected at Martinsville, with funds raised by subscription, about two thousand dollars having been obtained for the purpose. The mill was built and operated for a time by Angus McCoy and Daniel Carey. This mill was destroyd by fire in 1860 or 1861, while owned by Jehu Davis. The first merchants in the village were Lewis Garrett and Robert Grant. Their store was opened up about the time of the laying out of the town, in 1816. It is said that the main feature of their business was the liquor traffic. They soon failed. They were soon followed by John Wright, whose entire capital did not exceed five hundred dollars. The first hotel was opened by Samuel Harbin, who was followed by Peyton Burton, who was succeeded by Samuel Hiatt. The first hatters were John Chew and Thomas Sally. William Moon was the first blacksmith and gunsmith, opening a shop as early as 1809. Asaph Hiatt was the first cabinetmaker, beginning his work about 1815. Jesse Jackson was the first to follow shoemaking as a profession, and Aaron Bets was the first tanner.

About 1834-1835, Dr. John E. Dalton, of New Hampshire, became a resident of Martinsville. He was probably the first practicing physician who resided in the township. Doctor Dalton was also engaged in the mercantile business, and brought the first case of boots of Eastern manufacture ever offered for sale in the village. The issue of the *Wilmington Democrat and Herald* for January 31, 1834, mentioned the fact that a post-office had been established at Martinsville and Dr. John E. Dalton appointed postmaster. The Doctor must, therefore, have come to the village not later than 1833. He was succeeded in the postoffice by David W. Hockett, and the third postmaster was John Hart. Others who have served this office are: Charles Cline, G. R. Moon, William Himes, Thomas Gaddis, C. C. Moon, Charles McKenzie, C. L. Hixson and J. T. Crawford, and the present postmaster, C. W. Turner, who received the appointment in 1914. His assistant is Mrs. Turner.

When Doctor Dalton and others petitioned for the office, the law required that offices should be at least four miles apart. To ascertain whether the office could be obtained, the distance to Cuba, the nearest postoffice, was measured with a tape line, and it was found to be but very little over the required distance. Doctor Dalton also had the honor of being the first to agitate the temperance cause publicly in the community.

The population of this village, according to the census of 1880, was 355; 1890, 336; 1900, 338; 1910, 334. A telegraph office was opened in 1863-64 by I. N. Miller. From this station, during the fall and winter of 1881, about $100,000 worth of hogs and $20,000 worth of wheat were shipped. The valuation of town lots in Martinsville, according to the assessment of 1880, was $11,813; valuation of dwellings, $30,345; valuation of other buildings, $2,965; valuation of mill property, $1,400; total value, $46,523.

The present officers are: Mayor, E. C. Garner; marshal, Fred Aldrich; clerk, L. M. Townsend; health officer, Fred Aldrich; street commissioner, J. D. Loney; treasurer, L. C.

Dolph; councilmen: President, Dr. V. T. Scott, H. B. Hunt, William Cline, George Collins, Ernest R. Hazard, H. J. Wright.

The high school has an enrollment of one hundred and seventy pupils; the following teachers have been employed for the ensuing term: Superintendent, Karl Kay; principal, Miss Clara E. Smith; assistants, Roy M. Black, Joe V. Deck, Miss Esther T. Carroll, Mrs. Gertrude Winters, Miss Josephine Simmons. The teachers and pupils have a splendid new thirty-five-thousand-dollar building in which to do their work. Members of the school board are: President, Dr. W. K. Ruble; clerk, J. M. West; George Townsend, Harry Greene, Homer Eaglin.

Martinsville has a volunteer fire department, the equipment consisting of a hand engine, operated by twenty men, and one thousand feet of hose. There are five wells located in different parts of the village, which furnish an ample supply of water in time of fires. E. R. Hazard is the fire chief.

The Martinsville band was organized in 1913 by H. A. Clark. There are fourteen pieces. Their concerts on the public square every Thursday night are enjoyed and highly appreciated by great crowds of people.

The Martinsville Protective Association was organized in 1907. The officers of this organization are: President, C. B. Clelland; vice-president, Jesse Moon; secretary, F. W. Spencer; treasurer, W. T. Scott.

The Farmers Bank, D. D. Hunt, president; L. M. Townsend, cashier; capitalization, twenty-five thousand dollars, was established in 1863 by F. M. Moore and Nathaniel Hunter, who were succeeded on August 1, 1873, by Larkin Clelland and Milton Hunt.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

W. T. Jay, dry-goods, boots, shoes, carpets and groceries, started in business in 1897, in a room twenty by eighty feet. Mr. Jay conducted this business until 1901, when he shipped his stock to New Albany, Indiana. But realizing his mistake in leaving this prosperous town, he returned within a year and opened up a store in the same room he had occupied before. He is now doing business at the old stand. Mr. Jay has been successful, as the number of years he has been in business will testify. The Clinton Supply Company, S. S. Montgomery, proprietor, deals in dry-goods, notions, boots, shoes and carpets. In 1910, S. S. Montgomery and William Hunt purchased the stock of dry-goods, notions, boots and shoes of Kester & Moon. Immediately upon taking possession they closed out at auction a part of the stock purchased of Kester & Moon and replenished with new and staple stock. In 1914, the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Montgomery taking over the entire business. He has an extensive installment business, which keeps one man on the road all the time. M. E. West, groceries, hardware, paint, harness, etc., has been in business since 1903. Eight of these years he was associated with F. W. Hadley, but in 1911 this partnership was dissolved. Botts & Dolph sell groceries, hardware, paints, harness, etc. In 1906 Harley Botts purchased the above line of Alva Florea. Later in the same year Mr. Botts sold out, Mr. Florea again becoming the owner. In 1907, Mr. Botts repurchased the stock of Mr. Florea and was the sole owner until 1910, when L. C. Dolph bought a half interest in the business. F. W. Spencer, restaurant and confectionery, commenced business in 1902. He manufactures his ice cream, having a power plant of one hundred gallons per day capacity. By persistent effort and courteous treatment he has established a successful business. J. E. Thrusher, jeweler, also handles shoes and does shoe repairing. Odis Wood opened a barber shop in 1912. A. M. Peale is a painter and paperhanger, also cobbler. W. A. Denius, baker, started in business in 1914, and from all indications it will be a permanent establishment. Mrs. J. L. Loney, milliner and dressmaker, is assisted by her daughter, Ethalyn. Simmons Sisters handle millinery. Ernest R. Hazard, lumber, feed and coal, moved to Martinsville in the spring of 1910, having purchasd the business of H. J. Wright. Mr. Hazard has one of the most up-to-date lumber

yards for a small town in the state. When the new addition to Martinsville was opened up Mr. Hazard purchased some lots and built a handsome residence for himself and family. Clinton Hotel—H. J. Swearingen & Son conduct this popular hotel. H. J. Swearingen & Son, livery and feed and auto service, have been in business since 1903. Dr. H. A. Clark, dentist, enjoys a lucrative business. Dr. W. T. Scott located in our town in 1889, and Dr. W. K. Ruble has been in practice since 1890. S. M. White, undertaker, located here in 1914. The Martinsville Creamery Company is a stock company, operated by George Neffner and managed by F. N. Smith. George Harris, blacksmith, woodworker and general repairing, became the successor to P. M. Webb in March, 1915. F. N. Smith, coal and grain, moved to Martinsville in 1914. R. H. James, tinsmith, located here in 1909. West & Townsend, real estate, farming implements and plumbing, located here in 1890. A. F. Shaper & Son have a large machine shop in course of construction, which will be in operation in the near future. Lewis Pfister, blacksmith, one of the pioneers of the town, began manufacturing buggies in 1885, under the firm name of Vance & Pfister. This firm did an extensive business at the time. Buggies can still be seen that were made by them twenty-nine years ago. In 1874 George Harris became a partner with Mr. Pfister in the blacksmithing department, the firm name being Pfister & Harris. They conducted the blacksmithing business until 1903, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Pfister continuing the business.

Other business interests include: W. W. Townsend, plumber; H. J. Swearenger, livery; Clyde Herron, dry cleaning; B. W. Williamson, O. Guy Rhonemus, decorators and painters; Will Christ, veterinary; W. J. Kirby & Son and Christopher Savage, stock buyers; Mack Brown, who resides in this township, is a breeder of fancy Poland China hogs; he is also an excellent judge of hogs and has taken many prizes on his hogs at the state fairs of Ohio and Illinois; Scott Brender is a White Orpington fancier, and is also the owner of " Patsy Dumas," the great racing mare, which has a mark of 2:10. "Patsy Dumas" is a pacer and has won considerable money in this and neighboring states.

Martinsville has quite a reputation for her trained bloodhounds. They are the property of W. T. Scott and C. W. Turner. These hounds are noted in this part of the state for their efficiency. William Pracht is the agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at present.

The religious interests of the town are taken care of by the following churches: Church of Christ, Methodist and Friends. The town also supports three temperance societies, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union proper and Young People's Branch and Loyal Temperance Legion, branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These societies are ever ready to help the poor and administer to the sick. In fact, they aid in every way they can to cheer and bless humanity. This society has at present fifty-four members.

While the town is loyal to the religious work at home, yet it does not neglect the work elsewhere. The Christian Women's Board of Missions Auxiliary is a branch of the Christian Women's Board of Missions, whose headquarters are at Indianapolis, Indiana. They support missionaries in foreign fields, schools in the mountains and also for the negroes of the South; furnish Bible charts to the state universities and also look after the foreigner as soon as he comes to our land.

The Young People's Branch, a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are doing splendid work. They meet every two weeks at the home of one of the members, and enjoy a social hour after the business session of the meeting. They can boast of being the largest Young People's Branch society in the county, having an enrollment of sixty-five members. The motto of this society is "Others." Their colors are blue and white.

The Martinsville Good Reading Club was organized in March, 1912. The club consists of twelve members and its object is to promote good reading and social enjoyment. After

the business session of each meeting a program of readings and music is enjoyed. Refreshments are then served by the hostess. The motto of this society is, "Speak no evil, hear no evil, see no evil." The colors are red, white and blue.

FARMER'S STATION.

Farmer's Station is a stop on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about midway between Martinsville and New Vienna. This town was never platted, and evidently sprang up after the building of the railroad through this part of the county. J. F. McKibben is the present agent for this railroad. Kibben also owns and runs an up-to-date general merchandise store in the village. A produce house is also kept in connection with the store. R. E. Ellis and Benjamin Drake have a blacksmith shop and do general repair work of all kinds. F. M. & Ed Achor are dealers in buggies and farm implements. There are two coal yards in the village, operated by McKibben & Preston. The population at present comprises about twenty families.

JONESBORO.

Jonesboro is the last town started in Clark township. This little hamlet is situated just south of Martinsville, on the Martinsville and Westboro pike. It is merely a cluster of houses on the cross roads and was never platted. There are no business or professional interests at present.

CHAPTER XX.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Clinton county was formed from the territory of Highland and Warren counties and Green township had been organized while this territory was still a part of Highland county. Clinton county was not organized until 1810 and evidently Green township was organized some two or three years prior to this date. In one of the early township books we find this record: "(1) October 28, 1809, William Noble's ear mark of his hogs, sheep and cattle is a crop and under-slit in the right ear and a hole in the left." "(2) December 4, 1809, Thomas Cox's ear mark of his hogs, sheep and cattle is a swallow fork and under-bit in the left ear and a hole in the left."

It is also a matter of record that the early citizens of this township paid tax as citizens of Green township, Highland county. Two of the tax receipts are given as evidence of the fact: "Tax receipt, October 6, 1807. Received of Micajah Nordyke $2.65 of land and county tax for the year. Received by B. W. Johnson." "November 9, 1809. Received of Micajah Nordyke his state and county tax: state tax $2.25, county tax 45 cents; 300 acres of land, No. 4,397." Therefore, we can safely draw the conclusion that this township was formed as early as 1809.

Green township lies in the southeast part of Clinton county. It is bounded on the southeast by Highland county; on the west by Clark, Washington and Union townships; on the north by Union and Wayne townships and on the northeast by Wayne township. Its form is rhomboidal. This township contains about forty-three square miles of land, or twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty acres. The northeast part of the township lies on the waters of Paint creek; the southwest part lies on the headwaters of the Little Miami river.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the land is gently rolling, but in some places it is very level. All of the land is tillable. The soil is excellent and the larger part is a black loam, of great depth and very productive. A large part of this township was once rejected swamps, but the energy and efforts of the early citizens have been rewarded by the value and productiveness of this land which has been reclaimed. It is drained by the smaller tributaries of the East Fork of the Little Miami river, Cowan's creek, Lee's creek and Paint creek. There are no springs in this township, but water of an excellent quality can be obtained but a few feet below the surface of the soil.

SETTLEMENT.

The white man evidently made his first appearance in this township about the year 1800. The exact time when he came here is not a matter of record, and tradition is not authentic in such matters. The first settlers to take out land with the intention of making this their permanent home were Joseph Anthony, who came here from Virginia; Abner Van Meter and Samuel Clevenger; Morgan Van Meter, who was a native of Morgantown, Virginia, and who settled in the vicinity of Snow Hill in the year 1800. Van Meter purchased two hundred acres of land, on which he erected a double log house and this was the first log cabin erected in the township.

It is thought by older inhabitants of this township that the first settlement was made a little southwest of the center of the township on the East fork of the Little Miami river. Micajah Nordyke was among the first settlers to locate here. He was a

native of North Carolina and came to this county in the year 1804. In 1806 he sold his former claim and settled a short distance west, in the same township. The Nordyke brothers were born in North Carolina, but, while yet quite young, moved to South Carolina and remained there a short time, when they moved to Tennessee, on a stream called Lost creek. They came direct to Clinton county from this place and remained here until their death. They purchased their land for two dollars and fifty cents an acre of Col. A. Buford, who then owned a large tract of this region.

As one bit of living organism will attract others, so this small settlement in the far-off wilderness served as a nucleus around which many others gathered. Joshua and Stephen Hussey emigrated from North Carolina, their native state, in the year 1806-07 and bought land in this township, a portion of which is included in the present limits of the town of New Vienna. The first house built by these brothers was only a short distance from New Vienna. Charles Harris, who was the father of Elisha Harris, bought a tract of land in this township and began the work of improving it and getting it under cultivation. About the same time, Thomas Cox, who was the father of Vincent Cox, of New Vienna, settled here. Other early settlers who assisted in the upbuilding of the township, are Joseph Anthony, William Noble, Sr., Aaron Cox and Eliha Noble. Charles Harris built the "Snow Hill house," and opened a tavern there, probably the first opened in the county. Mr. Harris's brother-in-law, Samuel Wasson, built a house about the same time and near the Snow Hill house and commenced to entertain travelers.

The land in the northwest part of the township was held originally in large tracts, which Congress had bestowed for military services rendered in the Revolutionary struggle, or in repelling the attacks of the savage aborigines of the county. In consequence of this, the northern and northwestern part of the township was not settled as early as the southern and southeastern part. The pioneers of this region were brave, big-hearted, truthful, generous and kind. They left the civilization of their early homes and sought their fortunes in the wilds of the Mississippi valley. After these men had found the lands which they had bought, the first thing they did was to erect a rude structure called a cabin, for the protection of those for whom they were ready to sacrifice their lives. When suitable sites were located on which to build their cabins, they at once began the work of construction, which consisted in the hewing and shaping of the logs and putting them together, and in a marvelously short time there would rise in the woods these embryo homes. In these crude homes, the loving housewife and playful children were afterwards to share the love and caresses, hardships and privations of their noble husbands and fathers. These log houses were usually small, with but one large room, some sixteen or eighteen by twenty feet square, eight or nine feet high, constructed of rough logs, covered with clapboards, three or four feet long and six to ten inches in width, laid in layers and held to their places with poles. The spaces between the logs were filled with pieces of timber and covered with mortar made of clay and water. The floor was rough, made of puncheons or slabs, split from the trunks of trees and smoothed on one side. In the center of one wall the chimney was constructed, which usually took up the entire side of the house. This was constructed by cutting away three or four of the lower logs at one end of the buildings and then building them to the wall again by attaching pieces between the ends of the logs removed and parts still remaining in the walls. Against these logs and timbers, stones were placed, against which the fire was built. This was called the back wall and the chimney was constructed by laying together small pieces of timber and plastering these within and without with clay mortar. The clothing of these early pioneers was hand-made and was called linsey-woolsey.

A gloom was cast over the thinly-settled community by the death of the child of Abner Van Meter, which was the first death to occur in the township.

For several years after the coming of the first settler, the growth of the township was slow. Emigrants came in from the south and east, but the influx was rather scanty. By 1820 the population had increased until practically all of the lands were occupied. The growth and progress was steady from then to the present time and the farms, which now yield large crops, were reclaimed by these sturdy pioneers.

FIRST SCHOOL.

It is rather uncertain where the first school was located in this township, but popular opinion among the older inhabitants seems to point to the town of New Vienna. This house was built about the year 1812. Robert Peggin was first employed to keep this school, but he was a man of intemperance and lax morals and was soon released. James Savage was the next employe, but, morally, he was very little better, hence he was likewise released.

The following are the officers of Green township in 1915: Trustees, William Cashman, C. B. Miller and Charles Johnson; clerk, H. L. Bower; treasurer, William H. Holmes. Population, two thousand one hundred fifty-eight.

NEW VIENNA.

By A. W. Boden.

New Vienna is located between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is situated within the boundary line of Clinton county but borders on Highland.

Hussey sold his interest to Joseph Starr.

"Buzzard's Glory," as the town was first called, was laid off as a village April 21, 1835, by Nathan Linton, surveyor, for Thomas Hussey (father of Stephen Hussey). It was called "Buzzard's Glory" from the fact that a man by the name of Mortimer, in the early days, about 1812 or 1813, was running a tanyard over in the "Canada" part of town. It was part of the Collohill survey No. 1,078. While thus employed, he became financially embarrassed, and his stock was levied on. The hides were taken out to the vats preparatory to sale and hung on poles where they remained for several days, affording bait for an innumerable throng of buzzards, and while they were thus flocking to feed on Mortimer's hides, the place was dubbed "Buzzard's Glory." Harkens T. Van Winkle gave the town its present name of New Vienna.

Among the first settlers were Thomas and Joshua Hussey. They started a grist-mill in 1826, near where the home of John T. Wright is now located. They continued in business until the year 1833, when they purchased an engine and began running a steam grist and saw-mill.

During the year 1827, Rafe Mortimer and Stephen Hussey sunk a tanyard in that part of town now known as "Canada." This tanyard was located just between what is now known as the William Moore property and the home of William Rollison. Remains of the old tanyard can yet be seen there. The firm continued in business until 1829, when Mr.

In 1829, Stephen Hussey and William Reese opened a store in a building that stood where the present residence of William Triplett stands. This was the first business of its kind ever conducted in New Vienna. They sold their goods to Thomas Hussey and Henry Kennedy. These gentlemen were afterward succeeded in business by George Townsend and he by Judge Isaac Thornburg.

In 1829 Jonathan Haworth and Thomas Reese started a carding-mill. About the year 1834, Zion Rains put in operation an oil-mill for the manufacture of linseed oil.

The first hotel in New Vienna was kept by Girard Morgan on the lot now occupied by the residence of Frank W. Hadley. John E. Dalton was the first practicing physician of the village. Granville Osborne was the first, as well as the present, tinner of the town, and John Spears, the principal blacksmith.

Among the names of the early settlers in this community are some of the well-known

family names of today. Their names and date of settlement are as follow: Micajah Nordyke, 1806; Jehu Ellis, 1806; Morgan Van Meter, Charles Harris, William Noble, James Johnson, John Shockley, Nathan Hockett, Joseph Hockett, John Hockett, Eleazer Johnson, Absalom Van Meter, Stephen Hussey, Sr., Joshua Hussey, Nordyke and others settled around them. When they began to hear their neighbor's dog bark they thought they were getting pretty close.

The first public improvement in the new settlement was to build a house of worship. Micajah Nordyke donated three acres of land where what is now known as the Quaker cemetery is located, on the farm of Lawrence Wright. On this site was built a log house of two rooms, with one door and one window in each room. The two rooms were connected by sliding shutters in the partition. A stone hearth was placed in the center of each room to burn charcoal on, as stoves could not be procured at that time. This was in about the year 1809.

This first house of worship was what is known now as the Friends church. They occupied this building until the year 1871, when their present house was built. At that time the Friends had their principal printing office of the United States in New Vienna and sent out from here printed matter, such as weekly papers, monthlies, books, etc.

The first school in the new colony was taught on the Henry Nordyke place, still known as the Nordyke farm and lying next to the farm of Charles Miller. It was taught by Daniel Frazier. The next school, in the same house, was taught by Moses Foley. The next was taught in the log meeting house above described by Robert Ellis.

The first house built expressly for school purposes was a large building on the lot now occupied by the residence of Fred Johnson; this was built in 1820, and was warmed by the first stove that was brought here.

A Mr. Rains erected an oil factory where Mrs. Rena Edwards now lives and was quite successful in this enterprise for a while. Silas Woodmansee and George W. Matthews opened the second store in the village.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the early history of the village, probably about the year 1843. Their first house of worship was built about 1850, on a site at the edge of where their church now stands. This continued until 1876, when the present building was erected. A Rev. C. B. Warrington was the first preacher to visit this place and at the commencement of the first meeting Mrs. Bowers was the only member in town.

The first Baptist church was erected about two miles east of the village on what is now known as the Burnett land and adjoining the old cemetery, which is still there. It was then known as "Hard-Shell Baptist church." After a time a division occurred, when the more liberal-minded collected themselves together and kept up worship at the houses of friends until the band grew strong enough to erect a place of worship, which they did in 1840.

The Catholic church was more recently organized and at first bought and used the old school building which stood on the site now occupied by their church. This building was removed and they built the church they now occupy.

The Church of Christ has existed as an organized body since 1866. The ground work was laid by W. D. Moore, who was then a missionary at this place under the auspices of Mt. Olive, Bethel and New Antioch churches. The churches employed him for one-fourth of his time for one year, commencing in the fall of 1859, to labor at New Vienna. In June, 1869, W. D. Moore and Rev. Mr. Bacon held a discussion, involving the doctrine of Universalism. This discussion, it is said, settled the question in this community of the doctrine of unconditional salvation. In the fall of 1866, from one thousand to one thousand five hundred dollars was subscribed for building a church house and the work was postponed until spring. With spring came the War of the Rebellion and the work was not begun until the end of the war. The building was first built in 1866 or 1867, with Zephaniah Spears and Clark Dixon as overseers.

From the time New Vienna was first laid out until 1880, it steadily increased in population and business. In 1880, it ranked as the second town in the county and in some respects commanded a larger trade than did the county seat.

Since 1880, New Vienna has almost remained stationary as to population, although the business conditions have been improved with the advancing times.

At the present time New Vienna is a village of about nine hundred souls.

New Vienna has good cement walks throughout the town, has good streets and supports a municipal water and light plant. She has two dry-goods stores, four grocery stores and one hardware store. Three of the groceries have hardware departments in connection. The town is well supplied with three first-class restaurants and confectioneries, two meat markets, two drug stores, two clothing stores, one book store and the best weekly paper in southern Ohio. It has one jewelry store and one bank, the New Vienna Bank being one of the two roll of honor banks of Clinton county. It has three blacksmith shops, two garages, one buggy repository, one harness shop, one furniture store, one furniture repairing establishment, a first-class bakery and an up-to-date dry-cleaning establishment. It has five good churches, five fraternal orders and their auxiliaries, two livery barns and three auto livery concerns.

In the manufacturing line New Vienna is represented by one of the largest and best flour-mills on the Baltimore & Ohio South Western between Cincinnati and Parkersburg. There is also a creamery with an established reputation with all handlers of creamery butter; a tile and brick plant, an agricultural lime plant and a lumber-mill.

The New Vienna high school is one of the best in the state, as proven by the fact that the United States commissioner of education saw fit to send a representative from his office to inspect it. It is the first school in the state of Ohio to employ a domestic science director for twelve months in the year. The town is also favored with the county normal and a six-weeks' summer normal session.

Roy C. Hale is the present postmaster. O. C. Borden is the agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The present town officials are: John W. Matthews, mayor; R. J. Rulon, clerk; John B. Swingley, marshal; William H. Curtis, J. L. Michael, L. G. Morton, Fred S. Johnson, William Foreman and Thomas Hodson, councilmen; John F. Schuler, George M. Neffner and W. R. Pemberton, board of public works; O. C. Borden, E. E. Haynes, C. O. Bernard, John Edingfield and C. N. Carey, school board.

NEW ANTIOCH.

New Antioch is but a hamlet, of probably one hundred and fifty inhabitants, situated a half-mile to the northeast of the New Vienna and Wilmington pike, and about eight miles from the former place. It was platted by Charles Underwood, surveyor, for Paul Hulls, Jr., David Marble and others, on February 28, 1851. It is part of Johnson and others' survey No. 2,386. Its buildings are all frame, but good and substantial, and takes on an appearance of thrift. Two pikes pass through the town.

The early industries consisted of a mill, operated by John Duchane; two stores, run by the Layman Brothers and the Rulon Brothers. John Barrett was the early shoemaker, and Pressley Rulon accommodated the early citizens with harness. The present business and professional interests consist of one general merchandise store, owned by C. V. Murphy; one grocery store, owned by J. W. Summers; three blacksmith shops, Thomas Devers, Elmer Urton and William Arrsmith operating them; Nelson Hall is the village barber; James Hobson runs a shoe shop; J. W. Durham owns and operates a flour and saw-mill, and V. E. Hutchins is the village physician.

Snow Hill is the only other hamlet in this township, and is one of the early towns laid out in the county. It was platted and laid out for Charles Harris, proprietor, November 11, 1817, on the William Talifairo survey No. 192.

Morgantown is a defunct town of Green township. The village was first laid out on what is known as the Washington Spear farm near Snow Hill, now owned by the Swingley estate. This settlement was called Morgantown and there were but a very few houses built there.

This village was platted on February 23, 1816, and laid out for Isaac Pearson, Jr., and Mary Van Matre, the proprietors. This was part of the William Tallifairo survey No. 1,101. It remained a town but a short time, and was then vacated and reverted back to farm land.

CHAPTER XXI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township was organized in the year 1839 from the territory taken from Clark and Marion townships. This is one of the three townships which lie along the southern border of Clinton county. It is bounded by Brown county on the south, by Clark township on the east, by Marion township on the west and by Washington township on the north. The survey of this township was made in the winter season by one of the pioneers of the county, Peyton West, who was elected and served as county surveyor for several terms. Jefferson township took its name from the third President of the United States. This township contains about twenty-three square miles, or fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of Jefferson township is generally level, but is susceptible of drainage at a reasonable cost. The only broken land in the township lies along the West fork of the Miami river and near the Brown county line, but this portion of land may be cultivated without difficulty and is now under a good state of cultivation. Jefferson township is drained by the West fork of the Miami river, which is the only stream flowing through this township, although it has as its branches and tributaries Plum run, Dry run, Moon's branch, Hale's branch, Lick branch, Sugartree branch and Bee branch. The West fork, as it is known to the natives, enters the township in the northeastern part and runs in a southwesterly direction to a point near the village of Westboro, where it bears south, crossing the Brown county line, and continues about one and one-half miles in the same direction and empties into the East fork of the Little Miami river.

There is a considerable outcrop of blue limestone along the West fork, Dry run and Moon's branch, and large quantities of this have been taken to different parts of the county and utilized in the stone work of buildings and miscellaneous purposes. Some of the quarries along the creeks, where the stone comes near the surface, have been opened and considerable stone taken out and utilized in the macadamized roads of this section The heavy growth of timber, which covered almost every acre of the township, has prevented the rapid settlement and improvement. Oak, hickory, white maple, elm, with specimens of almost all other varieties common to this part of Ohio, were the distinguishing varieties of timber found in this locality by the early settlers. The value of the white oak was great and, owing to the fact that it was very extensive and of a good size and growth, made the early settlers quite wealthy in itself. Much of it was made into planks, shingles and staves and taken to other parts of the county for use. A large portion of the oak was of a tough variety and was well adapted for the manufacture of plows and wagons, for which purpose great quantities were shipped. Much of the ash and hickory has also been used by wagon and buggy manufacturers. The white maple has been chiefly used for house building. But a great amount of the timber was ruthlessly wasted in the clearing of the land for cultivation. In the pioneer days only the finest timber could be sold and there was not a ready market at all times, in consequence the only expedient was to cut down and burn the trees, or deaden and finally burn on the ground, in order that the fields could be plowed.

STORM.

Clinton county was visited by a great tornado, May 22, 1860, which was especially destructive to Jefferson township. It made havoc with the timber, much of which was

broken down and torn up by the roots, or bent and damaged. This storm also did much damage to buildings and orchards, many houses and barns being unroofed. A portion of the brick school house at Westboro was blown down while school was in session, but, thanks to Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," no one was injured; also a portion of the Methodist Episcopal church at Westboro was blown down. This storm was probably the most remarkable meteorological occurrence that has been witnessed since the settlement of the township.

SOIL.

The most of this township may be regarded as fairly productive, with some portions as quite fertile. All cereals are successfully raised and the soil is regarded as particularly well adapted to the cultivation of the potato. On the level portions, which include by far the greater part of the township, it has been proved quite profitable to tile, owing to the compact nature of the soil.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Samuel Jackson bears the distinction of building the first house in this township about the year 1812. Mr. Jackson had emigrated from Tennessee in the year 1800, and had settled in the eastern part of what is now Highland county, on Rocky fork. Hunting was his chief occupation and during the year 1801 he killed two panthers and quite a number of deer and bears. Brush creek and Sun Fish hills were his chief hunting grounds for a number of years. He removed to the southwestern part of the township in 1818 and there settled on the lands which were later owned by Alfred Daugherty and known as the Lyons farm. Soon after this time Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee and later he moved to Cass county, Texas, where he was still living at the outbreak of the Civil War.

A Mr. Hale was the first settler in the Hale's branch neighborhood. He made the selection of a building site while in the company of John Randall, John Bunson and Ephraim Jones. This party, which was engaged in shipping salt from the salt works near Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, on flat-bottom boats, was returning on foot across the country, about the year 1818, as was their custom. They encamped for the night in what was then a beautiful oak forest, near a branch not far from where Wilson Bailey lived. The following morning, as one of the party related, when about to break camp, Hale remarked that the place was so attractive that he intended to return and settle there. True to his word, he did return, built a cabin, cleared a field and resided here a short time but soon became dissatisfied and left. Jesse Hockett was the next settler, and, in fact, the first permanent settler, as Mr. Hale's sojourn had been only temporary. He settled on the same branch and became a permanent resident.

The first hewed-log house built in the township was erected by Joseph Hockett, who emigrated from Tennessee and cleared the lands near Hixon's school house, but soon afterward bought land in the Hale's branch neighborhood, to which he removed and there remained until his death, in 1843. The early settlers in the Bee branch neighborhood were John Garner, Thomas Comer and Mr. Brunson. John Starr, Richard Starr, William Starr and John Thornhill were among the first settlers in the vicinity of Westboro.

William Hamer, while looking at the country in 1816, killed a large black bear. Whether this had any influence on Mr. Hamer's location or land we cannot say, but it is a fact that the following year he settled in the southern part of the township, not far from where he encountered the bear. During the years 1817-18, William Hamer and John Thompson built a saw-mill on the West fork. This was the first saw-mill in the township and was operated with some degree of success for a number of years, but in the time of a great freshet, the dam, which was made of logs, washed away and was never rebuilt. The foundation logs were still left as a monument to these men, who

were esteemed for their honesty and integrity, and as further evidence of their industry and perseverance.

Another well-known settler in the southern part of this township was Thomas Sermon, who had served in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Sermon came from Kentucky and settled on the lands of James Taylor, who would not sell to anyone as long as the old veteran desired to occupy it. An incident is told of his regard for the old soldier. A party was desirous of buying some land of Mr. Taylor and, when he refused, they assigned as a reason why he should sell "that the old fellow was cutting timber where he pleased and doing no good generally." This provoked the wrath of Mr. Taylor, who replied, in substance, with his usual warmth when aroused, that "such a man as the applicant was not worthy of being a landowner, and that he would not sell land to a man that sought to dispossess or disturb an old soldier, who had gone, as it were, with his life in his hands, and suffered to secure the liberty we enjoy."

Peter Shick made the first settlement north of where the Baltimore & Ohio railroad now runs. Mr. Shick was a Baptist minister and settled here in 1830. Among the other early settlers of the township who came here and became permanent and prominent settlers were, William Garner, Joseph Hinshaw and Granville Haines, who settled in the Westboro neighborhood; Thomas Moon, Nathan Hoggatt, Jesse Hockett and others, in the Hale's branch neighborhood; Joseph D. Moon, Daniel H. Moon, John Holaday, Thomas B. Johnson and John W. Johnson, who settled on or near the old road leading from Martinsville to Woodville.

MILLS.

William Moon built a saw-mill on the West fork about the year 1831, which proved to be a success and was a great public benefit to the early citizens, as large quantities of lumber was turned out from this mill, which was needed for building purposes and the manufacture of wagons, plows and other implements. This mill continued in operation until about the year 1855. In the year 1850, two brothers, Lewis and Thomas Hockett, built the first steam saw-mill in the township. It was operated with great success by them for a number of years and was later sold to Jacob Rhonemus, who continued to run it for a time, but it was afterward owned by several parties and continued in operation for quite a number of years. Jonathan Vandervort built the first flouring-mill, in the year 1858. It was located at Westboro and was still in operation in the early nineties, at which time it was owned by Settles, Lacock & White. In the year 1838 John Hamer built and put in operation the first carding machine. It was located on the west side of the West fork, a short distance from where the village of Westboro now stands; to this he had a grist-mill attached, and continued to run the same for quite a number of years, but it proved his financial downfall.

S. J. Spees, Tummouse & Adams built the Westboro woolen-mills in the year 1868 at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. The building was ninety feet long and thirty feet wide and covered a commodious cellar, thirty by sixty feet. This portion of the building was originally built for a railroad depot. In April, 1874, the establishment was purchased of S. J. Spees by S. Wickersham & Sons, who continued to operate it for a time. When running, eight hands were employed, and both merchant and custom work was done by this factory. The products were shipped to all the towns in this immediate locality and the following towns have been supplied with jeans, flannels and blankets from this mill: St. Martins, Fayetteville, Cynthiana, Newtonville, Edenton, Goshen, Blanchester, Wilmington, Cuba, Clarksville, Martinsville, New Vienna, Washington Court House and Lynchburg.

The first church organization in the township was that of the Friends, about the year 1825. In 1838 the United Brethren organized a society made up of the citizens of Plum run and Westboro neighborhoods. The later changes in the church history will be taken up in full in another chapter of this book.

The military history of Jefferson township will also be taken up in another chapter, as it would require more space than can be here allowed to give even a synopsis of the many deeds of valor and heroism that were performed in the late Civil War by her volunteers.

There are two railroads passing through this township, both of which are now controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio line and give the citizens of Jefferson ample train accommodations, both for travel and also as a means of transporting their products to the foreign markets.

The first school taught in the township was conducted by Thomas Abbott in the year 1823, in a cabin on the West fork. This was only a short distance from where the village of Westboro now stands. The next teacher was probably Jesse Hockett. The first school house was located on the north bank of the West fork, opposite the lands of John W. Jackson. This was also used as a meeting house by the society of Friends. The later changes will be taken up under the Educational chapter.

The following are the officers of Jefferson township in 1915: Trustees, Taylor Connor, Gideon Hoggatt and Frank Brandenburg; clerk, Harley Johnson; treasurer, W. S. Osborn. Population, thirteen hundred thirty-eight.

WESTBORO.

Westboro was laid out and platted on June 7, 1838, for Josiah Graham, proprietor, by David Wickersham, surveyor. It is part of the John Breckenridge survey No. 3,045. This village is located in Jefferson township, on the Hillsboro branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, four miles east of Blanchester. It was originally the voting place for the township, and its growth did not begin until the railroad was run through the county. The Westboro woolen mills were built in the year 1868 by S. J. Spees, Tunmous & Adams, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. The building was ninety feet long by thirty feet wide. It covers a commodious cellar, thirty by sixty feet, under that portion of the building which was originally constructed for a depot. In April, 1874, the establishment was purchased of S. J. Spees by S. Wickersham & Son, who operated the same until about fifteen years ago. It is now used as a wareroom by W. A. Hudson. While the mills were in operation they did both merchant and custom work, and their products were shipped to the following towns and supplied their respective neighborhoods with flannel, jeans and blankets: St. Martins, Fayetteville, Cynthiana, Newtonville, Edenton, Goshen, Blanchester, Wilmington, Cuba, Clarksville, Martinsville, New Vienna, Washington Court House and Lynchburg.

Westboro now has a population of two hundred and fifty. D. L. Woodruff is the agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. G. B. Wiles is the postmaster. It has three general merchandise stores, operated as follow: C. J. Uible & Company, Harley Johnson, manager; W. P. Hammer & Son; J. D. Hodson & Company, E. J. Hockett, manager. The flour-mill is owned and operated by R. E. Burton. W. A. Hudson uses the building which was formerly occupied by the Westboro woolen mills for a wareroom and deals in coal, cement, tile, etc. Other business interests are: Barber, Harley Johnson; stock buyer, T. W. Hixon; blacksmith shop, F. M. Nichols; fancy chicken fancier, J. R. Hammer. The physicians of the village are, Drs. C. A. Tribett and A. F. Dennison. Westboro is an important shipping point for hogs, grain, wool and hay. It is also the pump station for the Hillsboro branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. There are three churches in the village, Friends, New Light and Methodist Episcopal. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows owns a nice building and has a very strong chapter here.

MIDLAND CITY.

Midland City is situated on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the crossing of the Wilmington and Westboro pike, twelve miles south of Wilmington. It was first laid out as Clinton Valley. It is noted for being a great coaling and water station of the said road

and gives employment to a number of men. It is also accommodated by the Midland division of the same road. The village has a population at present of approximately four hundred people. Midland City is incorporated and the town officials at present are: Riley Davis, mayor; B. V. Moon, clerk; Ezekiel Walker, marshal; J. A. Walker, George Fordice, A. C. Hamilton, George Patton, Quince Henderson and Harry Hall, councilmen. Maces Foster is the postmaster and Roy Wallace the agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The business interests of the town are as follow: General stores, Maces Foster, F. J. Martin and E. H. Osborn; F. P. Walker runs a grocery store. Roy O. Boulwar, grocery and general merchandise; C. N. Connor, grocery and restaurant: Ed Shaw, barber shop: F. A. Flora and J. A. Walker, blacksmith shop: J. C. Wickersham, grain dealer: Dennis Foster, hotel; Inez Walker, boarding house; B. V. Moon and C. C. Foster, livery: William Badey, butcher: Harry and Forest Bady, cement block manufacturers; A. B. Martin is the village physician. Midland City is an excellent shipping point for the different farm products.

Big Onion is a flag stop on the Hillsboro branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. Kluck's Crossing is in the southeastern part of Jefferson township and on the Clark township line. This was a charcoal-burning station for a number of years. The ovens were the largest in this part of the state and gave employment to quite a number of men, but this industry has died out and at present Kluck's Crossing is merely a flag stop.

CHAPTER XXII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was organized on July 15, 1817, but the history of this township dates much farther back than the time of organization. Liberty township lies along the northern border of the county, in the center of the northern tier of townships. It is bounded by Greene county on the north, Wilson township on the east and Chester township on the west, while its entire south line borders on Union township. It is three miles wide from north to south and six miles long from east to west, and contains fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty acres of land. This township is afforded ample drainage through the streams which flow through the township, and these also serve as outlets for artificial drains. The largest of these is Anderson's fork, a stream of considerable size and importance, which flows through the entire length of the township from east to west, and empties its waters into Caesar's creek about one-half mile below New Burlington. Buck run flows into Cæsar's creek outside the county and drains the entire southwestern part. Dutch creek also flows through a small portion of the southern part. These streams, with their tributaries, prove invaluable to the farmers of this locality in their drainage.

When the pioneers came to this township they found the land covered with a dense growth of timber of the following varieties, viz: White oak, burr oak, sugar tree, beech, black walnut, ash, elm, etc. These were largely used in the manufacture of wagons and farm implements and the construction of houses. In later years the land is so completely cleared of timber that it has become a veritable prairie.

THE LAND.

The land is rolling along the different streams of the township and there are many acres of fine farming land in these bottoms. The country about Port William is level and, consequently, the streams do not have so great a fall and spread out over larger bottoms. The land in the early days was covered with water for about six months of the year. The soil is black and loose and rests upon a subsoil of clay. This land is peculiarly adapted to the raising of cereals, corn, wheat and oats being the principal products. It is thought by geologists that this township was once the bed of a lake, but since its drainage the soil is of a rich, deep black loam.

Clinton limestone is found in abundance and of a good quality in this township. There are several quarries which are turning out stone for building purposes and are quite extensively worked. The stone from these quarries was always in big demand and large quantities were shipped to neighboring towns but, with the coming of cement and the substitute which concrete has been for stone, the business has suffered. Gravel can be found in great abundance along the streams and is used quite extensively on the roads of the township.

THE PIONEERS.

The first white man to settle within the limits of Liberty township was Stephen Mendenhall, who was born in Tennessee in the year 1780. While yet a small boy, he moved to North Carolina, where he remained until the age of twenty-two, when he took unto himself a wife, and a short time later moved to Waynesville, Ohio. In 1803 he came to Liberty township and settled on a farm of one hundred acres on Dutch creek. The first summer they had only the native Indians for neighbors, the nearest white

family at this time being seven miles away. At the time of his settlement the country was indeed an unbroken wilderness and game of all kinds, such as deer, bears, wolves, turkeys, etc., was plentiful. But the signal for a new dawn was ushered in with the first sounds of his axe.

The next settler to locate in this township was Samuel Miller, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1804. Mr. Miller purchased a tract of six hundred acres on Anderson's fork and made this his permanent habitation. He was for a number of years the leading character in this section of the county and did as much to promote the neighborhood and township as any man in this locality. He was the first justice of the peace in this township. It is interesting to note that he was first elected in 1814, two years before the township was organized, and served from that time until his death, a period of nearly thirty years. He furnished the hand-mill with which the early pioneers ground their corn. He was also chosen as the first trustee of the township. He built the second grist-mill in the township, in the year 1833, but this mill was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt by Amos C. Hyatt.

There was an addition of three families in 1805, on Anderson's fork. Abram Ellis and family moved here from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and settled just across the creek from Squire Miller's. Aaron Jenkins and family, who came to this county from Virginia, and Joseph Lucas, of Pennsylvania, were among the next settlers. Mr. Ellis was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, where he served for seven years, participating in the battles of Brandywine, Long Island and many others. He was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis.

William Ireland was the next settler in this township. Mr. Ireland was born in the country which bears his name, in 1770, and emigrated to this country when he was but three years old. He came to this county in March, 1806, from Scott county, Kentucky. He taught the first Sunday school in the township and took a deep interest in religious matters. In 1819 he built the first brick house in the township.

Christian Stephens settled in this township in 1806 and located on Anderson's fork. Mr. Stephens was a native of Frederick county, Virginia. His father, Peter Stephens, followed his son two years later. Christopher Ellis and wife, Elizabeth, also came to this township from Frederick county, Virginia.

John Johnson and wife, Susanna, came from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio, in 1805, and the next year settled in Liberty township. The first election in this township was held at Mr. Johnson's house. John Unthank emigrated from Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1807 and settled on the banks of Anderson fork. Mr. Unthank built a grist-mill where the town of Port William is now located. This was the first mill built in this section of the country, and settlers for miles around came to Unthank's mill. The township elections for several years were held at this mill. Great public gatherings were also held at this mill and it was a sort of gathering place for the early settlers.

David Fairfield, an Irishman, emigrated to this section from Kentucky with his family in 1810. The same year Isaac Haines and wife came from New Jersey and located here. David Adkinson and family, from York county, Pennsylvania, settled here. Owing to defective titles, Isaac Haines, Joseph Adkinson, Henry Hester, David Fairfield and others, owning to the amount of one thousand acres of land in W. Nelson's survey, lost all.

In 1812 Josiah Borton moved here from New Jersey. In the same year John Strickle and wife, Susanna, emigrated from near Winchester, Virginia, and settled near Chillicothe; after remaining a year, they removed to the farm of Jacob Strickle. John Strickle was perhaps the first blacksmith to ply his trade in this township. William Hoblet moved with his family, in 1812, to Liberty township and took up his permanent residence. He was one of the first trustees of the township. Mr. Hoblet was a tanner by trade and carried on his business of tanning on his farm for a number of years.

Benjamin Bangham, who was a native of England, purchased a tract of two hundred acres and settled here with his family on March 13, 1812. In the east end of the township, in the same year, Isaac Jones and wife, Phoebe, purchased a tract of one hundred acres and moved here from Greene county, Tennessee. Solomon Stanbaugh (or Stanbrough) was another early settler in this part of the township. Jonathan Hoskins came to this section from Guilford county, North Carolina, and settled on what was known as the Thornburgh place, about the year 1814. John Woolman and wife, Polly, emigrated from New Jersey about the year 1810 and settled in this township. Samuel Wilson and wife, Sarah, purchased a tract of three hundred acres and settled here in the year 1817, but, owing to defective titles and failure to meet the payments, they moved out of the township in 1821. John Oglesbee came to this township in 1817 and, two years later, moved onto a farm on Anderson's fork. Isaac Constance came in 1817 from Kentucky. William Constance, who also settled here with his father, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Isaiah Oglesbee, father of John Oglesbee, emigrated from Frederick county, Virginia, with his family, in the year 1817. Jacob Beal came from Pennsylvania and settled on the creek above Port William. About the same time his brother, Isaac Beal, emigrated to this township. Another early settler to this section was John Copeland and wife, Judith. Other settlers were Daniel and Solomon Early, David Hoblet, Ashley Johnson, Samuel Mitchell, Charles B. Williams, John King, David Shields, Henry Wooley, Henry Welch, Zachariah Moorman, Obed Waln and James Burden.

EARLY CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The first house of worship erected in this township was completed in the year 1818, by the Methodist Episcopal denomination and was denominated "Salem." It was built of logs and, although the comforts which the present generation of church workers enjoy were lacking, still the early zeal of the pioneers was shown in their long and arduous worshipping.

The first school house was built in 1812. Henry Hester was the first teacher. This building was erected from round logs and served as a seat of learning until 1830, when a hewed-log house was put up on the site of the old one. The Rev. Griffield, a Presbyterian minister of Wilmington, taught the first school in this building. The second school in the township was built in 1816 and was known as the Salem school house. Aaron Jenkins donated the land and a log house was erected. Samuel Hyde was the first teacher. The first school house in the eastern end of the township was erected in 1827 and Aquila Dorsey was hired to teach the first school.

The old state road was the first laid out in this township. It was established by the first Legislature that convened in Ohio, in 1802, and was opened soon afterward from Chillicothe to Old Town. This road entered the township about the center of its southern line and, taking a northwesterly course, enters Greene county near Lumberton.

Shadrach Thornburgh and William Stanley built a pottery kiln in this township in 1827. They burned sugar pots for the early settlers. At that time there was a sugar camp on nearly every farm and they did quite an extensive business with their kiln. There were also many copper stills on Anderson's fork. Robert Stanley, John Oglesbee, James Babb, Josiah Borton, Samuel Miller, William Ireland and Jacob Peterson each owned one. Whiskey was sold for eighteen cents per gallon and was freely used. The first store was started in a log house on Anderson's fork about 1828, by Samuel Smith. This, the first store of any importance in the township, was managed by Jackson Walker. Aaron Weller began the manufacture of drain tile in 1856, the tile being made on a wheel by hand. In the same year Allen Hiatt put in the first tile ditch. In 1858 Mr. Weller erected a modern tile factory and has furnished hundreds of miles of tile which has been laid in this section.

STATISTICS.

There was no listing of personal property by townships until 1826. At that time, the only personal property listed for taxation in this township was cattle and horses. This township reported 143 horses, valued at $5,720, and 211 neat cattle, valued at $1,688, making a total of $7,408. Horses were valued at a uniform price of $40 a head, and cattle at $8 a head. The value of the real estate was $32,614, making a total of $40,022. In 1881, the value of the property, real and personal, in the township, was $813,175. The population in 1880 was 1,382; in 1890, 1,299; in 1900, 1,253, and in 1910, 1,089.

The following are the officers of Liberty township in 1915: Trustees, Dennis Stephens, J. W. Brackney and Charles M. Stephens; clerk, F. M. Strickle; treasurer, E. P. Gordin. Population, one thousand and eighty-nine.

PORT WILLIAM.

Port William is the largest town in Liberty township and the chief town in the northern part of the county. This village was first started on the west side of Todd's fork, in 1816, by John Unthank. It was first called West Liberty. It is located on the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad. Only a few houses were built before 1829 and the town was not platted until October 13, 1832, for Michael Jenkins, the proprietor. It is a part of surveys Nos. 4,366 and 1,728.

A log house, evidently the first in the hamlet, was erected by Jesse Dillon, son-in-law of Unthank, not far from the old factory. Garland Johnson also erected a log house, among the first, in 1829, and in the same year he started the first store in the town. A few years later he built an addition to his dwelling and moved the store into a room of the same. The first blacksmith shop was erected in 1828. Among the early business men of the town were: Addison Mills, grocer; Anson Massie, saddler; Marshall Jenks, merchant; Samuel Johnson, tanner; James M. Hoblet, merchant.

In 1825, Steel Taylor built a fulling-mill below and on the opposite side of the creek from where the old woolen factory stood. The woolen factory was erected in the spring and summer of 1846, by Lewis Clark, who owned the same. It was later owned by Moon & Crooper, who did an extensive business in their line for a number of years. Jonathan Perkins started the first saloon in 1838. The building in which it was kept was where Hugh Johnson later kept a beef shop, and which was burned down a short time later.

Since the opening of the railroad in 1878, it has been a good market for all farm products. Thousands of bushels of wheat and corn are shipped from this point each year.

The following is a business directory of Port William: Banks, Port William Banking Company; barbers, D. R. Powers, F. M. Conklin; blacksmiths, Charles Conklin, J. H. Thomas; coal yards, Faulkner & Burnett; elevator, O. W. Linkhart & Son; flour-mill, W. O. Beam; garage, J. C. Beal; general merchandise, Rowland & Gordon, F. L. Barlow, G. H. Clark; hardware, J. A. Stevens; hotel, A. D. Sanderson; livery, A. B. Reed & Son; milliner, Mrs. Bernice Sanderson; meat market, O. A. Mason; pool room, J. A. Conklin & Son; physician, P. D. Esbey; restaurant and ice cream parlor, Jenkins Bros.; saw mill, Clabaugh & Son; veterinary, Earl Starbuck.

J. C. Ellis is the present postmaster. F. M. Strickle is the agent for the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad. J. A. Gilbert is the mayor and N. J. Conklin is marshal. The town has a population at present of three hundred.

LUMBERTON.

Lumberton lies on the northern edge of the county between New Burlington and Port William, and on the Wilmington and Xenia pike. This village was called Lumberton for a town of that name in New Jersey. The first house built in the village was used for a wagon shop by Samuel Woolman, about 1820. About the same time he built

a log house on the lot where Doctor Crawford resided for a number of years. Later John Borton built a small frame house on the opposite corner. The first store was started by Joshua C. James in 1839. Tunis Conkling was the first blacksmith.

Although this town was settled and named early, it was not platted until May 20, 1853. The business interests in 1880 consisted of one grocery store, a cooper two blacksmiths, one wagonmaker and a stonemason; one physician attended the ills of the settlers. The general merchandise store is owned and managed by Elmer Lewis. The two blacksmith shops are run by C. H. Hansell and Jacob Oglesbee. The population at present is about seventy.

GURNEYVILLE.

Gurneyville is situated in the southwestern part of Liberty township, on the Liberty and Union township line. This little hamlet was platted for David McMillan, proprietor, March 2, 1847, and is part of the Nelson survey No. 1735. It was named by Mr. McMillan in honor of Joseph John Gurney, a noted member of the Society of Friends. Andrew Haughey built the first house in 1847 and in the following year John Grant started a store in this building. Mr. McMillan's ambition was to build up a town here, but he never lived to realize his ambition. There are only a few houses to mark the site at present. The general store is operated by C. H. Smith and the blacksmith shop by Dallas Carey.

M'KAY'S STATION.

McKay's Station is a flag stop on the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad. It was never platted and has sprung up since the railroad came through. It was named in honor of Alfred McKay, who gave most of the lots to those who would put up good houses on the same. This was quite a shipping point for grain and live stock, but at present is nothing more than a flag stop. George Hamilton has a general merchandise store and does a nice business. Clare was formerly the name for the postoffice.

MT. PLEASANT.

Mt. Pleasant at present consists of a voting precinct and is located on the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad. By a special act of the Legislature in 1875, the trustees of the township were authorized to divide the township into two voting precincts. Previous to this time the township voted at Port William. The trustees, under this authority, established a voting precinct at Mt. Pleasant.

Mt. Pleasant is also the center for one of the consolidated school districts of this township. This building was erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. It has three rooms and three teachers in the high school. Professor Hodson is the district superintendent. There were twenty-eight enrolled in the high school and thirty in the grades. There were three in the 1915 graduating class.

An elevator marks the spot for Oglesby Station, which is located on the Dayton, Toledo & Ironton railroad. Wilbur Oglesby is the manager of this elevator, hence the name for the place. It was never platted and no attempt was ever made to establish a town here.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township occupies the southwestern corner of Clinton county and is bounded on the north by Vernon township, on the east by Washington and Jefferson townships, on the south by Brown county and on the west by Warren county. For the most part, the surface of the township would be called undulating, but in some places it is very level. The soil is productive and in some parts of the township is underlaid with a stratum of fine gravel at a depth of from six to eighteen feet. The principal streams are Second creek, running from the northern part of the township to the west side near the center; Lick creek, running west through the southern part and out at the west side near the southern corner, and Whitacre's run, which flows from east to west, south of the center. A vast quantity of the land was formerly swampy and too wet for cultivation, but, by the use of modern systems of ditching and draining, these lands have been made tillable and very fertile.

SETTLEMENTS.

The settlement of this township began long before its organization and soon after the organization of the county. It has been definitely established that Jonathan Baldwin was the first to settle within the limits of Marion township. Baldwin was born at, or near, Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia, November 30, 1786, and remained with his father until 1804, when he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Guernsey county. Two years later he removed to Warren county, near the present town of Morrow, and engaged in working by the month, building flat-boats for William Whitacre, with whom he remained until 1811. In that year he married Harriet Blancett and removed to near Springboro, in Warren county. In 1812 he enlisted in the army and served in the campaign of that year under Gen. William Henry Harrison. He then returned home, where he remained until 1814, when he came to Marion township and settled on a tract of land of one hundred and thirty acres on Second creek, this land being the residue of four hundred acres previously purchased by him of General Lytle. Immediately upon his arrival, Mr. Baldwin, with the help of his two brothers, Samuel and Benjamin, cut the logs and erected the first dwelling in the township. His nearest neighbor at this time was four miles away, the intervening distance being covered with a heavy forest. On the completion of the cabin, the brothers left Jonathan to clear the land and they returned to their home in Warren county. This was in February, 1814, and by the spring of 1815 he had six acres of land cleared and ready to be planted with corn for that year's use. He died on August 28, 1868, in his eighty-second year. He was married twice; his first wife died on October 27, 1834, and his second wife, Mary, on July 25, 1856. His son, William H. Baldwin, who died on November 19, 1862, when fifty-two years of age, was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of the township. He was township clerk, justice of the peace, postmaster, general of the county militia, state senator, and judge of the second judicial district of Ohio.

Reuben Gillis was another early settler of this township. He was born on the Elkhorn, eleven miles north of Lexington, Scott county, on August 8, 1789. His father brought him to Ohio in May, 1799, when he settled in Warren county. From here the son later moved to Clinton, near where Blanchester now is, and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1877. When he came to the Blanchester neighborhood, Jonathan

Baldwin, Galvin Morrison, William Liston, Sr., George Crossen, the widow Kate Crossen, Edward Crossen, William Clark, Mr. Stanberry, Elisha Whitacre, Nicholas Burns and William Caudle were already living on Second creek.

The first white child born in the township was Benjamin Baldwin, who was born on October 15, 1815, and who for years lived on a farm near Blanchester and is still remembered by the residents of that community. At this time the nearest neighborhood was about Collins' tavern, now called Villar's chapel, a distance of seven miles.

Galvin Morrison emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1815, and located in this township on what was later known as the William Zimmer farm. Soon afterward Elisha Whitacre; Recompense Stansbury, from New Jersey; Hiram Anderson, William Liston and Edward Crossen settled in the township. Among the early pioneers should also be mentioned Jeremiah Rowan, John Cooper, William Crossen, Mrs. Henry Shank, Wilfred Cusick, Hartwell Gilliam, Reuben Murphy and Gertrude Newell.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed by an act of the county commissioners, August 5, 1830. The first election in the township was held in the woods near the cabin of Tobias Barnett (sometimes called Bernard), on September 4, 1830, when the following officers were elected: John Mitchell, John Stephens and John Salisbury, trustees; Hiram Anderson, clerk, and Edward Crossen, Jr., treasurer. The farm on which this election was held is on the Twin pike, leading from Blanchester to Wilmington, about one and a half miles northeast of the former place. John Cooper was elected justice of the peace the following November. The following composed the electorate of the township at this election of the justice of the peace: Jonathan Baldwin, G. Morrison, Hiram Anderson, Recompense Stansbury, John Salisbury, Nicholas Burns, Thomas Elsey, Jonathan Kirk, William Brown, Irwine Garrison, Benjamin Garrison, James Bryant, William Clark, William Hudson, Salby Hudson, Jeremiah Rowan, John Caddle, Lewis Nebber, Reuben Gillis, John Smith, Azel Lyon, Elisha Whitacre, Edward Crossen, Israel Lidles, Isaac Coons, William Sharrow, John Trump, Benjamin Murphy, James Cochran, David Fisher and Isaac Martin.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township was a log house built on a half acre of land donated by Hiram Anderson for that purpose, and the first school taught in it was by James Cochran, an ex-soldier of the Revolutionary War. This site was afterwards used as a burial place. Catharine, the wife of Galvin Morrison, was the first person to be interred here. It is now filled with the graves of the early settlers of the township. The next school building was a log house on the south bank of Second creek. It was taught by Benjamin Baldwin, the father of Jonathan Baldwin and also a soldier in our war for independence. This site is now within the confines of the town of Blanchester. A third school building was built on the farm of William Crossen.

Compared with our modern, well-planned and well-built school buildings, even in the remotest rural districts, these early log school houses were crude affairs indeed. They were heated by fire-places, requiring logs five or six feet in length. The seats consisted of slabs, three to four inches thick, six to eight inches wide and eight to twelve feet long, hewed on the upper side. They were set about eighteen inches above the floor, so high that most of the children's feet did not touch the floor. School was in session most of the day, but the children never complained, living in the hope that some day their feet would touch the floor. But few even realized that dream, for they were almost always taken from school at an early age and put to work on the farm, helping their parents. The writing desks were made by placing plank along the wall at the sides of the room, with a strip fastened at the bottom.

These schools were operated and maintained by subscription, each settler subscribing

so many pupils, at from a dollar and twenty-five cents to a dollar and a half per pupil, for a quarter of about sixty-five days. Twenty students were considered a large school and but few branches were then thought necessary. Some paid their subscriptions in money and some in produce. However, many paid in wood and this was cut near the school building. The teacher boarded around among the patrons, dividing his time among them. When a pupil had advanced as far as the single rule of three, with a slight knowledge of Peter Parley's geography, he was considered as having a sufficient education, and would be taken from school and put to work in a clearing. Usually the girls were not so far advanced, as it was deemed more necessary to educate them in the kitchen and household duties, and it was thought, too, that they had not the faculties of learning as had the boys.

The following are the officers of Marion township in 1915: Trustees, S. A. Losh, I. Tedrick and James Reeves; clerk, H. C. Reed; treasurer, Clay Watkins. Population, two thousand five hundred and thirty-three.

BLANCHESTER.

Blanchester was laid out by Joseph and John Blancett and the plat was recorded on March 23, 1832. There were originally twenty-four lots, four poles by eight poles square. The lots were numbered consecutively from 1 to 24, distributed along the main street, Howard, which ran northwest and southeast, and one cross street, Broadway, which ran northeast and southwest. The courses of the lots were north forty-five and one-half degrees east by south, forty-five and one-half degrees east. This village is situated in the southeastern part of Marion township and is the only town in said township.

On March 6, 1865, the necessary proceedings were taken and the town duly incorporated by the county commissioners under the laws of the state of Ohio. On August 9, 1873, the incorporation was extended to include contiguous territory, on a petition signed by property owners within the territory to be annexed, and recommended by the authorities of the town. Anshutz & Patterson's addition, including the school lot and also Clark, High and Columbus streets, was platted on February 2, 1874. J. H. Trickey's addition, with Central avenue and South Broadway street, was platted on November 16, 1877.

Blanchester is located at the junction of the Blanchester and Hillsboro branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad. The interurban line from Blanchester to the suburbs of Cincinnati affords the people of this community excellent train service. Wilson's run and Second creek surround the town on three sides and connect at the eastern edge of the corporation.

The first merchant to locate here was Joseph Blancett, who occupied a hewed-log house. He kept a general line of groceries, notions and such other articles as would be found in a country store of that day. Blancett was followed by Isaac Frazier and William H. Baldwin. The former kept his store in a log house in the village, but the latter occupied a stand at a point outside the present corporate limits. William Bundy was the first blacksmith, and had his shop in a log building, where he plied his trade here many years before any other blacksmith came to this community. Bryant Trickey was the first wagon-maker and also plied his trade in a log shop. On the 24th of March, 1870, S. R. Nickerson began the publication of the *Blanchester Herald*, and continued eighteen months, when he sold it to James S. Turk, who, in a short time, changed the name to the *Marion Independent*, the publication of which ceased about October 1, 1872. The history of later papers may be found in the chapter on newspapers.

Blanchester has suffered the greatest disaster that has ever been visited upon any town in Clinton county. This prosperous little village was overtaken by a serious calamity on October 18, 1895, and within the brief space of six hours the business portion

of the town was almost entirely consumed and a number of her most enterprising citizens were financially ruined.

The fire broke out at 1:30 P. M. in an old stable in the rear of the livery barn of W. W. Burke. There was no definite knowledge as to the origin of the fire, though the most generally accepted theory was that some person had carelessly thrown a cigar stub either in or near the stable and that the conflagration started from that apparently trifling act. From this, the brick livery stable of W. W. Burke was ignited. Not until the fire got under good headway in the stable of Burke was it discovered, and soon a general alarm was given. The streets were soon fairly alive with people doing what they could prevent the spread of the flames. Blanchester's fire department was a volunteer brigade, under the captaincy of Jacob Baldwin, and their only equipment was an old hand engine, while the only available water was such as could be pumped from wells and cisterns, and in many of them the water was very low. Within a very short time, fanned by a stiff wind, the flames spread so rapidly that it became apparent that the town was doomed unless outside aid could be speedily secured.

Mayor Foote telegraphed Hillsboro, Lynchburg and Loveland, all of which responded at once and, transportation being at hand, were soon on the ground. By the time of the arrival of outside aid the square bounded by Main, Wall and Church streets and the railroad tracks, and that bounded by Main, Wright, Cherry and Broadway, were involved in the flames. Everyone who could carry a bucket assisted the firemen in fighting the still-spreading flames. But the cisterns and wells became exhausted of their supply of water, and the only recourse was to get water from the creek, a distance of five squares.

By seven o'clock in the evening the three business squares were largely destroyed and the residence portion of the town was seriously threatened. Then followed the most intense excitement. People became frantic in their efforts to get their household goods to places of safety; but in a number of instances they were compelled to abandon the work of rescue, the flames spreading too rapidly for them.

The Methodist church and three residences adjoining, thought to be at a safe distance from the conflagration, were ignited by burning embers being carried three squares through the air and over intervening dwellings. The church was gutted and the three residences, including the pretty home of Lyman Simonton, were entirely destroyed.

The loss was estimated at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with insurance of less than twenty-nine thousand dollars—a little more than one-fourth. Hence the unfortunate people suffered a loss of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, besides the loss sustained by tradesmen while preparing for a resumption of business. The extent of the damage wrought can be more fully comprehended by the reader when we state that seventy-two buildings, including dwellings and barns, were destroyed, and that nearly the entire business portion of the town was swept away. Fortunately, no one was killed or seriously injured by the disaster.

On Saturday, Mayor Foote called a citizens' meeting to be held at the Universalist church for the purpose of organizing a committee for the relief of the sufferers. A large number of citizens responded. The meeting organized with the following officers: Professor Cadwallader, chairman; C. B. Watkins, secretary; E. D. Smith, treasurer; J. M. Fisher, Rev. Hamilton, A. Crosson, J. W. West, Mayor Foote and J. S. Dewey, executive council. A committee of fifteen ladies and men was appointed to solicit aid from the hundreds who visited the fire-stricken town on Sunday. The good people of the county were very loyal and generous in coming to the aid of their stricken neighbors. A vote of thanks was tendered the fire department of Hillsboro, Loveland and Lynchburg, all of which battled nobly against the fire fiend; also, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for their prompt action in furnishing transportation to the fire companies of these towns.

A clipping from the *Clinton County Democrat*, commenting on the fire, said: "The

situation at Blanchester is almost appalling and will require a long time for the village to recover from the effects thereof. Comparatively few business rooms remain, and not much headway can be made before next spring." The fire, while a great calamity and an inestimable loss to many of the citizens, was really a blessing in disguise, for within less than two years the business section was completely rebuilt with modern brick buildings. Where once frame buildings stood, their places are now filled with fire-proof structures.

The *Clinton County Democrat* of November 28, 1895, printed the following: "After having risen Phoenix-like from the ashes of the late terrible fire, Blanchester was visited Monday night with a terrible and destructive wind storm, and quite a number of the new buildings in the course of construction and those left standing by the fire were damaged to a greater or less extent. The wind blew a perfect gale the entire night, and many people had to seek places of safety, thinking that any minute the houses they occupied would be blown from their foundations. The entire roof was blown from the Carnahan block. The north fire wall on the new Rice building was blown off and went crashing through the roof of the new building just completed and occupied by the Snyder & Anderson Hardware Company. The walls of the Methodist church, left standing from the fire, were blown over, and completely buried the material, doors, windows, etc., belonging to Mrs. Willoughby, who had just had them placed on the ground preparatory to constructing a new dwelling to replace the one destroyed by fire. Window glass was blown from the fronts of the store room of H. L. Day, druggist; Z. T. Peddicord, furniture, and Doctor Anshutz, dental parlors. The walls of the old Broadway livery stable were blown down and the roof of a large warehouse near the railroad, belonging to James Gustin, was blown off.

"But, undismayed, every one is at work this morning clearing off the debris. It was, indeed, a night for terror to many of the citizens of this community, and one that will never be forgotten. The peculiar color of the sky was a feature of the storm, the west having a dull, red hue."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a list of the business interests at Blanchester: Architect, George Baldwin; attorneys, Savage & Savage, B. S. Scott and Joseph Brant; agents, Baltimore & Ohio, F. O. Allison, Cincinnati & Muskingham Valley, Mrs. David Curless; banks, First National, Merchants and Farmers; barbers, H. A. Baldwin and Thomas Hewett; Palace, T. J. Warning, proprietor; Arcade, Bowen & Mullenix, proprietors; H. W. Osborne. Blacksmiths, C. W. Smithson & Son, L. H. Watkins, A. Leonard, Houck & Gilliland, Hottinger & Burroughs, William Greenfield; brooms, Ratchford Brothers, C. A. Moon, Edward Espy; carpenters, Milton Laymon, Harry Hall, Vernon Spencer, John Spencer, John Klock, Lewis Achor, Albert Achor, Homer John; chiropractor, O. I. Bennett; coal, Craig & Oberlin, Amos Foote, A. N. Williamson; contractors, Dewey Brothers & Company, A. Crosson; confectioneries, J. E. Reeder, Clarence Frye, Clyde Daugherty, Mrs. O. L. Haworth, W. H. Frey; creameries, A. Curless Sons & Company; dentist, B. F. Wade, J. H. Shank, J. A. McPhail, J. W. Anshutz, R. S. Spickard; drugs, G. V. Losh, Day & Son, H. E. Katzenmeyer; dry-goods, S. Haines & Company, Rice Brothers, The Mercantile Company; factories, Overalls, Hershey & Rice, Southern Ohio Handle Factory, Star Hames & Company, Hames and Cast Saddle Trees, Blanchester Canning Company; fish market, Pearl Hendry; fruit store, John Cafeo; furniture, Reed & Robertson; garage, W. W. Reeves, John Carr, John Howe; gardeners, John Pommert, C. P. Starkey; groceries, People's Cash Grocery, Frank Rudell, Guy Irvin, W. N. Hunter, I. J. Long, C. M. Riley, E. D. Wing, Harry Griswold; hardware, P. E. Snyder, Hampton & Shank, Anderson & Brant; harness, John Hudson; hotels, Arcade, Brindley; insurance, George

Snider, John Frazee and Henry Hagadorn; Andrews & Laymon, L. S. Lorish; jewelry, H. C. Reed, George Deck; junk, Walter Powers; laundry, Model Laundry; livery, Harley Richardson, Leo King; live stock, Brown & Fritz; machinery, Collins & Arbogart, W. H. Carnahan; meat markets, Penquite Brothers, Earnest Whitenack; millinery, Lillian Norton, R. L. Moon & Company, Jackson Sisters; milling, D. W. Hogan; music, Mrs. Icie Shawhan; newspapers, *Blanchester Star Republican*, *Blanchester News*; painters and decorators, Frank King, Elias Wilkins, Clem Baldwin, J. W. Hottinger, C. L. Shumard, William Osborne, George Kelsey, O. E. Hawthorne, H. Lieka; physicians, F. M. Baldwin, J. H. Norman, L. J. Spickard, Robert Conard, Raymond Watkins; plumbing, W. I. Gebhart; pool, J. W. Smith, A. B. Gilliland; shoe repairing, S. C. Ross, W. W. Homan; studio, Arthur Studio; tailors, A. E. Eskew, Corliss; theaters, Dreamland, Pastime; undertakers, A. L. Hannah, Harry Frey, Burk & Eichelberger; upholstering, Alton McKinney; variety store, George Taylor.

The present officials of Blanchester are as follow: J. W. Gustin, mayor; W. L. Hixson, clerk; J. M. Brant, solicitor; A. Titus, health officer; H. F. Hudson, treasurer; Ed Anderson, fire chief; T. J. Walker, marshal; H. M. Hall, John Carr and J. H. Shank, board of public affairs; H. E. Katzenmeyer, clerk of public affairs; Amos Foote, Aetna Laymon, Jacob Kohlhagen, C. M. Day, J. R. Ross and J. O. Norman, council.

CHAPTER XXIV.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland was one of the three original townships into which the county was divided by the commissioners on April 6, 1810, and was erected in words as follows: "Ordered, that all that part of Clinton county east of the old boundary line of Warren county shall be one township known by the name of Richland." This was the preliminary act, but the township was not surveyed nor its boundaries described until August 10, 1813, at which time the original boundaries were fixed as follow: "Beginning at large hickory at the corner of Green township, in the line of Union township, thence running with the line of Green township, to the southerly corner of the county and at the corner of Fayette county, thence north with the county line to the northeast corner, thence west with the county line to the original line of Warren county, thence south with said original line of Union township, thence with the line of Union township to the place of beginning." The township originally comprised all of that teritory now included in Wilson, Wayne and Green, in addition to its present territory, also parts of Liberty, Union and Clark.

CHANGES IN AREA.

The township has been cut down four times. The first was on August 21, 1813, when a part of the township was cut off from the west side to form Union and Green townships; on July 15, 1817, another part was taken from the same side to form Liberty; the third change came on March 4, 1837, when a part was taken to form Wayne township; and the last change came in August, 1850, when Wilson township was formed. The township, as it now exists, is of an irregular shape, being in its longest part, east and west, about eight miles long, by four miles wide, and containing twenty-one thousand two hundred and ten and seventy-two hundredths acres of land.

Richland township is situated in the extreme northeastern corner of the county and its boundaries are as follow: On the north by Wilson township and Fayette county; on the east by Fayette county; on the south by Wayne township, and on the west by Wilson and Union townships. It is not definitely known from whence the name was derived, but it is supposed and rather well warranted, that it was so named on account of the rich soil of the territory originally comprised within its border.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The township has good drainage through the waters of Lee's creek in the south and Rattlesnake creek in the northeast corner. As tributaries to this latter creek and serving as an excellent drain for the eastern part, are Palmer's branch, Wilson's branch and Grassy branch, and the western part is drained by Anderson's and Todd's fork.

On almost a due line with the old Urbana road, extending through the full width of the township, from north to south, is a water shed. This shed has an elevation of about one hundred feet and divides the waters of the Scioto from those of the Miami, the streams of the east running into the Scioto, through Rattlesnake creek and its tributaries, while those of the west flow into the Miami river. Anderson's fork, running north-northeast empties into Caesar's creek in the extreme northwest corner of the county, at New Burlington, and a branch of Todd's fork drains the western limit of the township.

Richland township has a rather level surface. There are no hills or breaks of any

kind, although the grade in the eastern part is about six feet to the mile, ascending to the table lands or water shed. The slope on the western side is much less. The land is somewhat rolling between Anderson's fork and the water shed, but resumes the level appearance from Anderson's fork to the western side of the township. This township is blessed with a lack of waste land; there are no swamps, bogs or land under water; no broken, hilly country, and no stone lands, and, in fact, no untillable lands. Even the beds of the streams are so narrow that they occupy a very small acreage of the land as compared with those in adjoining counties.

SOIL.

Richland township, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, was little better than a huge swamp of bog. Timber covered the ground with such a heavy growth that the fallen timber, leaves and undergrowth were unable to dry out and lay in a half-decayed mass of several inches in depth. The earth was wet and almost covered with pools of standing water and the rays of the sun were prevented from penetrating the thick foliage and reaching the sodden earth. This made it undesirable on the part of the early settlers, who preferred locating on more elevated lands, free from water, and it is not hard to see why this township was slow in beginning its growth. But with the clearing of this land and the introduction of drain tile, this has become one of the banner townships of the county.

The soil of Richland township is of a rich, alluvial formation and is based on a clayey subsoil. In some places this has a stratum of stone underlying it at a depth of from four to six feet. An example of this underlying stone is the bed of Anderson's fork. It is composed entirely of this stone, a stratum of which underlies the creek, extending about a mile from the stream on the west side and about a hundred yards from it on the east. This is a limestone formation and belongs to the group called Clinton, which is found quite extensively throughout the county. This limestone is used for building purposes and macadamized road material; it also produces a very good grade of lime, which, although the color is not pure white, is just as good for building purposes as the whiter grade. The land of the township is particularly well adapted to the raising of corn and grass, but until recently it has not been as profitable for cereals as other townships of the county. However, with the improved system of drainage and the introduction of drain tile, it is rapidly moving to the front in the raising of all farm products.

TIMBER.

The timber of the township covered a wide variety and quality. Some of the timber grew to a great size and was used in the manufacture of different products. Elm and maple grew in great abundance in the lower lands and clearly indicated the richness of the soil on which they grew. The burr oak and sugar tree grew in great profusion on the higher lands and, in fact, in all parts of the township. Other trees of a wide and varied variety peculiar to this locality could be found. The black walnut and blue ash was used by the settlers to make rails from and today would be of great value if still standing. There was also a great growth of underbrush and vines through which a passage could only be cut with great difficulty and labor.

LAND ENTRIES.

The whole of this township is in what is known as the Virginia military district. This is composed of surveys entered by holders of military warrants, which were issued by the government for payment to the Revolutionary warriors who were not regularly enrolled in the army, but were a sort of militia. The government at that time did not have money to pay their soldiers for their services and in consequence would issue them tracts of land as payment. The following is a list of the entries and surveys made in this township:

Entry No. 550, August 4, 1787. Richard C. Anderson and Mayo Carrington, four thousand acres of land on military warrant No. 856. Surveyed March 3, 1794, by John O'Bannon, district surveyor.

Entry No. 698, August 8, 1787. Jonathan Clark, one thousand acres of land, part of military warrant No. 172. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 4, 1794.

Entry No. 727, August 8, 1787. Clement Biddle, assignee, one thousand acres, on several military warrants, Nos. 1,756, 1,906, 187, 1,891, 1,789. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 7, 1794.

Entry No. 729, August 8, 1787. John Tench, assignee, one thousand two hundred acres of land, a part of military warrant No. 2,377. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 4, 1794.

Entry No. 730, August 8, 1787. Lieut. Nathaniel Anderson, one thousand acres of land, a part of military warrant No. 2,235. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 4, 1794.

Entry No. 732, August 8, 1787. Capt. William Lindsay, one thousand acres of land, part of military warrant No. 1,199. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 8, 1794.

Entry No. 738, August 8, 1787. Capt. Nathaniel Burwell, one thousand acres of land, part of military warrant No. 2,133. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 8, 1794.

Entry No. 763, August 8, 1787. Lieut.-Col. Presley Neville, one thousand four hundred acres of land, a part of military warrant No. 18. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 8, 1794.

Entry No. 766, August 8, 1787. Lieut.-Col. Presley Neville, one thousand four hundred acres of land, part of military warrant No. 18. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 10, 1794.

Entry No. 837, August 9, 1787. Lieut.-Col. Presley Neville, one thousand four hundred acres of land east of his entry No. 766, but withdrew the entry and on May 7, 1784, he entered one thousand four hundred acres, part of military warrant No. 18. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, June 15, 1794.

Entry No. 854, August 10, 1787. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Posey, one thousand acres of land, part of military warrant No. 240. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 22, 1794.

Entry No. 855, August 10, 1787. Capt. Thomas Pemberton, one thousand acres of land, part of military warrant No. 398. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 19, 1794. Four hundred acres of this entry was withdrawn and entered in survey 274.

Entry No. 895, August 10, 1787. Lieut. William Whitaker, one thousand acres of land, part of military warrant No. 2,121. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 21, 1794.

Entry No. 891, August 10, 1787. Capt. Joseph Scott, Jr., one thousand acres of land, part of military survey No. 1,887. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 17, 1794.

Entry No. 900, August 10, 1787. Lieut.-Col. Edward Carrington, one thousand five hundred acres of land, part of military warrant No. 1,792. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, April 5, 1794.

Entry No. 932, August 11, 1787. James Galt, heir, one thousand acres of land, on military warrant No. 194. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 18, 1794.

Entry No. 1,061, August 13, 1787. Gen. Daniel Morgan, two thousand five hundred acres of land, on military warrant No. 19. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, April 1, 1794.

Entry No. 1,449, August 18, 1787. Col Edward Carrington, one thousand five hundred ares of land, which was withdrawn, and on March 13, 1794, he entered one thousand two hundred acres on military warrant No. 1,792. Surveyed by John O'Bannon, March 29, 1794.

Entry No. 6,298, July 17, 1809. Thomas Bagwell and Agnes Lingo, representatives of Thomas Lingo, deceased, three hundred and nine acres of land on two military warrants, Bagwell, two hundred acres on No. 5,579, and Mrs. Lingo, one hundred and nine acres on part of 5,589. Surveyed by John Galloway, Jr., July 20, 1809.

In addition to these surveys, there are, jutting into the township, small corners of T. Bland's entry, No. 885, Lieut. John Jameson's entry, No. 907, and Capt. William Lindsay's entry No. 963.

Owing to the fact that the early titles were very imperfect on the lands derived by the settlers, the early settlement of this township was greatly retarded. In quite a number of cases the settlers would purchase tracts of land, of varying extent, and, after clearing it and making improvements, would find that the seller had no title. In consequence, they would have to pay for the land a second time, or engage in a useless lawsuit, which would invariably result in a judgment in favor of the new claimant. People were, therefore, afraid to buy, and preferred taking the land direct from the government in regularly surveyed townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The honor which is always due the first settler or settlers in a new community can not be definitely placed in the instance of Richland township. Who the first settler of this township was, has long been a matter of doubt and the honor will have to be divided. It is the general belief among the older inhabitants of this township that the first home was established in what is now called the Reed settlement. This was one of the three distinct settlements which was made in this county in the beginning. The Reed settlement was located on the Wimlington and Washington pike; the second was the Upper Prairie settlement, along Anderson's fork, and the third was the Palmer settlement, in the Tench survey.

If we are right in order of settlement, then the honor is due Absalom and Samuel Reed, as they were the founders of the Reed settlement. They emigrated from Bourbon county, Kentucky, with their families, in 1803, and settled on land in the Lindsay survey. At the time when the Reed brothers settled here the celebrated Indian chief, Logan, with his band, is said to have been occupying this land. They were joined by their brother, Cyrus, who had passed through the War of 1812, coming here in 1819. The next year, 1804, saw the second settlements by Thomas Stett, David Reed and Samuel Reed. All of these settlers were of Irish descent and were related, as Mr. Stett had married a sister of the Reeds. All of these settlers took up land, and being sturdy, industrious men, contributed greatly to the early growth of the township. Thomas Hardwick was the next settler, coming to this county in 1805-06. Mr. Hardwick built the first horse-mill in the township. He was a respectable, honest, hardworking frontiersman. Ezekiel Spurgeon settled in Richland township in 1808. Other and later settlers who contributed to the early growth of the township are, Levi Arnold, who came into the township shortly after 1807; William Cue, who took out one hundred acres of land in the Tench survey and settled here in 1810; William Burris, who came to this township previous to 1812; James Gallaher, who settled here in 1810; David Osborn, Richard Thornburg, Richard Mills, Michael Myers and Henry Myers, all of whom settled on Rattlesnake and Wilson branch, north of Sabina, prior to 1813; Joshua White, who was one of the soldiers from New Jersey who helped to put down the insurrection in Pennsylvania; after his discharge, he settled in Pennsylvania and came to this township in 1829; Joseph Roberds settled here in 1818 and located on the Posey survey; Mrs. Catherine Jacks came to this township in 1818, but her husband had settled here in 1810; John Jacks settled here in 1818, but was one of the unfortunate who lost his land through defective titles; Mr. Jacks built a horse-mill in 1825, which was well patronized by the early settlers; Francis Wining came into the township in 1815; Edward ("Ned") Crabb was in this township as early as 1812 and was located in the Posey settlement. We close with this list, as the township was beginning to be pretty well settled by this time and the settlers experienced less difficulty and labor, on account of the drier condition of the ground and the convenience furnished by civilization. One more early settler should well be

mentioned, namely, James Gillispie, who built the "Burnt tavern," and, in the fall of 1813-14, sunk a tannery on his farm.

ROADS.

The first road of any kind in the township was a trail, called the "Miami" or "Chillicothe trace," which was a mere path cleared through the forest and is supposed to have been opened by the Indians. It extended from Chillicothe, through Sabina and down Anderson's fork to Oldtown. The Kenton trace is another such road. The Urbana road was the first regularly established highway in the township. Other roads followed soon after and have been worked out in detail in another chapter.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this township follow along the general lines similar to those of other townships of this county. The log school house was the first seat of learning. There were schools in this township as early as 1814. James Ferguson, an itinerant schoolmaster, was the first regular teacher in this section. He was followed by Bloomingdale Daugherty, in 1815. This school house was in the Biddle survey, about half a mile west of the "Burnt tavern." Another early school was conducted by a man named Pellum, in 1820-21. A subscription school was taught in the eastern part of the township in 1817-18, being conducted first by Thomas Powell, but it was short lived. These log school houses continued until the year 1830, when a definite school system was inaugurated.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Among other industries than those previously mentioned, was a distillery built by William Spurgeon, in 1822. It operated for about five years and was then moved to the old "Cherry lot," but it only operated one year in its new quarters. The first brick yard was on ground which is now within the corporation of Sabina. This was started in 1827, by William Lomax, who furnished the brick for many of the first brick houses in the township. The clay for the bricks was tramped out by oxen. The first stationary saw-mill was built by James Spurgeon in 1836. The first steam saw-mill was built by A. C. Mills, in 1851. The first steam grist or flouring-mill was erected by Benjamin and James Jarolds, in Reesville, in 1861.

The following are the officers of Richland township for 1915: Trustees, W. A. Ewing, Peter Yowrell and Clyde Haines; clerk, Frank L. Johnson; treasurer, Herman Gallaher. Population, two thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

SABINA.

The town of Sabina is located in the central eastern part of Richland township. It was platted by Warren Sabin in 1830 and the proprietor named it in his own honor. The land on which the town is situated is a part of survey 766 and was originally entered by P. Neville. The plat of the town was recorded on December 6, 1830, and contained thirty-seven lots, distributed along one main street, Howard, and one cross street, Washington. To the average person of the present time the width of the lots and streets and alleys may appear confusing. The description of the town on the plat book in the recorder's office at Wilmington says that the lots and streets are so many "poles" wide, which, in language of today, means so many rods, a "pole" being equivalent to sixteen and a half feet.

It is hardly necessary to state that the first building within the limits of the present town was a log structure. On the site of the town, Elisha Long built this first rude building many years before anyone thought of laying out a town. Elijah Sabin built the first house in the town after it was laid out, in 1830, although it appears that he was really not the first actual settler. This honor goes to Andrew Love, who was also the first postmaster and tavern keeper, a dual line of activity, which made him the most important man in the infant village. Warren Sabin, the proprietor, and William

McMillan were the first store keepers. For a decade they had all the mercantile business to themselves, but in 1841 they were compelled to share the trade of the community with Jacob Theobold, the third merchant in the village. Isaac Haines was probably the first blacksmith and, as may easily be imagined, he found all he could do.

It is not possible to trace the growth of the town in detail during the eighty-five years since its enterprising proprietor first placed it on the map of Clinton county. With the coming of the railroad, in the fifties, it took on new life, and its natural location in a fine farming section, has insured it a steady growth from year to year since that time. It may not be amiss to note the nature of the business and professional life of the town thirty-five years ago. Speaking of that time, it is recorded that there were "three dry-goods stores, three drug stores, two hardware stores, three clothing stores, nine groceries, one furniture dealer and undertaker, two saddleries, two grain dealers, two butchers, two tailor shops, three shoe shops, two milliners, one baker and confectioner, one wagon-maker, one silversmith, three blacksmiths, two tin shops, two lumber dealers, two mantua makers, two stock dealers, two painters, three plasterers, three brick makers, five brick masons, eleven carpenters, one barber shop, one tile factory, one coal dealer, one newspaper, one real estate agent, two insurance agents, a telegraph and express office, one bank, two ministers, three lawyers, four doctors, two hotels, two milliner shops, a brass band of fifteen members—and three saloons."

In 1881 the town and township together built a large, two-story brick building, with a town hall in the second story and offices for the town and township officials on the first floor. The building also contains the village lock-up and the fire department. The fire department has a one-horse wagon, with ladders and all necessary equipment for a town of this size.

The finances of Sabina and the community are safely trusted to the careful management of the two banks. The First National, with a capitalization of fifty thousand dollars, has C. R. Ellis, president; Lewis Whitnery, cashier; William Snyder, teller, with Grant Martin, Truston Waddle, Oliver Waddle, C. R. Ellis and A. N. Haines, as directors. The Sabina Bank, organized in 1875, has won and held the confidence of the conservative people. E. A. Lewis is president; G. A. Pavey, vice-president, and W. B. Gallaher, cashier. This bank is the home of the Building and Loan Company, a prosperous organization that for twenty-seven years has not foreclosed a mortgage and has been the agency of financial growth.

Two hotels furnish homes for the traveling public as well as the home people, who live at these hostelries. The Haney hotel, near the railroad, is equipped with modern conveniences. Arch Brown is proprietor and B. Q. Brown, manager. The Rapp House needs no description of any kind. It has stood the test of time. For seventy years it has been the mecca for tired and hungry people. Today it is owned and managed by three of the Rapp sisters, the Misses Agatha, Alice and Kate. The Key boarding house is more private in its appointments, yet lays covers for scores daily.

The mercantile establishments are representative of Ohio energy, and the merchants, to a man, endeavor to place honesty above gain. P. J. Curren, proprietor of the Old Home store, has been identified with Sabina's business perhaps as long and as satisfactorily as any of the present merchants. In the dry-goods and ready-to-wear clothes emporiums, E. A. Thornhill's is the longest established, having been here since 1896. In the various departments of this store one will find up-to-date goods rivaling city stores. Rice Brothers, with George Shack, of Columbus, as manager, is a new firm, and the courteous treatment accorded each customer by the salespeople in this busy store is drawing a large and deserved patronage. The Worthmore, with Louis Goodman as manager, is worth more than a half dozen stores run on the usual scale of villages. In Ort's department store, dry-goods, furniture, queensware, groceries and rugs are all disposed of to the satisfaction of the purchasers. The Spot Cash store and the National five-and-ten-cent

stores are both enterprising concerns. In the hardware line there are four stores. Hargrave, near the railroad, has a full line of hardware and keeps men busy on the road all the year with the sale and delivery of implements. Smith Brothers, who have taken over the Pavey store, are more centrally located and are in the front rank with displayed goods. They also handle groceries.

Fred Dufau, since 1892, has served the people when they were in need of harness, leather goods and hardware. Recently, with no detriment to his harness interests, he has enlarged his hardware department and is now showing a complete line. Charles Robins & Son have, in connection with their hardware, a tin shop and plumbing office. This industrious firm sells furnaces and has installed many hot air, steam and hot water plants. H. C. Shoop & Company, successors to James B. Tener, have experienced workmen in their harness and saddlery departments. They also handle a line of trunks, suitcases and handbags.

In up-to-date garages, Sabina compares favorably with other towns in southern Ohio. The Auto Inn, E. R. Mills, proprietor, is so conveniently located that autos coming either direction on the state roads run in for a stop, whether or not they need repairs. The business of this garage has so increased that it was necessary to build a new addition to be used for storage exclusively. The Sabina Motor Car Company, Harry Griffith & Sons, proprietors, also handle popular machines.

There are four first-class groceries, with a separate fruit store, owned by James Matthews. E. E. Beck and Ed Perrill handle the trade from the northern end of the town, and Q. C. Martin and the Farmers grocery, each have stores of quality. In the Martin grocery can be found rare and costly china and cut glass. James Rumyan and the Sparks Jewelry Company both handle splendid goods and each guarantees their repair work.

Two liveries lend their assistance, when solicited, to add to the pleasure of the people. James Richards attracts trade, as he holds friends, by his integrity. Frank Reynolds, next to the postoffice, has, in addition to the usual country service, auto livery and is busy seven days out of the week. The Gaskins furniture store, with more than seven thousand square feet of floor space, is the rival of city stores. It is due to the proprietor, Henry Tenellyn, whose upright business dealings have put this store in the front rank.

There are four drug stores, that of John Spurgeon's being, perhaps, the most widely known. G. W. Dunn and Darius Welch have clean, fresh drugs with able pharmacists. The Sabina Drug Company, C. C. Best-Ishman, proprietor, is an up-to-date store. It's the only place of the kind with an ice cream parlor in connection with the fountain and the only drug store in the county not holding an internal revenue license.

Three restaurants cater to the hungry man: Swisshelm, in the Kennedy building; Webb's, with John Tewellyn, as the chef, and the Palace, where Sam Terry cooks and serves meals. Hyer's bakery is sufficient reason for the housewives not baking their bread and cakes. Henry Adams, the poultry man, averages two thousand dozen eggs per day and about three thousand pounds of poultry each week.

George Manmisel and Christ Shoop have meat markets, and W. D. Rapp & Son own and operate two grain elevators. They also have a coal yard. Stephen Thorne is the pioneer elevator man and wool buyer. Sam Moore, with his feed store, and J. I. Stover, with his feed and seed store, handle only the best in their line.

Roy T. Curtis has, in connection with his big coal business, all supplies needed by builders. The two lumber firms also handle coal. The Allen Lumber Company, R. W. Allen, manager, and the lumber yard of Samuel Plymire are two of the substantial organizations of the town.

Hill & Curtis for years has been the firm name of the book store and news-stand. Often have members of the firm changed, the older giving place to the younger, but the

firm name and the firm policy remain the same. Johnson Brothers, tailors, have a clientele of which any tailoring establishment might be proud. John R. Chance, the dry-cleaner, is kept busy and his shoe agency is making rapid sales. U. R. Day, E. Ewing, Charles Barnes, Betty Pettiford and Bert Moon, a former Wilmington boy, have sanitary barber shops. J. E. Allmon and George Frity look after the leather repairs. The insurance interests are looked after by John Burris, Gallaher & Dakin and Will Allen. Beautiful homes have been earned by each of the four village smithies and there are no men of higher repute than Messrs. Varo & Mont Dowden, James Maddox and Will Andrews.

Summer amusements are centered in the Airdrome and the Pastime theater. The opera house, a township building, has a seating capacity of eight hundred and is a handsome addition to the town. It was built in 1894, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, under the regime of John W. Moore, John P. Langdon and John J. Custis.

The town lacks not for the arts. Prof. H. C. Halle, a Sabina boy, who studied under leading English masters in art, conducts classes and gives private lessons in his beautifully appointed studio. During his seventeen years in Canada he received important public commissions; his mayoralty portraits are now hanging in the Kingston municipal building. He gained reputable standing as an ivory miniature painter and taught drawing in the government art schools of Canada. He has passed the Royal College of Music examinations, studying with Dr. James Dickinson. He also sang in St. Michael's cathedral for eight years. Mrs. Leola Brown-Haines has large classes in music, both vocal and instrumental.

While both precincts defeated woman's suffrage, yet the voters take off their hats to their business women. Mrs. Winetta Thorpe-Smith has been very successful as the manager of the telephone exchange. The Miller studio is being managed by Marie Cohn, whose work is pleasing to the people. Four millinery stores, owned and managed by the following ladies speak well for the vanity of their sex: the New Idea, with Mrs. Heasley and Miss Williams, Dunn & Blakley, Rilla Haynes and Betty Henry.

Among the secret orders of the town are the Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Modern Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors. Besides a number of clubs, devoted to the furtherance of social affairs the town has the Thrice-Five Club and the Bay View Club, two literary organizations.

Both Mr. Littleton and Mr. Bottomfield are young men of sterling worth and capable funeral directors. Mr. Littleton has the only motor funeral car in the county. The Sabina cemetery is composed of twenty-five acres of naturally elevated ground and is a beautiful place. Reuben Merriweather, the caretaker, whose ability for years was aided by his work in a green house, is an artist, and the resting place for the dead is a pleasant, pretty spot. There are already four mausoleums, with three more to be erected in the near future. The cemetery board is composed of J. C. Burnett, A. N. Dowden, J. B. Wilson, John McDaniel and John Mathew. The clerk of the board is Howard Barns.

Lewis Lewellyn is the music store man and places pianos in three counties.

The Ideal Pump Company is putting out cistern pumps that are popular and deservedly so. This company also makes a fruit dryer. The Clinton Manufacturing Company, owned by O. A. West, is one of the money-making concerns of the community. The big tile yard, owned by the Darbyshires for a score of years, is situated just north of town and has now passed under the management of Peter Darbyshire, a graduate of the high school, class of 1915. Here drainage tile, ranging from four to ten inches, is made and finds a ready market. Spurgeon Brothers, with their skilled cement work, have done much in the work of improving and beautifying the town.

The Custis Ice Cream factory runs throughout the year, and Clyde Custis, the young proprietor, is an artist in the business of making plain and fancy creams and ices. Daily he ships to Washington C. H., Wilmington, Bowersville and all the nearby towns.

WATER AND LIGHT PLANT.

In 1898 the municipal water and light plant was installed, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. At the time of its inception the present superintendent, O. T. Brown, was at the helm. At divers times changes have been made in the management, but again Mr. Brown is the superintendent. Electric service costs only six cents a watt, as cheap as can be secured in the state. The plant is located in the eastern part of town and three acres of ground is beautifully parked with flowers blooming to gladden the hearts of the many visitors. With a half dozen assistants, the superintendent leaves nothing undone. The service is second to none in the state and the water, which is brought from three drilled wells of one hundred seventy-five feet each, is chemically pure. This paying institution is managed by a board of public affairs, consisting of John Mathew, James Runyan and Charles Custis, with George C. Barns as clerk. The clerk's office is in the city building, and here, again, the superintendent has shown evidence of his beauty-loving nature by surrounding the building with flowers and plants and a well-kept lawn. Here, too, is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union fountain, affording cool refreshment to the warm and thirsty public.

Another of the larger concerns is the Swaim canning factory, owned by Charles W. Swaim, of Wilmington, and managed by Hoy Barlow, who, for the past ten years, has been very successful at the head of the concern. This factory gives employment to one hundred and twenty people from August 10 to September 20, putting in the hands of the laborers about one thousand two hundred dollars per week. The usual output each season is near one million cans of corn, and this year there has been installed another line of machinery, which will enable them to can pork and beans, pumpkins, etc. Not only are the village people proud and pleased with the factory and the opportunity thus given them for labor and its resultant advantages, but the farmers likewise are benefited. With an acreage of six hundred acres, on which the yield runs from twenty-five to forty dollars per acre, the farmer is thus enabled to handle his money three months or more earlier than he would did he wait for the crop to mature.

Sabina has two railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley.

The *News-Record*, with James F. Gaskins, editor, and the *Sabina Tribune*, owned and edited by Howard Barns, are both wide-awake, newsy papers, with moral men behind them.

Occasionally local men receive government appointments. Such was the commission to P. Merrill Griffith as consul to Santiago, Cuba; to M. D. Barns, for district assessor, and recently the commission coming to Prof. W. H. Cole from Governor Willis, appointing him trustee to the Ohio Archaeology and Historical Association, a position his learning qualifies him to fill with honor.

The physical well-being of the community is in the hands of skilled and learned physicians. In the profession are Doctors Craig, Fisher, West, Lightner, Cole and Stuntz. In dentistry there are Drs. W. A. Burnett and J. L. Parrott. Drs. E. C. Langdon and Herbert Armstrong are veterinarians.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The schools are in excellent condition. A commodious structure, well lighted, modernly heated and ventilated, insures comfort to the three hundred and fifty pupils. Beside the eighth grade teachers, the high school, with ninety-five pupils, is under the care of Professor Hannum, with three instructors and a special teacher in music. The coming year the increase of pupils will necessitate the addition of another room in the high school and one more teacher is to be added to the already efficient corps. Outside pupils' tuition, under Professor Hannum, amounts to one thousand per year.

The spiritual welfare of the people is looked after by representatives of five different

denominations, the Friends, with John R. Nelson in charge; First Methodist Episcopal, N. D. Stafford, pastor; Methodist Protestant, Dr. A. L. Reynolds; Church of Christ and African Methodist Episcopal. These churches are all handsome edifices, and each denomination has auxiliaries that are splendidly helping in all good causes.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

On August 9, 1873, the corporate limits of the town were extended to meet the growing population. The incorporation of the town dates from 1850, at which time Mr. Morris was appointed as the first mayor. He served about a month and then resigned, being succeeded by Jacob Theobold. Owing to the fact that the early records of the town are missing, it has not been possible to secure a complete list of the mayors of the town, but the following list is practically complete: M. Morris, Jacob Theobold, John Bridwell, Jacob Lair, C. P. Gallaher, David Giffin (died in office, 1881), W. H. Dakin, A. M. Griffith, J. L. Johnson, C. L. Gallaher, Martin Kennedy, A. N. Dowden, Will C. Dakin, A. N. Dowden, George C. Barns and W. H. Dakin, the present incumbent. The town council is now composed of Harry Ort (president), John Butterfield, Yeazle, William Pavey, Kyle Glass and W. H. Barlow. The other town officers are as follow: P. H. Sparks, clerk; Henry Lewellen, treasurer; B. F. Hartley, marshal; Dr. F. G. Lightner, health officer.

REESVILLE.

The town of Reesville, originally known as Cross Roads, was platted by Moses Reese in the summer of 1857, the plat being recorded on July 11 of that year. The town plat originally consisted of twenty acres and "seventeen and seventy-five hundredths poles" of land, divided into twenty-five lots, lying along the railroad, with the Urbana highway running through it as a cross street. The town is located in Richland township, two and a half miles west of Sabina.

A postoffice was established soon after the town was laid out, with J. E. Barr as the first postmaster. Jonathan and Henry Ruckers were the first merchants, having established a store here before the town was laid out, in 1857. Other early merchants were Samuel Reed, Baron Douglass, William Wilson and William Lyons. Christian Rhonemus started a store in 1858 and members of this family were engaged in business in the town for many years. In 1858 Robert McClellan, a tailor, established himself in his trade in the town, but evidently he did not stay long. No other man has ever ventured the establishment of a similar business. Alfred Bloone operated a grist-mill and Alexander Sellars a saw-mill for many years.

The town gradually grew in importance and, according to the census of 1880, was then a flourishing village of one hundred and fifty population. At that time the following enterprises were to be found: Four general stores, a drug-store, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, postoffice, depot, one church, and one school building. In 1915 the village interests include the following: Heirominus & Son, general merchandise; John Weller, groceries; Auber Jenkins and Charles Kingery, barbers; A. A. George and Arnold Conklin, blacksmiths; Brindle & Ewing, elevator; E. T. Severs and James Crawford, carpenters and contractors; J. A. Hatfield, paperhangers and painters; L. J. Staubus & Sons, plasterers.

The postoffice is in the store of Heironimus & Son, and about seventy families now receive their mail at this office. The village enjoys six mails daily. The Methodist Protestants have the only church, the present pastor being Rev. John Mercer. A fine school building was erected in 1912 and four teachers are now employed. Two vans haul the children in from the surrounding community. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics is the only fraternal order in the village.

Reesville has station stops on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroads.

MELVIN.

The village of Melvin is located on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad, in the extreme western part of Richland township. It has never been platted. It came into existence after the railroad came through the township in 1883. Jacob Baker and Albert Haines opened the first store. Other merchants have been George Howard, Philip Cahill and Daniel Baker. It is essentially a shipping point for farm products, and the two elevators take care of several thousand dollars' worth of grain and live stock annually. There are now three stores in the village, operated by J. W. Channel, F. W. Shrack and E. E. Howard, respectively. J. W. Channel also owns an elevator and deals largely in grain, wire fencing and posts, coal, etc. The firm of Ewing & Custis operate the other elevator and also deal in grain, fencing materials, coal, etc.

The largest industry in the town is the Melvin Tile and Brick Company, which was incorporated in 1909 and started business the same year. The principal stockholders are J. W. Channel, F. J. Pendry, Valentine Kaufman, C. E. Custis, Albert Custis, Gertrude Channel, Alexander Wilson and G. W. Wade. The capital stock of the company is ten thousand dollars and the annual output of the factory averages five thousand dollars. F. J. Pendry is president of the company and J. W. Channel is secretary-treasurer. J. W. and Gertrude Channel own ninety-three per cent. of the stock, C. E. Custis being the next largest stockholder. Walter Channel is the general manager of the factory. Tile comprises most of the output, only a small amount of brick being manufactured. Just as this volume went to press, information is received that the Melvin brick and tile plant was completely destroyed by fire on the night of August 9, 1915. The loss was fourteen thousand dollars, with insurance of only two thousand dollars.

The postmaster is F. W. Shrack, who is also the station agent for the Pennsylvania. Henry Denica is the Baltimore & Ohio agent. The village blacksmith is James Wright, while John Ford is the only carpenter. The population is in the neighborhood of seventy-five.

CHAPTER XXV.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township is bounded on the west by Chester and Adams townships; on the north by Liberty; on the northeast by Wilson; on the east by Richland and Wayne; on the southeast by Green; on the south by Washington, and on the southwest by Vernon.

East from Wilmington to the township line, the land is level, but the southeast portion of the township is somewhat undulating. Following the source of Cowan's creek southwest from Burtonville, the land is rough and broken. Between Cowan's creek and Wilmington, the land is more level, but along Todd's fork, north and west of Wilmington, it is undulating and well-drained. For the most part, the soil of the township is a dark loam, extending to some depth, and is particularly adapted to the culture of grain and grasses. Along Cowan's and Lytle's creeks, the soil is of a mixture of dark and yellow loam and is especially good for wheat. Along Todd's fork the soil is a mixture of loam and clay, and the bottom lands, although small, are very valuable on account of the richness of the soil.

In its primeval state, the portion of the township east of Wilmington was covered with a dense growth of ash, hickory, elm, oak, some maple, beech and other woods. Along Cowan's and Lytle's creeks, the growth of timber was largely of walnut, poplar, ash, elm, oak, beech and sugar tree. The bottoms and hills along Todd's fork were originally covered with oak, walnut, cherry, linn, hickory, ash, sugar, hackberry and buckeye, with a dense undergrowth.

STREAMS.

Todd's fork, Dutch creek, Lytle's creek and Cowan's creek are the main watercourses of Union township, supplying a good drainage system and also good water for stock and other purposes. Lytle's creek flows in a westerly direction and is just south of Wilmington, which is situated on its branches. Cowan's creek resembles Lytle's creek very closely as to soil and timber. Dutch creek is a small stream which empties into Todd's fork in Adams township and which runs across the northwest corner of Union township in a southwesterly direction.

Todd's fork is the largest and principal water course of Union township. Its headwaters are mostly in the eastern and northeastern parts of Union township, although some are still farther north and east. In the early days the grazing along the streams was excellent on account of the thick growth of shrubbery and grasses. The bottoms were covered with spice bushes and pea vines, the former of which the pioneers used for tea and the latter for feed for the cattle and hogs. White clover was also very abundant and proved a great aid to the pioneers as feed for their stock. Todd's fork is the only stream in the township which produces any stone and from this stream it has been quarried for many years. The stone is of good quality and easily obtained and many of the early settlers used it for the rude chimneys on their cabins. It was later used for larger residences and outbuildings and also in the construction of roads.

In 1803 the Legislature passed an act establishing about sixteen or eighteen state roads, but only a few of them had been opened up in 1806. Up to that time, no road had been opened into Union township, but each community had its own paths of travel, made by blazing or marking trees. One of the trails from Todd's fork to Chillicothe

crossed that stream near Center meeting house, passed through the woods to Van Meter's and thence to the Scioto valley. The township is now a network of excellent roads and the traveler today would little guess that they were at one time nothing but blazed trails through a dense forest.

PIONEERS.

One of the very earliest pioneers of Clinton county was Timothy Bennett, who came to the Northwest territory in 1800 and, in the middle of March, 1801, settled one and one-half miles east of where Wilmington now stands. He was born in New Jersey, near Philadelphia, on January 27, 1765, and little is known of his early history except that he was reared on a farm. After reaching maturity, he moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he was married, in 1789, to Elizabeth Hoblitt, the daughter of Michael Hoblitt, a native of Germany and the ancestors of the Hoblitts of Clinton and Greene counties. In the fall of 1789, Mr. Bennett, in company with his wife's father and family, went down the Ohio river to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky. Although the Indians were exceedingly troublesome at that time, the party managed to land in safety. After exploring the country in various directions, they finally located at a point near the present town of Versailles, in Woodford county, and here Mr. Bennett lived for ten years. In the fall of 1790, Mr. Bennett joined the expedition of General Harmar, which rendezvoused at Cincinnati, then a small village, whence they marched north to old Chillicothe. Mr. Bennett was honorably discharged near this point and sent home, having become too lame to travel on account of a cancer on his leg.

In the fall of 1799, Mr. Bennett purchased about two hundred acres of land between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers. The land was represented to him to lie between the Little Miami and Caesar's creek and he thought it to be a part of the country through which he had passed with Harmar about nine years before. Mr. Bennett at once began to make arrangements to settle the new land and, with his family, started from Kentucky in the spring of 1800. His family consisted of his wife and six children, two sons and four daughters. Their only means of transportation was pack-horses and these were provided to carry Mrs. Bennett and the youngest child, Nathaniel, the bedding, wearing apparel, provisions, agricultural tools, cooking utensils and the small children who were unable to walk. The stock was driven behind the pack-horses by the larger children. Mr. Bennett carried a rifle and kept the family supplied with food during the journey.

Upon arriving in the Centerville neighborhood, he found his brother-in-law, Soboston Hoblitt, some of his old friends from New Jersey and some from Kentucky. It appeared, however, that none of these friends could guide him to his newly purchased land, and he was finally directed to a Mr. McFarland, who lived on the Little Miami and who was familiar enough with the lay of the land to serve as his guide. After having found his land, Mr. Bennett returned to the Centerville neighborhood and, in January, 1801, he came with his brother-in-law, John Hoblitt, and his four eldest children, to erect his new home. He then returned for Mrs. Bennett and the other children and the family took up their new abode in the wilderness.

After a most eventful and successful career as a pioneer, Mr. Bennett passed away in 1827, after having made his will in 1823. He is believed to have been twice elected to the office of county commissioner of Clinton county, but ceased to fill this position in 1815.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, twelve children were born, three sons and nine daughters, Michael, Phoebe, Mary, Catharine, Sarah, Nathaniel, Amy, Margaret, Keziah, Eunice, Jemima and Timothy.

George Haworth, another prominent pioneer of Clinton county, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1748, the son of James Haworth, a native of Pennsylvania, and the grandson of George Haworth, who came from Lancashire, England, with William

Penn in 1699. George Haworth, the subject of this mention, moved with his parents to near Winchester, Virginia, where they lived on a mountain range called Apple Pie ridge. Here he grew to manhood and married Susannah Dillon. They moved to North Carolina, settling on the Yadkin river near the home of Daniel Boone. Hearing Boone's fine description of Kentucky, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth joined his colony and, on September 25, 1771, left their homes and started from that state. Upon crossing the Alleghanies, the party was attacked by Indians and several of them slain. This so disheartened the remainder of the party that some of them went back about forty miles and settled on Clinch river, but Mr. Haworth and his brother returned to North Carolina, where they remained for twelve years. They then made another attempt to settle in Kentucky, but, finding the Indians still troublesome, they went south into Tennessee and built a new home in what is now Greene county in that state. The family lived here until 1803, when they moved to Ohio and settled on Todd's fork, where Mr. Haworth had purchased seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land. Mr. Haworth is said to have been the second settler in Union township and here he built a grist-mill. Eight of his sons also cleared and opened up farms in this county. George Haworth continued to reside in this county until 1825, when, several of his sons having moved to Illinois, he also sold out and moved to that state, having settled at Quaker Point, near Georgetown, in Vermilion county. Mr. Haworth was a member of the society of Friends and, in the latter years of his life, a minister in this society. About 1807 or 1808, he went on horseback to Baltimore, as a representative from Miami quarterly meeting, to attend the yearly meeting.

Nathan Linton was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1778, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harvey) Linton. Samuel Linton, the son of Benjamin and Jane (Cowgal) Linton, was born on December 17, 1741, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of a weaver. He was married on May 10, 1775, to Elizabeth Harvey, who was born on March 8, 1748, and to them were born six children, Samuel, Nathan, David, Jane and Elizabeth, twins, and James. Nathan Linton visited Ohio in 1801 and, upon returning to Pennsylvania, induced his father to emigrate. The mother and one son, Samuel, having died, the father and the other five children moved to Ohio in 1802, arriving in Waynesville on the last day of May. In 1803 Samuel Linton bought five hundred acres of land on Todd's fork and his two sons, Nathan and David, took charge of this land, while the father remained on the land at Waynesville. In 1805 all of the family moved to the Todd's fork farm.

Nathan Linton was married on January 31, 1806, to Rachel Smith, the daughter of Seth Smith, of Walnut creek, Highland county. The Smith family came from Greene county, Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Linton were born twelve children, Elizabeth, Abi, Samuel, Seth, David, James, Mary, Nathan, Benjamin, Cyrus, Ruth and Jane.

Nathan Linton began his career as a surveyor in Clinton county in 1803 and did much of the surveying between the Miami and Scioto rivers, also directing the claimants to their lands. At the organization of the county in 1810, he was appointed county surveyor, which position he filled for twenty years, refusing to be re-appointed at the end of that time. He was much interested in fruit growing and sheep raising. Mr. Linton was a member of the Friends church, to which the family had belonged for many generations. His father was a well-educated man and a great admirer of Thomas Jefferson. After a long and useful life, Nathan Linton died at his home in Clinton county on February 11, 1858, in his eighty-first year.

Robert Eachus was born on November 23, 1763, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the son of Robert and Mary (Griffith) Eachus, the former of whom was an inn-keeper. They were the parents of six children, of whom Robert was the fourth. Robert Eachus, Sr., died when his son, Robert, Jr., was a mere lad and the boy was reared by some relatives in the country. He learned the trade of a wagon-maker and worked at this business for many years.

On November 20, 1788, Mr. Eachus was married in Frederick county, Virginia, to Phoebe Thornburgh and, shortly after, they moved to Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, where he opened a wagon shop. In 1794, Mr. Eachus, with a companion, started west in search of a new location, but in western Pennsylvania they found themselves in the midst of the "Whiskey Insurrection," and, thinking it unsafe to go farther, they returned home. In 1798 Mr. Eachus emigrated to Tennessee and settled in Washington county, where he resided for four years. In 1802 he started for Ohio, arriving at Waynesville on June 1, of that year. He lived at Waynesville but a short time and then moved to Clear creek, in Warren county. In the fall of 1804 he moved to a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he had purchased in the Center neighborhood. One of the terms of the purchase was that he should build a grist-mill upon the land, which he did and which proved of great benefit to the early settlers. He was elected justice of the peace in Warren county and filled this position until about 1806, when Clinton county was formed and his land was in the new county. However, he was appointed one of the justices of Chester township, Clinton county, and later, on March 28, 1810, he was appointed recorder for the county. In May, 1805, a meeting was held at the home of Mr. Eachus for the purpose of establishing a Friends church in the neighborhood. Accordingly, a house was built of unhewn logs, without floor or dust, and meetings were held there twice a week. This was probably the first house of worship in Clinton county.

Robert Eachus and wife were the parents of four children, three daughters and one son, Mary, Betsy, Julianna and David. Robert Eachus had a birthright in the Friends church, but, on account of his fighting in the Revolutionary War, he was expelled from the church. However, some years before his death, his membership was restored. He died on March 24, 1829.

Mahlon Haworth, the son of George Haworth, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1775. He made an exploring tour of Ohio in 1800, and, being well pleased with the country, came in 1804 with his family and John and James Wright and their families, from Tennessee to southern Ohio. They stopped at Waynesville, which was then a popular stopping place for emigrants, and, in a very short time, settled on Todd's fork. They arrived late in the fall, but temporary shelters were put up to protect them from the cold until more substantial houses could be erected. Mahlon Haworth and his wife were the parents of eleven children, Rebecca, George D., Ezekiel, Susannah, Mary, Phoebe, Mahlon, John, Elijah, James and Richard. Eight of these children grew to maturity and were valuable citizens in Clinton county.

Mrs. Haworth was a devout member of the Friends church and Mr. Haworth was also possessed of a deep religious feeling. Many official positions were urged upon him, but he never accepted any. He died on March 23, 1850, at his home in Clinton county.

Nathan Hines came to Ohio from North Carolina early in the year 1804 and settled on Dutch creek, where he had purchased land from James Murray. He set to work at once to build a cabin, which was twelve feet square, and into which he moved his family. When Hur Hodgson and his family came to this locality, not having a house built, they lived for several weeks in this small cabin with the Hines family, which shows the warm hospitality of the early settlers.

Stephen Mendenhall, an Englishman, bought one hundred and forty-two acres of land from James Murray on February 4, 1812, for two hundred dollars. He had three brothers, Aaron, Mordecai and Moses.

Isaac Perkins was born on June 30, 1762, and married Phena Leonard, who was born on March 14, 1763. In November, 1802, he started from North Carolina to Ohio with his family and arrived at Waynesville on January 8, 1803, settling in Clinton county on March 4, 1804.

Hur Hodgson was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 16, 1767, and came to Clinton county in 1804. He was first married to a sister of Judge Isaac Thornburgh, and later to Achsah Dillon, the daughter of Jesse Dillon. He was the father of ten children, Mary, Isaac, Jesse, Jonathan, John, Elizabeth, Hannah, Ira, Nathan and Joel. He bought one hundred acres of land in 1804 from Miller & Studebaker. Francis Hester accompanied the Hodgson family to this county.

Dr. John E. Greer came to Waynesville in 1822 and remained there until 1837, when he moved to Indiana, where he died. He was married to a Miss Jeffries, sister of Job Jeffries, Sr.

Samuel Vestal was born on October 26, 1796, in Chatham county, North Carolina, the son of John Vestal, who came to the Portsmouth neighborhood in 1799. In the spring of 1803 John Vestal moved to Waynesville and soon afterward settled on Todd's fork, where he died in 1804. Samuel Vestal was married to Edith Ballard on April 3, 1825. She was brought to Ohio by her parents in 1803, when but three months old. John Vestal, the father of Samuel, made his will on July 10, 1804, and to his son he left two hundred acres of land.

Spencer Ballard was born on August 29, 1771, the son of Moorman Ballard, who was born on May 15, 1747, and died on April 27, 1821. On December 7, 1796, Spencer Ballard was married to Rebecca Haworth, the daughter of George Haworth, and to them were born twelve children, Amos, Benajah, Lydia, Edith, Minerva, John, Olive, Jordan, Phoebe, Rebecca, Mary and one who died unnamed.

On November 4, 1804, Joseph Doan came to Clinton county from Chatham county, North Carolina, and purchased two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land. He was born on October 23, 1759, and died on May 28, 1838. He was the father of twelve children, Thomas, John, Ruth, William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Jesse, Jonathan, Jacob, Rachel, Elisha and Mary. This family was accompanied by John Stout and his family, who purchased one hundred and sixty-five acres of land.

Jesse Hughes, Sr., a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, was one of the first associate judges of Clinton county. At an early age, he was brought to Chester county, Pennsylvania, by his parents and, in 1784, came with his uncle to Jefferson county, Kentucky, being seventeen years old at the time. He was one of the colony which made the first settlement on the present site of Louisville, which was then called Hughes Station. Jesse Hughes was a soldier and served under Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1786 against the Indians. He came to Clinton county in March, 1805, and settled two miles southeast of Wilmington. At the organization of Clinton county, in 1810, Mr. Hughes was elected one of the three associate judges and held this office for twenty-eight consecutive years. The first term of court was held in his barn. He was married, in 1790 in Kentucky, to Elizabeth Drake and to them were born nine children, David, Delilah, Jesse, Jr., Catherine, Jemima, Elizabeth, Charles D., Mary and Morgan. After the death of his wife, Elizabeth, Judge Hughes was married again, his second wife surviving him.

Joseph Roberds, generally called "Squire Roberds," was born on Broad river, in Union district, South Carolina, February 4, 1766. He was married, at the age of twenty-two, to Anna Randall, although they were not married according to the rules of the Friends church and, for that reason, were expelled from the church. Mrs. Roberds later joined the Christian church, but Mr. Roberds never joined any other religious body. On account of slavery, Mr. Roberds left South Carolina in 1804 and came to Waynesville, Ohio, where he remained through the summer. In 1805 he settled on Lytle's creek, about three miles below the present site of Wilmington. In the following year, he purchased a small tract of land on Cowan's creek and moved to it. At the organization of Clinton county, he was appointed a justice of the peace of Richland township. He also held the offices of collector of state revenue and county tax, sheriff and county commissioner,

In the fall of 1833, he and his wife moved to Indiana, settling near Jonesboro in Grant county. His wife died in 1850 and he, in July, 1863, in his ninety-eighth year.

Azel Walker was born in Virginia in 1774, the son of Mordecai Walker. He was married in Virginia to Hannah Jackson and to them were born ten children, William, Josiah J., Lewis M., Joseph S., Rachel, Ruth, Elijah, Abel, Betsey Ann and Samuel. The family came to Warren county in 1804 and, leaving his wife and children at Waynesville, Mr. Walker came to Clinton county and erected a cabin, moving the family here in 1805.

Henry Babb came from Frederick county, Virginia, to Ohio in 1806 and settled on two hundred and fifty acres of land which his wife had inherited from her father. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and five daughters, Peter, Thomas, Henry, Azel, Sampson, Mary, Rebecca, Rachel, Hannah and Lydia. Henry Babb was one of the first county commissioners of Clinton county and served in this office two years.

William Venard was born probably in Pennsylvania and, when a child, was taken to Kentucky by his parents. In 1802 he came with his father to Ohio and purchased fifty acres of land. He was one of the first justices of the peace of Richland township. In the War of 1812, he served in Tupper's brigade as a private and was wounded at the siege of Ft. Meigs. He died near Kokomo, Indiana.

Moses Frazier was born on August 4, 1791, in Frederick county, Virginia, and was taken by his parents to Greene county, Tennessee, in the following year. In 1806 the family moved to Clinton county and located in the Dover neighborhood. Moses Frazier was married in 1813 to Lydia Pusey, who died in 1823, leaving five small children. Mr. Frazier was married a second time, in 1825, to Elizabeth Farr, who survived him. He died at his old home on January 17, 1874, and was buried in the burying-ground at Dover.

Jacob Haines, the father of Zimri Haines, was born on February 19, 1778, in Pennsylvania. When a boy, he moved with his parents to Guilford county, North Carolina, and was married there, in 1800, to Mary Leonard. He came to Ohio in 1803, stopping for a short time in Waynesville, and in 1804 located in Union township, Clinton county. He died here on June 17, 1854.

Thomas Rich was born on July 4, 1785, in Virginia. When two years of age, he was taken to North Carolina, where he lived until 1809. In that year, he came to Clinton county and located on Lytle's creek, west of Wilmington.

Hezekiah Hiatt was born on March 23, 1786, in Guilford county, North Carolina. He came to Union township, Clinton county, in 1808 and was married to Ann Perkins, the daughter of Isaac Perkins, in July, 1810.

John Haines came to Ohio from North Carolina in 1808 and his first residence was a cabin on the south side of Dutch creek. Job Haines had a blacksmith shop on the south and west side of the branch, and Joseph Haines had a still-house on Dutch creek. Their father was Joshua Haines, of Pennsylvania. Jacob Haines and his brothers were first cousins of Noah Haines, an early settler of Waynesville. John Haines, who built the first mill at Waynesville, was also a cousin.

Gayer Starbuck was born on the island of Nantucket in 1777, the son of Hezekiah and Mary Starbuck. Hezekiah Starbuck was born on the island of Nantucket on April 10, 1749, and was captain of a whaling vessel for several years. In 1771 he was married and in 1785 moved with his family to Guilford county, North Carolina, where his wife died in 1806. He died in Clinton county in 1830. Gayer Starbuck learned the trade of a blacksmith in North Carolina and followed this trade for many years. In 1799 he was married to Susannah Dillon, the daughter of Jesse Dillon, Sr., and in 1807 they came to Greene county, Ohio. In 1810 they settled on the farm which remained their home the rest of their lives. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters. She died in 1861 and he in 1866.

Latham Starbuck, a brother of Gayer, came from Tennessee to Union township, Clinton county, in 1811, with his family. He cleared land and built a cabin and later purchased fifty acres in Wilson township, which he traded for one hundred acres in Union township. He lived upon this farm the remainder of his life, dying about 1871.

John McWhorter was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and came from Loudoun county, Virginia, to Ohio in 1809. In the spring of 1810 he came to Union township, Clinton county, and lived in an old school house until he could build a cabin for himself. He died on December 24, 1856.

Joseph Whinery was born on February 27, 1787, in York county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1810. In the spring of 1813, he returned to Pennsylvania and, in October of that year, came back to Ohio with his brother, Thomas, and Robert Way, the well-known teacher. They settled in Union township on Dutch creek. He was married in 1814 to Lydia Perkins and to them were born ten children, five sons and five daughters. He moved to Indiana in 1837 and died there on April 24, 1873.

Mordecai Walker, a minister of the Friends church and the father of Azel Walker, heretofore mentioned, bought a tract of one thousand acres north of Wilmington, which he divided among his four children, Lydia, Elizabeth, Azel and William. Mordecai Walker came to Clinton county about 1811 or 1812, although some of his children came in 1805 or 1806. He died in this county about 1833.

Col. Thomas Gaddis was born on December 28, 1744, and came to Clinton county in September, 1814, after having received a deed for three hundred and twenty-five acres of land on April 21, 1810. He came to Ohio with a party, coming down the Ohio river in boats. The first winter the party lived in a cabin belonging to Henry Babb, a relative of Colonel Gaddis. Col. Thomas Gaddis served in the Revolutionary War under General Washington and took great pride in his commission and discharge, which were signed by "the father of his country." Colonel Gaddis was married to Hannah Rice, who died on February 4, 1835, in her eighty-eighth year. He died on June 10, 1834.

In 1802 James Moon and his wife emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio, she stopping temporarily in Waynesville, while he went into the wilderness to select a location. He selected land on Todd's fork, four miles north of the present site of Wilmington. Here he erected a cabin and his wife joined him in 1804. They had no children and both lived to a ripe old age, dying on the old farm.

John Leonard was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and was married to Lydia Starbuck in 1805. Early in 1806 they started for Ohio and located in Union township, Clinton county, on Todd's fork. They were the parents of fourteen children, thirteen of whom grew to maturity. John Leonard died on December 7, 1870, at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife died on May 30, 1874, at the age of ninety-one.

George McManis came from Kentucky to Ohio in 1807 and settled about three miles southeast of the present site of Wilmington. At the organization of the county in 1810, he was appointed one of the associate judges of the county. One of his sons, John, was at one time auditor and recorder of Clinton county, and another one, George, was at one time associate judge of the county.

The first families to settle in the southeastern part of Union township were the McKenzies and the Spencers. These families came from Kentucky. Although a feud existed between the families, they assisted each other in erecting cabins and clearing land. The Spencer family was of a rather reckless character, but proved to be industrious and valuable citizens. James Spencer served under General Harrison in the Indian war of 1811, carrying provisions for the army.

Isaac Wilson came to Ohio from Kentucky and built his cabin on the north side of Cowan's creek. He was probably the first to settle on that side of the creek south of Wilmington. He was closely followed by John and Charles McGrew, Thomas Wright and others.

About the time of the War of 1812 and soon after, Nathan Stalker, Isaac Stout, Adam Reynard, Caleb, Joshua and Haines Moore located south of Lytle's creek in Union township. J. J. Lacy, John Jacks, John and Samuel Martin, emigrants from Virginia, settled along Cowan's creek and Indian run in the vicinity of Burtonsville.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

On August 21, 1813, at a special meeting of the county commissioners of Clinton county, Union township was organized from the three original townships, Vernon, Chester and Richland. It received its name from its formation of the union of these subdivisions. Its boundary was described as follows: "Beginning at an elm in Enos Clevenger's land, marked three hacks and a blaze; thence running east three and one-half miles to a black ash marked for a corner as before, easterly corner of said township; thence north three and one-half miles to a large hickory, corner of the division line between Richland and Green townships; thence same course four and one-half miles to two elms, northerly corner to said township; thence west seven miles to a large beech, westerly corner to said township; thence south eight miles, southerly corner to said township; thence east three and one-half miles to the place of beginning. The first election ordered to be held September 10, 1813."

MILLS.

The first mill in the township, and probably the first in the county, was built on Todd's fork in 1805 by Robert Eachus. This mill has been heretofore mentioned in the short sketch of the life of Robert Eachus. About 1805 or 1806, Mahlon Haworth also built a grist-mill on Todd's fork. This mill was run by both horse and water power. George Haworth built a grist-mill on this stream in an early day, just west of the Xenia pike.

During the War of 1812, a saw- and grist-mill was erected on Lytle's creek by William Butler, one mile from the village of Wilmington. Mr. Butler later sold the mill to David Stratton, who operated it for fifteen or twenty years. The dam was destroyed by high waters and the mill abandoned, later being entirely swept away by the water.

Nathan Stalker built a grist-mill on Lytle's creek in 1815 and later sold his land and mill to Joshua Moore. Mr. Moore operated the mill for many years, when his brother, Haines Moore, purchased the enterprise. He conducted the mill for some time, but the operations ceased many years ago.

Peyton Burton, a well-known millwright, built a number of mills in Clinton county and also remodeled several. He built a steam grist-mill just south of Wilmington and, as there was no mill of this kind in this section of the county, it did an extensive business. He also built a steam grist-mill on Cowan's creek and later built one run by water power at Burtonville. The latter mill was sold to Thomas Custis and afterward was destroyed by fire.

The following are the officers of Vernon township in 1915: Trustees, R. J. Humphreys, Russell A. Sewell and W. F. Hildebrecht; clerk, G. H. Kelley; treasurer, H. W. Baugh. Population, twelve hundred and twenty-six.

CLARKSVILLE.

Clarksville is situated in the western part of Vernon township, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad. It was laid out April 27, 1816, by William Hadley, proprietor. The surveying was done by Peyton West. The town, as originally laid out, consisted of forty-four lots, of the usual size, four poles front and eight poles back. Marrow's addition was laid out about 1840. In the year 1858, the boundaries were extended, taking in a quantity of the adjoining land, the survey being made by James Linton. The land thus taken in was divided into lots and numbered as outlots; a plat was made, with streets, etc., of the whole, but the work was irregularly done and the territory thus added cannot be considered as an addition to the town.

The lots composing the original town were dry, with gravel deposit beneath, making excellent natural drainage for cellars, but the land adjoining, almost up to the original town, was not a very inviting locality for settlers at that time. It is situated on the banks of Todd's fork, which winds around through the bottom lands, and the waters, crossing the bottoms during heavy rains, made pools and bayous, which did not give promise of ever being fit for cultivation. Then all these bottoms were covered with timber, with a heavy growth of underbrush and vines. The East fork ran on the south side of the town, but is a more rapid stream and does not leave its channel until it passes the town.

Samuel T. Louden built the first cabin and opened a hotel or tavern. Keeping tavern in early times was hardly the thing it is in the present day. It consisted in furnishing the traveler with the rough and substantial fare common to all settlers—a bed in a loft or in an addition in which to sleep, and last, but not least, with plenty of whiskey to keep up his spirits and to act as an antidote or preventive of malarial poison, so common in new countries. Mr. Louden sold his hotel to Joseph Wysong. John Oxley built the second house in the village in the year 1815. Ephraim Kibby moved to Clarksville in 1817. He was a tanner by trade, and was the first to engage in that business in the village. Kibby bought out the stock of William Smalley, who had a small tannery west of Clarksville. Kibby was a member of the Baptist church, was thrifty and prosperous in his business, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1876, was well known in Clinton county. John Keenan and Joseph Thompson were among the early settlers of Clarksville.

The first saddler and harness-maker was John Hadley. Hadley made his saddle-trees out of dogwood forks. He, with Eli Hale, opened the second store in the village. Afterward he dealt in the pork trade and dealt largely in cattle. His personal efforts and the general business carried on and planned by him formed a very important part in making the town the prosperous business center it was in the early times. Elisha Kirk was the first hatter. Eli Helmich and Abram Nicholson were among the first blacksmiths. Jacob Longstreth opened the first store in the village. Among the first carpenters were Samuel T. Louden, James Abbott and William Michael. Michael afterward became judge at Lebanon. The first shoemaker was Joseph Wysong. Samuel Hyde was the first cabinet-maker; his shop was an old building which was afterward used as a school house. William Slater carried on the business of cabinet-maker and later was succeeded by J. Thomas, E. Titus and Alfred Cast. John McCarty was the first cooper. The immense pork trade of Clarksville made coopering a very important business in the village, and there were several cooper shops running at the same time and all doing a good business. James Coyle was among the first coopers. William Dogget carried on a cooper business at the corner of Main and Second streets. Isaiah Wilkerson, at a later date, ran a shop near where the Baptist church stood.

John Kelley was probably the first tailor. This was also a very important business in the early times, and tailor shops have been carried on by Harrison Compton, S. H. Wilson, K. S. Kearns and others. A business which has disappeared from smaller towns was hat making. This business was carried on in Clarksville in early times, first by Richard Lackey, afterward by Mr. Black. John Dempsey was also an early hatter. He served in the Mexican War and was constable of Vernon township for many years. He was crippled by palsy and was a peculiar character.

The first wagon-maker was George Harris. Samuel French was an early stone-mason. James Marrow was the first and only distiller. Joseph Wysong was the first postmaster of the village. Jacob Longstreth was the first physician.

Soon after its establishment or laying out, Clarksville was well represented in the trades. Merchants, tanners, tailors, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, hatters, harness-makers and coopers were making the village lively and business-like. But at a later day, about the year 1840-44, the town assumed its greatest importance, the pork

trade at that time placing it on a flourishing basis. Among the most noted pork packers were: Hale & Cook, who had their slaughter house on the East fork, just above the bridge, on the Goshen pike; John Hadley and James Lindsay. Hogs were driven from all parts of Clinton county, as well as from Highland and Ross counties. The hogs slaughtered in those days were not the improved breeds we have now. In early times they were partly fatted on mast, and they were wild, raw-boned, with snouts so long sometimes that, as expressed by an old settler in describing them, "they could root nine feet in the ground after a poke root, and still see a man over the top." We do know that they were driven ten or twenty miles sometimes, and then had to be caught with dogs or shot at the slaughter pens. The lard from the slaughtered porkers was placed in kegs and, together with the meat just from the salt, was hauled to Cincinnati in wagons. The time taken by a teamster in making a trip was about six days. Regarding the number slaughtered, one of the older residents estimated that as high as forty to fifty thousand hogs would be slaughtered and packed in Clarksville in one season. This brought an immense trade to the town, and stores, hotels and all trades flourished.

Some of the heavy teamsters of the day were William Marrow, William McCray, Charles Urton and, later, Armstrong McCray, Milt Watson, James Villars. These teamsters would take their provisions, horse feed and bedding along, and sleep on the floor of some tavern. It was a rough life, but was relished by the men. The independence of the wild, rough life was by no means unpleasant.

Among the early school teachers in the village were Nancy Tufts, David Eachus and Carter B. Harlan, brother of the late Judge R. B. Harlan. Clarksville had two separate school houses until 1868, when it was made a special district. For a number of years the Friends or Quakers maintained a separate school in a building of their own.

Among the physicians of this early date were Doctors Hampton, Crawford, A. T. Davis and Tribbey. Though in early times diseases, such as malaria, fevers, ague, etc., were more prevalent, it seems that the doctors of the "old school" found their work laborious and their pay scanty and uncertain and had to revert to other forms of occupation for sustenance. Longstreth kept a store, Tribbey was a farmer, and A. T. Davis represented the county in the Legislature.

A number of the early settlers who came to Clarksville and contributed in the building up of the town are Dr. H. W. Baugh, Dr. T. S. Garland, Dr. Z. T. Garland, Dr. E. S. Stevens, Levi Collins, John Thomas, James Starry, who was the first silversmith of Clarksville, S. C. Kelley, James Linton and James Wysong.

Clarksville was incorporated on March 1, 1837. The present officers are: C. L. Hale, mayor; Otto Gharst, clerk; Gus J. Miller, treasurer; Frank Gray, marshal; Benjamin Thompson, Frank Hoover, S. V. Barry, Thomas Gray, Thomas Snook and P. C. Camp, councilmen. The population is four hundred twenty-five.

The worst calamity which Clarksville has had to suffer was a series of fires. The first of these occurred July 9, 1902, the destruction of the opera house, Linton's store, dwelling and implement room entailing a loss of twenty-four thousand dollars. The second fire occurred on October 15, 1909, destroying a dwelling, livery barn and blacksmith shop, at a loss of six thousand dollars. The third came January 12, 1911, when an implement room, dwelling and office were burned, at a loss of eight thousand dollars. On the site of the old opera house, a new one was erected, of concrete blocks, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. After the first of these fires the council purchased a Waterhouse gasoline fire engine, at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars. The pavements of the town are cement and the streets are in good condition. The canning factory of Baugh, Bown & Baugh did seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of business in 1912. The first jail was constructed in 1873 and is still standing, although a new jail was erected in 1880.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The business interests of Clarksville are as follow: Auto livery, C. L. Hall, A. J. Walker; banker, Farmers' National; barber, Alpheus Bogan; blacksmiths, John Fordyce, Al Smith, Leroy Ellis; canning factor, Baugh, Batten & Baugh, Linton; chiropactor, Glen C. Gray; creamery, French Brothers, Bauer & Company; drug store, C. W. Snook; dry-goods, R. C. Patterson, E. R. Shank & Company; feed and implements, McQuinn Brothers; flour-mill, J. W. Murrell; general stores, G. W. Stephens, L. L. White; garage and blacksmith, G. J. Miller; grocery and restaurant, P. C. Camp; hotels, Eureka, Frank Gray, proprietor; Star, Wysong Sisters, proprietors; Mrs. Moore; implements and buggies, J. T. Gray & Brothers; liveries, Frank Gray, Thomas Smith; lumber yard, A. D. Madden Estate; newspaper, *Clarksville Herald*; physicians, F. A. Batten, C. W. Snook; restaurants, Kate Penquite, Nellie Norton, Roy Cleaver, R. W. Andrews; veterinaries, Burl Gray, S. J. Rigdon.

Mrs. J. P. Ford is the present postmistress and J. H. Dodd is the railroad agent. Clarksville has an excellent band of twenty pieces, of which J. H. Dodd is the director. The fox-hounds of Clarksville are noted for their cunningness in tracking the sly animals and this afford the citizens of Clarksville great pleasure and a diversion from the hard toils of the day.

There are numerous threshing outfits that work out of this village, among which are A. T. Vandervort, Suttles Brothers, Ed Villars and two company machines; one of these is managed by Albert Pyles, and the other by Frank Bevan. The chief breeders of fancy Jersey cattle in this neighborhood are E. H. Urton, Earl and Myrtle Pyle and Lon Carson. Walter Richardson is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. George Sabin is the only apiarist in this part of the county. The Oasis fruit farm, managed by George H. Anson, furnishes small fruit to the patrons of this county.

Pansy is the only other town in this township. This little hamlet, which is located in the extreme southern part of the township, has never been platted and has never increased from a rural hamlet.

CHAPTER XXVI.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Vernon township is located in the central western portion of Clinton county. It is bounded on the north by Adams township, on the east by Washington, on the south by Marion township and on the west by Warren county. It is one of the three original townships of which Clinton county was composed at the time of its organization in 1810. At that time it included also Marion and parts of Adams, Washington, Clark, Union and Jefferson townships. Todd's fork, a tributary of the Little Miami river, Cowan's creek, East fork of Todd's fork and Sewell's run, tributaries of Todd's fork, flow through the township, coming together, or nearly so, in the western part, near the town of Clarksville.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Vernon township, as first organized, included all the territory south of Lytle's creek and south of a line from the mouth of Lytle's creek to the Warren county line, and extending east to the old Warren county line in the line of Richland township. The township was organized in 1810. The records of the township from its organization to 1826 are lost or have been destroyed and only the most meager details can be gleaned from scattered sources.

The commissioners' record show order No. 7, to Elisha Cast, July 18, 1810, for the amount of fourteen dollars and a half, "for sitting as judge of election, delivering poll books and for assessing the township and making returns of the assessment." David Sewell was chosen as the first justice of the peace. On October 17, 1810, Daniel Ball received an order for three dollars and seventy-five cents for five wolf scalps six months old. These records would seem to show that the first township officials were: Elisha Cast, John Sewell and Benjamin Smalley, trustees, and Aaron Sewell, clerk.

From the year 1826, the records as regards township officers and receipts and expenditures have been well preserved. The following is the clerk's statement for 1825, in full:

"Statement of receipts and expenditures of Vernon township from the 9th day of March, 1826, to the 8th day of March, 1827, inclusive:

"RECEIPTS.

"Received of J. Biggs as security for T. Foreman	$ 3.55
"Received of J. Harris, Esq., fines by him collected	16.97½
"Received of A. Tribbey, Esq., the amount of a note on J. Cox	7.68¾
"Received of same on judgment of S. Brown	18.46
"Received of same on judgment on R. Stansbury	20.87½
"Total	$67.54¾

"EXPENDITURES.

"John Villars, Supervisor, for services	$ 2.81¼
"W. Austin and E. Cast, Overseers of the Poor	1.50
"D. Wright, Supervisor, for his services	1.12½
"J. Baldwin, Supervisor, for his services	3.00
"W. Elzey, Supervisor, for his services	2.62½
"J. H. Marshall, Constable, for serving pauper's warrant	.55
"J. Lawrence, for services as Trustee and Supervisor	3.00
"J. Tribbey, for services as Trustee and Supervisor	3.75

"U. Biggs, Clerk, for services	6.96½
"Same for blank book for Clerk's office	1.50
"L. Elzey, Supervisor, for his services	2.25
"J. Dalby and J. Conklin, late Overseers of the Poor	2.00
"J. Garrison, late Constable, for summoning township officers	3.50
"J. Biggs, for a room to hold township meetings in	2.00
"John Lytle, late Trustee, for services	.75
"Total	$37.32¾"

At this time Vernon township included Adams, Clark (or the greater part of what is now Clark), Jefferson and Marion townships, also part of present Washington township, and enumerated two hundred and eighty-three householders for school purposes.

The following are the summaries of the statements between the years 1829 and 1836, inclusive:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1829	$ 50.71	$49.93
1831	36.57	33.61
1833	90.921	35.37
1834	90.873	47.13
1836	122.879	98.064

From the year 1836 to 1862 the records are again missing. In the later year the following were the township officials: William Carson, J. W. Warner and W. B. Smith, trustees; W. H. Gardner, clerk; J. W. Compton, assessor; Albert Parker, treasurer, and John Dempsey, constable.

It was not until 1872 that the township began to take on anything like its present proportions. On April 1, of that year, the funds on hand were, cemetery fund, $84.81; abandoned grave yard fund, $107.97; poor funds, $426.27; township funds, $324.94; road fund, $186.83; total, $1,130.82. The entire number of votes polled on that date was two hundred and eighty-six.

At the annual election held April 5, 1875, the question of a special tax levy for a township house was submitted to the voters of the township, with the following result: Yes, one hundred and sixty-two votes; No, one hundred and eleven votes. A special tax of two thousand dollars was levied and a neat and substantial building was erected for township purposes.

THE PIONEERS.

David Sewell was the first settler of Vernon township. He became the owner of the of Archibald Campbell's survey, No. 2250, early in the year 1798, on the East fork of Todd's fork, in what is now Clinton county, but was then known as Hamilton county, Northwest territory. He made arrangements to move upon it with his sons, John and Aaron, and his daughter and son-in-law, Hannah and Peter Burr. In 1798, in company with Isaac Tullis, Mary Hendricks and some of the Cowans, the Sewell family came by way of Pittsburgh in wagons and flatboats to the present site of Columbus. From that point they went to Bedell's station in the present Warren county. It is probable that they found their land soon after. The Sewells came in wagons, cutting their way through the heavy virgin forest, and the trail they left is still known as the "Sewell trace," crossing Todd's fork near the town of Rochester and passing near where the old Nauvoo school house stood. At this time their were no nearer neighbors than Lebanon, fourteen miles away.

James McGee, in company with his brother-in-law, John McGregor, came to this township in 1803, and settled. They came from Loudoun county, Virginia. Jonathan Lawrence came in the year 1806. From North Carolina came Thomas Austin in 1809. James Harris emigrated from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1809, and settled near the present village of

Clarksville. William Hadley came in 1810, from North Carolina, and settled on what was later known as the M. P. Marshall farm. William Austin came in 1811 and settled near the Mt. Pleasant church. James Villars settled in Vernon township in 1813. Josiah Biggs, Lemuel, John and Parson Garrison, David Ferris, Samuel Stabler, Dr. Asahel Tribbey, Ephraim Smith, James Marshall, Ezekiel Cast and Thomas Harden were all among the early settlers and pioneers of Vernon township.

SCHOOLS.

In those early days, when the country was so sparsely settled, there were no public schools, but the people supported by subscriptions and work such schools as they could afford. The first school house in this township was a log cabin built about 1812, and the teacher was Levi Garretson. The first division of the township into school districts was in August, 1826, by the trustees of the township. The districts were immense in size. Some of the early teachers were Robert Eachus, Nugent Ward, Caleb Smith, A. R. Sewell, George Athey, Noah Newland and others.

ROADS.

The first roads of the new settlements were mere trails blazed through the great forest. Then the corduroy road, or causeway of logs, was considered a great improvement The log system of roadmaking, in regions where the soil was wet and timber abundant on the spot, and only costing the cutting, was a very effective means of making the old trails passable. No doubt travel over some of those old log roads must, at times, have been more serious than amusing. The logs were usually of unequal sizes and transit over such a surface in a wagon without springs must have been far from comfortable. The first road laid out in the township was what was known as the College township road. The Sewell settlement and Morgan Van Meter's house, at what is now known as Snow Hill, were the most important points on it. It is hard to recognize these old roads now from the field notes given, they have been changed so often. The Columbus & Cincinnati state road crossed the township from east to southwest. A road that passed by Villar's chapel and on toward Blanchester was laid out at a very early date. The road from Lawrence's to Clarksville was laid out in 1836.

The first pike through the township was the Goshen & Wilmington turnpike. It was built of broken stone in about 1840, by a company, and was kept up as a toll pike until about 1880, when the commissioners of Clinton county bought it and improved it. About 1870 the College township road, from Cuba to Clarksville, was piked. The road-bed was made twenty feet at the top, thirty-four feet at the base, and two feet high from the bottom of side drains. The road-bed was covered with gravel twelve feet wide and sixteen and one-fourth inches deep. About the year 1876, the road from Villar's chapel, through Blanchester to the Brown county line, was piked in the same manner. In 1880 the Goshen & Wilmington pike was purchased by the county commissioners and improved, making it a free pike. About the same year the road from the Goshen & Wilmington pike near Clarksville to the Warren county line, in the direction of Harveysburg, was piked.

The following are the officers of Union township in 1915: Trustees, Arthur Leonard, Robert White and C. R. Van Tress; clerk, A. W. Doan; treasurer, C. L. Haworth. Population, including Wilmington, six thousand two hundred and fifteen; outside of Wilmington, seventeen hundred and twenty-four.

The history of the towns of Union township will not require many words, as the history of Wilmington will be taken up in a separate chapter. There are three small hamlets marked on the county map. These are Deserted Camp, which has been taken up in detail in another chapter; Burtonville, which is situated on the Wilmington and Martinsville pike, and Clinton, which is a flag stop on the Midland division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. None of these villages was ever platted and at present they have no business or professional interests. Little Center is the location of a Friends church.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The location of Washington township is very central, it being one of the two townships in the county that do not border on the county line. It is bounded on the north by Union, on the east by Green, on the south by Clark and Jefferson, and on the west by Marion and Vernon townships. Cowan's creek and Silver creek, which, with their tributaries, drain the northern and central parts of the township, and the East fork of Todd's fork, which flows through the south part of the township, are the principal streams. The township presents a plain of gently undulating land. The capacity of the soil equals that of any part of the county in productiveness.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In its session of 1802-03, the state Legislature provided for the opening of a state road leading from Chillicothe by way of Morgantown to College township in Butler county. This highway passed through Washington township and became the route by which the early settlers of this township were led to their home in the forest. Isaac Wilson, who came from Virginia and settled on the survey of Colonel Carrington in about the year 1803, was perhaps the first person to settle within the present bounds of Washington township. In 1805 came Thomas Thatcher, who located on a large tract of land in Capt. John Steele's survey No. 1458, on the banks of Silver creek. Thatcher was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1769. He came to this state with a four-horse team and the typical Virginia wagon, following the usual route through Pennsylvania, and encountering the delays, annoyances and vexations common to all of the early emigrants. He died in 1867, at the ripe old age ninety-eight years.

On his arrival on Silver creek, Thatcher found Joseph Roberts, John Jack, Samuel Ruble, John Wright and Edward Powers, they having arrived a short time before. Very little is known of these men or where they came from. About the year 1807, Col. Samuel Martin, together with his son, emigrated to this township from western Pennsylvania and settled in survey No. 996. After some time, he found that the title to his land was worthless and he and his son resumed their westward journey. Tradition tells us that he was one of the leading figures in the "Whiskey Insurrection" that occurred in western Pennsylania during Washington's administration as President.

Peter Tomlin, another pioneer of what is now known as Washington township, was born in Culpeper, Virginia, in 1776. He moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1802, and from thence, in 1808, to Clinton county, Ohio, settling on Captain Steele's survey No. 1458, where he reared a family of seventeen children. He was a man of great prominence in the affairs of the township and county and served as a captain in the War of 1812. He died in 1857, at the age of eighty-one, and was buried in what is known as the Lieurance cemetery, near his old home.

In 1806, Adon Clevenger came to this township and settled at Cross Roads, or what is today known as Cuba. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1773, from whence he emigrated in 1804 to Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio. He opened and ran the first blacksmith's shop in the present town of Cuba. He plied his trade there for a couple of years, when he moved to Wilmington, and from there back to Cowan's creek, where he bought a small farm in Colonel Ridley's survey No. 2028, where he lived until his death, in 1853.

Very little is known of the early life of Peter Lieurance, who came to this county in 1806 and settled on Steele's survey No. 1458. He was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, in 1759, moved from North Carolina, in about the year 1800, to east Tennessee, where he resided a few years, and then removed to Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio. He was an enthusiastic member of the Baptist church and, as there was no church in the neighborhood at this time, meetings were held at his house until 1819, when he donated a lot for a church and cemetery, upon which a log church was erected and the first permanent organization of Baptists in Washington township was effected. He continued on the farm which he had cleared until about the year 1840, when, at the age of eighty-one, he sold this farm and removed to the then new prairies of Warren county, Illinois, where he lived until 1863, dying at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. The eldest son of Peter Lieurance was Elijah, who was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, and removed with his father to Ohio in 1806 He served in the War of 1812, returning afterwards to his home and residing in the township in 1836, when he removed to Warren county, Illinois.

David Hays, who came to Washington township in 1845, was born near the city of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, in the year 1766. It was during the days of his boyhood and about his home that the war for American independence was waged. In 1800 he moved to Frederick county, Virginia, where he married Mary Horsman in 1805. In the same year he removed to Harrison county, Ohio, where he resided until he moved to Washington township and settled in John Steele's survey No. 1458, where he resided until his death, in 1844.

David, Asa, Elisha and James Brown were the names of four brother pioneers of Washington township, who were born in Massachusetts during the days of the Revolutionary War, at the close of which they emigrated with their father to Owen county, Kentucky, where they grew to manhood. Between the years 1807 to 1810, they all removed from Kentucky to within the present confines of Washington township. They purchased land in the surveys of Steele, Carrington and Johnson.

David Clevenger was born in Frederick county, Virginia, about the year 1785, and moved to Ohio in 1808, settling in Dix survey No. 619. Several years later he moved farther west.

Jesse Graham came to this township in 1807 and bought and cleared a tract of land in Steuben's survey.

John Mitchell came in 1807; William Johns, William Baker, William R. Moon, William Biggs and William Biggs, Jr., in 1808; Robert Athey, about the year 1813; Martin and Jacob Roop, about the year 1815; John Matson, in 1817; Thomas Woodmansee, 1813; George Byard, 1816; John Crouse, 1817; Oliver Whitaker, 1805; John Buck, 1807; James Wilson, about 1810; Thomas Johns, 1808; Thomas Pennington, 1813; H. M. Greeen, 1835; Jacob Mann, 1818; Joshua Lazenby, 1817; Henry Cowgill, about 1812. Others that should be mentioned are Daniel and Jacob Beales, Thomas and Israel Johns, Ebenezer Christopher and John Brown, William Mabury, James Haworth, Charles McGrue, John Jack, John Dale, Samuel Ruble, Thomas Ludington, George Shannon, Amos Hankins, Empson Wright and Walter Starkey.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Washington township was formed by order of the commissioners of Clinton county, at their regular session, in June, 1835, on a petition containing the following description:

"Beginning in the line of Union township, one mile west of the northwest line of Clark township; thence southward to Marion township, where the township line crosses the road leading from David Wright's to Blanchester, and continuing same course one mile into Marion township; thence eastward to intersect the line one mile south of the northeast corner of said township; thence across Clark township so as to include Samuel Batson; thence to the road leading from Cuba to Martinsville, eighty poles to the north of Robert

Green's house; thence to where the Wilmington and Hillsboro road crosses the College township road; thence with the south side of said College township road to the northeast corner of Clark township; thence westward with the line of Union and Clark townships to the beginning, containing twenty-four and one-third square miles of land."

MILLS.

James Wilson built the first mill within the present bounds of Washington township on the banks of Cowan's creek. As nearly as can be ascertained, this mill was built about the year 1810. It stood a few rods above the road leading from Wilmington to Cuba. In the parlance of the times and neighborhood, it was called a "corn-cracker." A few years later a distillery was also added and the plant was operated by Mr. Wilson as both mill and distillery until about 1826 or 1827. Thomas Thatcher built a saw-mill on the banks of Silver creek about the year 1818, which he operated for about twenty years, when it fell into decay. About the time of its discontinuance, perhaps 1840, James Carman erected a saw-mill on Cowan's creek in survey No. 2029. This mill had a corn-cracker attached and was operated for many years. The mill was sold a few years later to Abel Biggs. It became so badly damaged by freshets that Mr. Biggs rebuilt it in 1853, and operated it for six or seven years, when it was so completely damaged by high waters that it was abandoned and allowed to fall into decay. The first steam-mill in the township was built by William B. Biggs in Cuba in about the year 1852. It also had a corn-cracker attachment, and was run for several years, burning down in about 1860. In 1853 or 1854, William R. Moon and John Mann built a saw- and grist-mill about one-half mile from Cuba, on the Martinsville road, which was operated successfully for several years. It was finally removed by Mr. Moon and sons to Cuba, where it became a first-class mill in every respect.

SCHOOLS.

The first school teachers of which we have any account were E. Hamilton, James Trimble, Benjamin Hunter, James Hamilton, Thomas Wilson, Robert Grant, John McKibben, George E. Honeycutt, Azariah Brown, Henry Lazenby and Elijah Hays. Of course the only schools these men taught were subscription schools.

Among the first regular physicians of the township may be mentioned Doctors Levacy, Smith, Miller, Bennett, Prewett, Moon and Briggs.

The following are the officers of Washington township in 1915: Trustees, Barney Osborn, J. W. B. Crouse and L. M. Moon; clerk, A. M. West; treasurer, D. F. Brown. Population, one thousand and four.

CUBA.

Cuba was the first town laid out in Washington township and, perhaps, the second in the county. It was first called Paris. This village was laid out and platted by Jonas Seaman and James Archer on September 9, 1814. It was part of the James Blackwell survey No. 1,457. The original, as well as the present, number of lots was one hundred.

The first hotel was kept by Mr. Armstrong, who opened a house of entertainment here in 1805 or 1806. It was at that time known as the Cross Roads, being the point where the trace or trail from the south crossed the College township road. This road was located and opened a few years prior, by an act of the Legislature of 1802-3, authorizing the laying out of various state roads, among which was the College township road, leading from Chillicothe, by way of Morgantown, to the College township line, now in Butler county. This road soon became quite a thoroughfare and the emigrant's wagon was constantly in sight; hence the necessity for houses of entertainment. Armstrong entertained the traveling public for a number of years and then retired. He was succeeded by Jonas Seaman, who remained in the hotel until the close of the War of 1812. Seaman was succeeded by J. J. Lacey, who occupied the premises for a short time and then gave way

to Matthew Callaway, who acted as innkeeper for many years, being succeeded by Col. J. Ward Jones. This was about the year 1826.

Since that time the innkeepers of Cuba have been numerous and varied. This was a very profitable business until the opening of the railroad, causing the overland travel to give way to the more rapid transit by rail.

The Midland division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes through this village, and it was through the united efforts of Cuba, coupled with those of Wilmington and Sabina, that brought this road through Clinton county. This village donated her share for the building of this road and too much praise cannot be given her. Since the opening of this line, Cuba has taken on a new aspect and is at present a very busy little town. The town has three general merchandise stores, owned by the following: H. D. Pennington, J. M. Uible and D. F. Brown. W. R. Hughes & Son keep the blacksmith shop. The flour-mill is owned and operated by C. W. Burton. H. R. Vance is the agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and J. M. Uible is the postmaster. The population is approximately one hundred. The town is unincorporated and the limits are hard to define for estimating the population.

MORRISVILLE.

Morrisville is the second town in Washington township, both as to age and size. It was laid out and surveyed by Nathan Linton on June 16, 1840, on Isaac Morris's survey No. 1,367, and was named in honor of Mr. Morris, who owned a large tract of land adjoining it. It is situated four miles east of Cuba, in a very fine farming district and consists of but a few lots. It has one country store, owned by Robert Green; William Hall keeps a blacksmith shop. The population at present is sixty-two.

Macedonia is the only other town in this township. It was never platted and at present is nothing more than a crossroads, with a few houses.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Prior to 1837 Wayne township had been a part of Green and Richland townships. In that year this township was formally established by an act of the county commissioners. Wayne township is situated in the southeastern part of Clinton county and is bounded on the north by Richland township, on the west by Green township, on the south by Highland county and on the east by Fayette county. It is located in one of the most fertile districts of Ohio and the early settlers found this a very desirable place to settle. This township has an elevation of about one thousand two hundred feet above the level of the sea and, although the topography is marked, it is comparatively level. It was known for a number of years as "the flats," but, by judicious drainage, it has become one of the most healthful and desirable parts of the county. It is very well watered and drained by several small streams and tributaries.

This township contains nineteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-four acres of land and at present the acreage of tillable land is very great. The soil is composed of natural drift and alluvial formation, having been covered, as it was, for centuries with a dense forest, which, through the decay of so much plant and animal life, has left the soil very rich. This has been increased through the efforts of the farmers, making its soil doubly rich. This township received its name from Gen. Anthony Wayne, who led an expedition through this township prior to 1794. In his march through this section of the state, he cut a trail which was used by the pioneers for many years.

As Wayne township was not made a separate township until 1837, many settlers, and, in fact, all of the early settlers, were located here before the township was organized. Among the first to make permanent settlements in this part were William Moore, who came to this township from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and settled about the year 1806. Among the pioneers who had settled here prior to 1810 were, John Jackson, from Tennessee; Edward Curtis, from Virginia; Joseph Rooks, Thomas Stell, John Oxley, Moses Paris, Stephen Martin, Thomas Draper, John Allen and Jesse Boxley. From 1810 to 1820 the settlers came in great numbers from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Another rather reliable source gives the first settler as John Jackson, who has been mentioned previously. Mr. Jackson, it seems, came to this county in 1803 and settled on the Middle branch of Lee's creek, on one of the Ransdale surveys, No. 1,027. At the date of Mr. Jackson's settlement there were only about ten families within the boundaries of what is now Clinton county.

John Bowater Bales, better known to the early settlers as Borter Bales, settled on the West branch of Lee's creek. Mr. Bales built a mill where the road from New Lexington to Leesburg crosses the West branch. John Walters, uncle to John Walters, who settled on Todd's fork, and Nathaniel Pope were located near Leesburg at this time. Evan Evans and James Smith were also early settlers on Lee's creek.

Edward Curtis settled in the year 1805 on the north bank of Lee's creek. Mr. Curtis reared a large family and contributed to the early growth of the township. John Allen came in 1807, as did David Carter and Thomas Draper.

Benjamin Logan was probably the next settler in this township, and located on the East branch of Lee's creek. Mr. Logan came from Tennessee, bringing Mike Fry, the rail-splitter, with him; this, however, was not the same Mike Fry who came with Thomas Dailey and Woolards in 1819.

Thomas Adams was one of the settlers known as a "squatter"; that is, one who enters upon land belonging to another, without any title. Mr. Adams settled on the Gallatin survey, but the date has not been definitely fixed.

John Lyon, Sr., and Richard Lyon were also among the early settlers. Others who settled about this time were, Robert Antrim and family, David Carter, Edward Curtis, Jr., William Elliott and wife, Thomas Hardwick, Joseph Grice, David Stokesbury, the Thrailkill family, James Sinclair and family. This completes the early settlements in this township, all of which were made before the township really existed.

The following are the officers of Wayne township in 1915: Trustees, Frank Dabe, George Wilson and Joseph Winfield; clerk, Roy Grove; treasurer, David Babb. Population, one thousand and fifty-two.

CENTERVILLE.

Centerville was laid out on December 4, 1816. The proprietor of the town was Timothy Jones, who emigrated to this county from the state of Virginia. The principal street, Main, was laid off fifty-four poles long and four poles wide, and its parallel alleys are fifty-four poles long and one pole wide. Middle street is fifty-four poles long and three poles wide. The parallel alleys are the same length and one pole wide. Main street runs north forty-five degrees west, and Middle street runs at right angles to Main street. There were thirty-two lots in the original plat. These are laid out six poles in front and run back twelve poles. A stone is placed at the southeast corner of lot No. 2, and at the southwest corner of lot No. 16. Centerville is the voting precinct of Wayne township. This is the largest town in the township and, situated, as it is, in the center of a good farming community, it has an extensive trade.

When the postoffice was placed here it was given the name of Lee's Creek. Babb Brothers have a very modern and up-to-date general merchandise store. They reach the country patrons through three huckster trucks which have daily routes to different parts of the county. Oscar Jones is the postmaster and also keeps a general merchandise store. The saw and grist-mill is owned and operated by W. D. Jerrells. Fred Webb is the village blacksmith and C. I. Pidgeon is the restaurant keeper. The village is supplied by one physician, C. A. Shaeffer. The population, according to the last census, was one hundred and thirty. Centerville, although not on a railroad, is supplied with a postoffice, and receives a closed mail pouch daily from Sabina.

Centerville has a first-grade high school, which was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. This town, as the name indicates, is located in the center of the township. While it has suffered from the lack of a railroad through it, it is still a thriving village.

Memphis is the only other town in the township. This hamlet is situated in the eastern part of the township and is merely a cluster of houses at a cross roads.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WILSON TOWNSHIP.

The first person to settle within the bounds of what is at present known as Wilson township was Amos Wilson, in honor of whom the township was named. Wilson was born in New Jersey, April 7, 1770, and moved with his parents to Kentucky in 1784, where he lived for seven years. He married Ann Mills on June 22, 1791. In 1795 he moved to Ohio, settling in Warren county near Waynesville, where he lived for over a year. In 1796 or 1797 he purchased two hundred acres of land from Joshua Carmen, located in Taylor's survey No. 736. Tracing his way with a pocket compass, he settled by mistake on R. Eggleston's survey No. 886. He spent almost a year improving this location, before he discovered his mistake and again made a mistake, moving onto what proved later to be Lindsey's survey No. 732. He first arrived in the township in 1799. He remained at the last-mentioned place until 1802 before finding out that he was again improving another's property, and not his own. In that year, Joshua Carmen came from Kentucky to look after the survey of land that he owned, bringing with him Mr. Wilson's brother-in-law, James Mills. On being told that he was not on his own land, he became so discouraged at the prospect of receiving no benefit from his years of labor that he made known his intention to return to the older settlements. Mr. Carmen persuaded him to give up this idea, and, as a part compensation for his repeated failures, made him a present of fifty acres adjoining his original purchase on the west. In the year 1807 his wife died; he was married during the same year to his second wife, Rachael James, with whom he lived until her death, in 1818. His third wife was Mary Coulter, widow of William Coulter. In 1827 he built the first brick house in this part of the country. In 1839 he became dissatisfied with his surroundings, sold his farm and moved to Delaware county, Indiana. In the same year his third wife died. In 1843 he married Eliza Dowden. Again becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings, he returned to Ohio in 1843 and bought his old home, where he remained until 1854, when he again removed to Delaware county, Indiana, where he died on October 27 of that year, in his eighty-fourth year.

PIONEERS.

In 1806 John Coulter bought land of Jacob Piatt, who owned Walker's survey No. 743, and began its improvement. Coulter was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, July 18, 1777. He emigrated to America, landing in New York, where he remained for a short time, coming from thence to Cincinnati, Ohio. He leased a part of his purchase in what was later Wilson township, to Oliver Simpson for a term of three years, and came out immediately and began improvements near the place of the present family residence. Mr. Coulter, on June 11, 1807, married Margaret Gibson, a native of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland. In December, 1809, they moved to their new home, where they passed the remainder of their long, active and useful lives. They brought up a family of twelve children. Mr. Coulter died in 1857, aged nearly eighty years.

Another pioneer of this township was Ramoth Hankins, who came from Pennsylvania in 1809, on a prospecting tour and liked the appearance of the country so well that he bought one hundred acres of land in Walker's survey No. 743, and built a cabin on it in the same year. He returned to Pennsylvania, spent the following winter, and in the

spring of 1810 he moved with his family, consisting of a wife and two children, to his Ohio home, reaching his destination on May 7.

Absalom and Cyrus Reed, brothers, came from Kentucky in 1810 and settled on Lindsay's survey No. 732. They were extensively engaged in stock-raising, being among the first to introduce improved breeds of cattle. John Watson, a native of Ireland, moved to this township in 1809. In 1810, William Fannon moved to the neighborhood and bought two hundred acres of land in Taylor's survey No. 736.

John Peelle, son of Reuben and Rhoda Peelle, was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, June 2, 1781. He remained with his parents until his twenty-fourth year, when he moved to Grayson county, Virginia, where he remained for one year. He then took a long trip through the then unknown "far West," traveling through Ohio and into the territory of Indiana as far as the site of the present city of Richmond. He returned to his parental home in North Carolina, but, becoming dissatisfied, again turned his face toward the west. Pausing on his way in Belmont county, Ohio, he fell victim to the wiles of the little god of love and married Lydia Bundy, according to the ceremony of the Society of Friends, of which they were both members. Soon after their marriage they moved to Fall Creek, where they lived until 1811, in which year they moved and settled near the place at present occupied by the village of Bowerville, Greene county. They remained at this place two years, moving, on March 1, 1813, to the northwest side of Call's survey No. 887, building a cabin and making other improvements. While living on Call's survey, he made his first purchase of land in Ohio, buying fifty acres in Draffin's survey No. 830. At first he had no intention of making his home on that survey, but secured the land for the purpose of making sugar from the fine grove of maples growing there. Having bought more land joining his "sugar orchard," he concluded to make that his home, which he did in 1820.

William Gallemore was born on November 5, 1776, in Guilford county, North Carolina, where he remained until his marriage, in 1801, to Mary Stanley. The young couple left North Carolina and went to Grayson county, Virginia, where they resided for about nine years. They then emigrated westward, making their home in Highland county, Ohio, for three years. Leaving Highland county, they went to Greene county, from which they moved, in 1815, to Clinton county, settling on Graffin's survey No. 830, where they passed the remainder of their lives, bringing up a family of ten children, five boys and five girls, all of whom reached maturity and married.

The other pioneers of the township, with the dates of their settlement, are: Col. Thomas Hinkson, 1807; Benjamin Bentley, about 1812; Mark and Isaac Pearson, 1815; Thomas Greer, Peter Jasper and Thomas Babb.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

An examination of the commissioners' records discloses the following document:

"Special session, August 20, 1850. This day the commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, present: Joseph Hoskins, Azel Walker and Enos L. Lacy.

"This day a petition was presented to the commissioners of the county, praying for a new township, to be taken from the townships of Richmond, Union and Liberty, as set forth in a petition signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new township, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

"'To the Commissioners of Clinton County: Your petitioners, citizens of Clinton county, Ohio, respectfully present that we labor under great inconvenience on account of our very remote situation from the place of holding elections, and from the place where the other township business is transacted, in consequence of which we respectfully but most earnestly ask you to establish a township to be taken out of Union, Richland and Liberty townships, to be bounded as follows, to wit:

"'Beginning at the Fayette and Clinton county line, where said line crosses the

southeast line of A. Benjamin's survey No. 927, thence southwesterly with the line of said survey to the east corner of Thomas Shaw's survey No. 844; thence with the southeasterly line of said line of said survey to the east corner of William Taylor's survey No. 726; thence with the southeast line of said survey to its south and east corner of William Lindsey's survey No. 732; thence westwardly across said survey to its west corner, and east corner of Thomas Bland's survey No. 885; thence northwardly with the northeasterly line of said Bland's survey to its north corner, and the east corner of William White's survey No. 2,714, in Union township; thence northwardly and with the northeast line of said survey No. 2,714 to the west corner of Richard Call's survey No. 887, and at or near the line of Union and Liberty townships; thence in a northeasterly direction to the northeast corner of Liberty and northwest corner of Richland townships, in the Greene county line; thence eastwardly with the north line of Clinton county to the place of beginning, which limits as here prescribed contain the amount of territory required by law to constitute a township.

"We, your petitioners, now claim it as an act of justice, inasmuch as there is left in each of the townships from which the proposed new township is to be taken ample amount of territory still to constitute a constitutional township; that our petition be granted as now asked for, and which is signed by citizens and voters in the district included in the limits of the new township, July 13, 1850'

Signed by Edmund Thorp, John C. Coulter, Edwin Raleigh, Harvey H. Hankins, James W. Fannon, John M. Hinkson, Jr., William G. Brown, John Oliver, Jr., Absalom Douglas, John Coulter, H. A. Douglas, S. A. Douglas, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Franklin Jones, J. B. Degroot, Isaac Turner, Robert Jones, William Reed, Robert Sturgeon, William Rhinehart, Anthony Brown, William Jacks, Floyd Ferris, Jesse Carter, Joseph Robinson, G. H. Washington, Reuben Peelle, Mark Peelle, Benjamin Bentley, Isaac Pierson, Jonathan Mills, Amos Wilson, James R. Mills, B. R. Washington, Mills Johnson, Elbert Chance, William Story, Benjamin Barnes, Abi Oliver, Everett Oliver, Isaac Lamb, Reuben Mills, Eri Lamb, James Fannon, George Jay, E. Daugherty, S. A. Bowermaster, William Greer, John Lyon, John S. Oliver, John Cater, Andrew J. Jay, Wilson Carter, Samuel Leming, James T. Bryant, Joshua Thorp, Jesse Walker, Joseph C. Girard, I. C. Williams, H. H. Bruce, Isaac Gerard, John Sturgeon, J. A. Bragg, Robert S. Eastham, Jesse C. Everest, Miler Podell, Elihu Tichnor, I. P. Lenue, John M. Wood, William Thorp, E. A. Spencer, James Glover, William Oliver, Elisha Gallemore, James Greer, Enos Johnson, M. H. None, Mark Pierson, Harvey Jackson, Etheldred Woodward, Anderson Horney, John B. Oliver, Richard Edwards, John Cater, Jr., James Lyons, Bassele Bailey, John D. Halson, Talbot Johnson, William Peelle, William Small, Malcomb McKenzie, James T. Johnson, John Hoover, John B. Spencer, W. D. Bryant, Daniel Furnace, Isom Lamb, Joseph Lamb, William Watson, Isaac Sheim, Joshua Gallon, C. R. Spencer, John Haines, Stephen Carroll, Israel Earley, Jesse Moore, John Fannon, William Williams, John Williams, Matthias Brewer, Joseph Oliver, J. T. F. Johnson, John Mills, Malen Griffin, Ezekiel Everest, William Everest, John Umphlett, H. S. Moorman, G. K. Dawson, Moses S. Hunt, William M. Shein, Lewis Hunt, Joshua Joiner, Ozaias Goodson, William Bentley, C. W. Watson, Samuel Davidson, James Richey, Alfred Sheinn, Bennett B. Arnold, D. A. Harper, James Rooner, James Ellis, R. Clements, William Nevergall, William McPherson, Alfred Coulter, Edward Shein, Isaac Telfair, David J. Mills, Christopher Ellis, Henry Miller, William Miller, Tate Wright, Samuel Jackson, William Bloom, Aaron Bloom, John Rhinehart, Thomas Sturgeon, John C. Dowden.

"And being satisfied that thirty days' previous notice of such intended application had first been given by advertising in three public places within the boundaries of said proposed new township, the commissioners being also satisfied that it is necessary to erect a new township as prayed for by said petitioners, and as fully set forth by a plot

and survey, made by Hiram Madden, surveyor, and this day presented by said petitioners to the county commissioners, by which they are satisfied that the said proposed new township embraces a territory of more than twenty-two square miles. Thereupon, the commissioners granted the prayer of said petitioners, and direct that a township shall be laid off and established according to the boundaries described in said petition, plat and survey, by the name of Wilson township; and direct that the boundaries as set forth in such plat and survey be recorded as required by law, together with the proceedings had by the board in relation thereto."

At the same meeting the commissioners, made the following allowances for platting and surveying the township: To Hiram Madden, surveyor, 9 days, at $1.50, $13.50; to Edwin Raleigh, chain-carrier, 6 days, at 75 cents, $4.50; to James Glover, chain-carrier, 6 days, at 75 cents, $4.50; to Edmund Thorp, marker, 6 days, at 75 cents, $4.50.

As a final act in the creation of the new township, an election was ordered to be held on Saturday, September 7, 1850, at the tavern of H. H. Bruce, in the town of Lewisville, for officers, three trustees, one clerk, one treasurer, one assessor and one constable. From the township records the following is taken:

"Between the hours of eight and ten o'clock A. M., a lawful number of the voters of Wilson township being present in the town of Bloomington, proceeeded to nominate Edmund Thorp, Samuel Furnace and Elisha Gallemore, judges of election, and Jesse Everest and H. T. Moorman, clerks. Proceeded to the election of three trustees, one clerk, one treasurer, one assessor and one constable for Wilson township. On examining the votes given the following persons were declared duly elected: Trustees, Anderson Horney, H. H. Hankins, John G. Coulter; clerk, Absalom Douglass; treasurer, William Peelle; constable, Isaac Turner; assessor, Isaac Turner."

They were all qualified and assumed the duties of their offices on September 10, 1850.

No changes were made in the roll of officers at the second election, held April 7, 1851, except in trustees. William Reed was chosen in the place of H. H. Hankins. Road supervisors were also chosen at this election, as follow: District No. 1, Adam Long; district No. 2, James Ritchie; district No. 3, Reuben Peelle; district No. 4, Eri Lamb; district No. 5, John D. Holson; district No. 6, Benjamin Barnes. A school tax of two mills to the dollar was voted on, on the grand levy, and resulted in ninety-three votes being cast for the school tax and forty-six votes against it.

At the same election the question of Clinton county subscribing two hundred thousand dollars toward the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad was submitted to the voters and was accepted by the vote of one hundred and forty-one in favor of the subscription and only twelve votes against.

At the present time Wilson township is one of the two townships of the county whose bounds are not crossed by a railroad.

The following are the officers of Wilson township in 1915: Trustees, C. E. Peelle, Bert Burns and J. F. Reardon; clerk, H. H. Creeden; treasurer, C. T. Telfair. Population, eight hundred thirty-two.

Wilson township is located in the northeastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north by Fayette county, on the east by Richland township, on the south by Richland and Union townships and on the west by Union and Liberty townships. The surface of the township is either level or gently undulating. It is divided into two nearly equal portions by the watershed between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. On the western side the descent is rather abrupt to Anderson's prairie, which fills the greater portion of that side and is drained by a creek of the same name. The land on the eastern side slopes off much more gradually to the beds of Wilson's creek and the Little Rattlesnake. These three streams form the natural drainage of the township. The soil is a rich black loam of an excellent quality of yellow clay, easily tilled.

BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington is the only village in Wilson township. It was laid out in 1842 by the county surveyor, Peyton West, for James Degroot, the proprietor. This little hamlet first bore the name of Lewisville, but when the postoffice was established it was given the name which it now bears. Lewisville began small and has bravely held its "smallness." By the census of 1880, it contained a population of one hundred sixty-nine; at present the population is much less. The citizens of this little wayside village are served with two general stores, H. H. Creedon and S. M. Kellison; R. T. Briggs is the village blacksmith.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWN OF WILMINGTON.

The site of the town of Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton county, was, up to the year 1810, covered with a dense growth of timber. In that year, the county having been organized, it became necessary to locate a county seat. The town was laid out on a part of T. Posey's survey, No. 1,057, the land having been donated for that purpose and James McManis having been appointed director to act for the commissioners. The history of the location of the county seat is given in detail elsewhere in this work. The town was first named Clinton, but this name did not prove satisfactory and an order was therefore issued by the court of common pleas in September, 1810, changing it to Armenia. This name also proved to be unsatisfactory and, by the request of the donors, the court ordered that the name be changed to Mt. Pleasant, on December 31, of the same year. Still there was great dissatisfaction and on February 20, 1811, the court ordered that the name be changed to Wilmington, decreeing that there would be no further change unless authorized by an act of the Legislature. The town, as originally laid out, consisted of sixteen squares of eight lots each, the lots numbering consecutively from 1 to 128. For the benefit of the readers, the following description is given:

"State of Ohio, Clinton County, ss.:

"(IL. S.). Be it remembered that before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Clinton, personally appeared James McManis, Director for Clinton County, and proprietor of the land contained within the bounds of the town of Clinton, as conveyed to said James McManis in trust for the use and behoof of said county, and produced the within plat, which he acknowledged to be an accurate plat of said town of Clinton, and that Nos. 58 and 73 (as marked on said plat), are particularly set apart for public grounds. The plat is on a scale of ten poles to an inch; the streets are four poles wide, and the alleys one pole wide; the courses of the same are north eighty-nine degrees east, by south one degree east; the sizes of the lots five and a half poles in front, and ten and a half back, except those fronting South street, which are five and a quarter poles in front, and eleven poles back. All the other lots, as numbered on said plat, are for sale for the use and behoof of said county of Clinton, wherein said town lies, except two lots reserved by Joseph Doan (one of the donators). Said James McManis doth voluntarily acknowledge the land contained in said plat to be for public uses for the county of Clinton and town aforesaid within said county, in trust to and for the uses and purposes herein named, expressed or intended, agreeable to said plat, and for no other use or purpose whatever. Given under my hand and seal, August 2, 1810.

"ROBERT EACHUS, J. Peace.

"(No. 22). Received for record on the 2d day of August, 1810, and recorded on the 25th day of August, 1810, in Book A, pages 25 and 26. Examined by

"ROBERT EACHUS, R. C. C."

On January 15, 1828, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the town of Wilmington, but the original limits have been extended by subsequent acts. The act passed on February 4, 1867, described the corporation boundaries as follow: "Beginning at the center of the Xenia road, at the northeast corner of Lewis M. Walker's land, thence running eastwardly across the Port William road, and along the line of Samuel

Smith's land until it strikes the Prairie road opposite Sarah Haworth's barn; thence in a straight line to and along William Applegate's old line to a point on the turnpike; thence up the road to John Dillon's corner; thence with his west line to the Snow Hill road, at the east line of Jacob Patton's farm; thence with Patton's lines, James Fife's line, and the line of Jonathan Doan, to Lytle's creek: thence down the creek across the Cuba road, and across the old Cincinnati road, to the southeast corner of Leo Weltz's nursery lands; thence to the southeast corner of Nancy Lair's lands; thence northwardly across the Goshen & Waynesville turnpike to the place of beginning."

On March 3, 1828, the first election was held in the newly incorporated town, at which the following officers were elected: Isaiah Morris, mayor; Bebee Treusdell, recorder; Benjamin Hinkson, John McManis, Turner Welch, John McElwaine, William Stockdale, trustees. Levi Sheppard served as marshal in 1828.

TOWN OFFICIALS

Within the time specified in the act of incorporation, the above elected officers took the oath of office and filed the same with the recorder. Two of the officers, John McManis, a trustee, and Bebee Treusdell, recorder, having resigned, the council held a special meeting on November 7, 1828, at which they appointed new officers to take their places, George D. Haworth being appointed trustee and William Hibben, recorder. Subsequent elections were as follow:

March 2, 1829—Isaiah Morris, mayor; Calvin B. Woodruff, recorder; Benjamin Hinkson, John McElwain, Dr. Uriah Farquhar, Dr. Turner Welch, William Stockdale, trustees.

March 1, 1830—David Stratton, mayor; Philip F. Crihfield, recorder; Lewis Wright, William Hibben, Thomas Hibben, George Bruce, Jacob Strickle, trustees.

March 7, 1831—Warren Sabin, mayor; George Meyer, recorder; George Bruce, John Carman, Charles L. Kelley, Carter B. Harlan, George Fallis, trustees.

March 5, 1832—Amos T. Sewell, mayor; William W. Woodruff, recorder; James Fift, James Christy, Haines Moore, Israel Johns, Richard Peirce, trustees.

March 4, 1833—Thomas Hibben, mayor; Jesse Green, recorder; William Hibben, Benjamin Hinkson, Levi Sheppard, Laurence Fitzhugh, John B. Posey, trustees.

March 1, 1834—Samuel McCune, mayor; Jesse Green, recorder; Peter P. Nickerbocker, John C. Work, John McFall, Lewis Wright, George D. Haworth, trustees.

March 2, 1835—Daniel Kelley, mayor; Asa H. Hoge, recorder; Isaac Strickle, Dr. Amos T. Davis, Samuel McCune, Amos T. Sewell, Micajah Bailey, trustees.

November 6, 1835—Daniel Kelley, having resigned as mayor, Eli McGregor was elected to fill the vacancy.

March 7, 1836—Griffith Foos, mayor; Daniel C. Hinman, recorder.

March 6, 1837—Robert B. Harlan, mayor; Daniel C. Hinman; recorder.

March 5, 1838—George S. Jenkins, mayor; Abraham E. Strickle, recorder. George S. Jenkins resigned on September 18, 1838, and David F. Walker was appointed mayor on December 21, 1838.

March 6, 1839—Robert B. Harlan, mayor; John M. Harlan, recorder. John M. Harlan, having resigned, Noah S. Haines was appointed recorder on December 25, 1839.

March 10, 1840—Abraham E. Strickle, mayor; Robert Beeson, recorder.

1841—Thomas Hibben, mayor; Charles M. Bosworth, recorder. The latter having resigned, Elijah Sabin, Jr., was appointed recorder on July 10, 1841.

March 7, 1842—Franklin Corwin, mayor; William B. Magee, recorder.

March, 1843—Franklin Corwin, mayor; Webb Broomhall, recorder. Franklin Corwin having resigned on November 29, 1843, William Fuller was appointed mayor.

March, 1844—William Fuller, mayor; Webb Broomhall, recorder. The latter having resigned, he was succeeded by Daniel C. Hinman on August 26, 1844.

March, 1845—Robert B. Harlan, mayor; Joel C. Woodruff, recorder.

March 2, 1846—Amos T. Sewell, mayor; Roger B. Morey, recorder.

From 1846 to 1853 the record has not been found.

March, 1853—James E. Johnson, mayor.

April, 1854—Benjah W. Fuller, mayor. He resigned on May 24, 1854, and Grafton B. White was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Alonzo C. Diboll, elected April 2, 1855, and continued until March 6, 1857, when he resigned, and B. W. Fuller was appointed to fill the vacancy; April 6, 1857, William B. Fisher elected mayor; April 14, 1858, Joshua D. Hadley; April 17, 1859, C. C. Harris; April 2, 1860, L. F. Austin; April 9, 1861, Andrew H. Chapman, mayor; resigned and went into the army on July 26, 1861; William B. Fisher was appointed to fill the vacancy and served until April 6, 1863, when Lewis C. Walker was elected; April 4, 1864, William B. Fisher elected; April 6, 1865, LeRoy Pope; April 10, 1866, John C. Moon; April 9, 1867, LeRoy Pope; April 6, 1868, A. C. Diboll; April 9, 1869, Nathan M. Linton; April, 1870, Milton L. Ent; April, 1871, Levi Mills; April, 1872, David T. White, serving from April, 1873 to 1875; A. C. Diboll, April, 1875 to 1877; Melville Hayes, April, 1877-81; L. J. Walker, April, 1881, to 1885; Frank B. Mills, April, 1885-86; Z. A. A. Haworth, April, 1886-88; A. W. Doan, April, 1888-1896; M. J. Grady, April, 1896-1900; W. I. Stewart, April, 1900-1902; A. E. Clevenger, April, 1902-1904; W. H. Hartman, April, 1904-1912; Amos Huffman, January, 1912-1914; Charles Curl, January, 1914, to present time.

The present officials are as follow: Charles Curl, mayor; Frank Babb, clerk; A. C. Stone, treasurer; A. J. Brown, William Smith, Dell Lacy, F. A. Peele, E. E. Terrell and Thomas Bales, councilmen; Dr. G. W. Wire, health officer; Will Sliker, marshal; Richard Egan, night marshal; Frank Baker, fire chief.

The salaries of the different city officials are as follow: Mayor, $500 per year and fees; clerk, $400 per year; fire chief, $125 per year; firemen, $75; marshal, $720; night marshal, $600.

ADDITIONS.

To the original town of Wilmington, the following additions have been made: Joseph Doan's addition, eight lots, June 22, 1814, surveyed by Peter Burr; David Faulkner's addition, twenty lots, October 25, 1814; Nathaniel Carpenter's outlots, twelve in number, October 26, 1837; sub-division of part of Gen. Edward Stevens' survey, No. 2,693, by Jesse Hughes, Isaiah Morris and John Woolman, in December, 1826; Dillon's heirs' survey or outlots in Hawkins' survey, No. 2,690, in January, 1850; Mark Thatcher's addition, eight lots, August 31, 1830; Isaiah Morris' addition, fifteen lots, February 11, 1842; Walker & Fife's addition, twenty-two lots, January 7, 1853; Benjamin S. Strickle's plat of outlots, October 14, 1865; Benjamin S. Strickle's second addition, six lots, no date given; Cadwallader's addition, twenty-nine lots, May 18, 1866; African (or Wickersham's) addition, twenty-one lots, September, 1868; James' addition, fourteen lots, September 22, 1868; Hibben's heirs' addition, seven lots, November 5, 1869; Fitzhugh's addition, ten lots, April 27, 1870; Alfred Johnson's addition, forty-three lots, no date; J. & J. Doan's addition, twenty lots, March 7, 1871; Keith's addition, thirty-nine lots, April 5 and 8, 1871; J. S. C. Newham and wife's addition, twenty-six lots, May 31, 1871; R. E. Doan's first addition, forty-two lots, July 24, 1871; same, second addition, forty-four lots, no date given; Patrick Murphy's addition, six lots, September 2, 1871; Boswell & Madden's addition, seventeen lots, September 4, 1871; L. F. Van Cleve's addition, thirty-four lots, April 23, 1875; Brackney's addition, eighteen lots, April 17, 1880; Thomas Perfect's addition, twenty lots, May 10, 1881; C. C. Nichol's addition, thirteen lots, April 22, 1889; Scott's addition, eighty-one lots and four blocks, November 29, 1889; incorporated on petition of city council May 5, 1896, one thousand eight hundred fourteen

and thirty-eight hundredths acres; S. M. Babb's addition, sixteen lots, May 7, 1897; Nathan Starbuck's addition, six lots, June 3, 1902; Jacob P. Brindle's addition, sixteen lots, August 8, 1902; S. M. Babb's second addition, nine lots, September 14, 1904; S. M. Babb's third addition, twenty-seven lots, June 16, 1905; Anna Hale Ketteile addition, six addition, five lots, March 29, 1906; Emma Brindle addition, six lots, September 26, 1907; J. E. R. Sine addition, thirty-six lots, September 11, 1908; W. & J. Fife's Elmwood addition, fifty lots, May 6, 1909; W. H. Pope's addition, twenty-two lots, September 15, 1909; A. Hazard's addition, thirteen lots, May 9, 1910; E. E. Terrell's addition, thirty-three lots, May 26, 1911; S. M. Babb's fourth addition, thirty-two lots, July 3, 1911; J. S. McCoy's addition, eleven lots, March 23, 1915.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A search for a record of the first efforts for fire protection in Wilmington discloses the following ordinance as the initial provision for such protection:

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the town council of the town of Wilmington, that James Fife and Warren Sabin be and they are hereby appointed to examine the fire places attached to such tenements within the limits of the corporation as may be situated within such distance of each other as may render it possible in burning to communicate fire to each other (at least once a month, from the first of November to the first of April in each and every year). And the examiners, on discovering any fire-place or chimney which may be in such condition as, in their opinion, might communicate fire to the building to which it is attached; or to any other building, shall immediately report the same to the marshal, whose duty it shall be forthwith to notify the owner or occupant of such building, in writing, to repair such fire-place or chimney in such manner as he shall prescribe in his aforesaid notification.

"Section 2. . Be it further ordained, that if the person or persons so notified shall fail to repair his, her or their fire-place or fire-places, agreeably to the notice of the marshal, within ten days after he, she or they shall have received such notice, such person or persons shall, for every offense, on conviction before the mayor, be fined in a sum not exceeding $20, nor less than $2.

"Section 3. Be it further ordained, that it shall be deemed an offense against said corporation for any person or persons to burn powder in balls, or otherwise burn or set fire to any tar barrel, or throw any fire-balls, sky rockets, or any other combustible materials on fire whatever, within the limits of the corporation; and every person or persons so offending shall, on conviction before the mayor, be fined in any sum not exceeding $5, nor less than 25 cents.

"Section 4. Be it further ordained, that the marshal shall be hereby authorized to procure four fire hooks and six ladders for the use of the corporation; to erect a suitable shelter on the court house lot to preserve them; and to place them under such shelter in good order, so as to be ready on any emergency, and present his account for settlement to the town council.

"Section 5. Be it further ordained, that if any person or persons shall remove from their place of deposit any of the aforementioned hooks or ladders for any purpose other than the prevention or extinction of fire within the corporation, such person or persons shall on conviction before the mayor, for every such offense be fined in any sum not exceeding $5 nor less than $1.

"Section 6. Be it further ordained that John B. Posey, Samuel McCune, George Bruce, Edward Kelly and Warren Sabin be and are hereby appointed to have the care and management of the aforesaid hooks and ladders, and to have the exclusive direction and management of the whole operation of extinguishing fires where it shall break out within the corporation; and in case of the absence of John B. Posey, then Samuel

McCune shall take command; and in his absence, George Bruce, and so on, agreeably to the order in which their names are set down in this ordinance.

"This ordinance to take effect and be in force from the 15th day of January, instant.

"January 2, 1830. "ISAIAH MORRIS, Mayor."

On March 14, 1840, the town council of Wilmington passed an ordinance for the organization of two fire companies, a hook and ladder company and a bucket company. The former company was to consist of forty able-bodied young men, and the latter of all the other able-bodied men of the town over seventeen years of age. A superintendent was elected by the council, and, together, they selected the forty young men for the hook and ladder company. This superintendent served temporarily until the spring election, when a superintendent was elected in the same way as the other village officers.

It was required of every owner of a dwelling house, store-house, shop or office within the town to provide himself with a fire bucket, to be made of leather and approved by the superintendent. It was to hold three gallons, and the name of the owner was to be printed or painted legibly on the same. These buckets were to be kept in a convenient place. It was also required of the owners of buildings that in case of fire, they convey the bucket or cause it to be conveyed to the place of danger. John Bush Posey was appointed the first superintendent of the fire companies and James Fife was appointed keeper of the hooks and ladders.

During the winter of 1874-75 and the spring of the latter year Wilmington was the scene of a number of fires of alarming size. These served to call attention of the people of the town to their inadequate fire protection and led to some prompt action. On May 12, 1875, the citizens assembled at the court house and organized a volunteer fire company, known as the "Clinton Fire Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Company of Wilmington, Ohio." Its original members were Charles Hughes, J. L. Hackney, S. Q. Fulton, H. C. Taylor, Jr., J. J. Barlow, I. W. Quinby, B. S. Linton, B. J. Whinery, G. L. Barlow, H. E. G. Girard, Wesley Brindle, William Schofield, W. A. Bogan, Charles Mathews, Robert McMillan, Robert Hazard, Lou Fisher, Levi Pike, N. H. Sidwell, J. A. Schofield, Henry Miller, J. B. Allen, Samuel Richards, J. McDermott, George R. Achor, M. R. Gaskill, W. H. Rannells, J. M. Kirk, E. W. Shepherd, E. S. Hadley, M. W. Moon, C. B. Dwiggins, D. A. Lamb, G. W. Green, Eli Hadley, E. K. Peters, David Babb, Charles Curl, P. S. Brindle, Charles Welch, Josiah Sparks, Charles McMillan, Frank Vantress, Jacob Burst, H. M. Barlow, George W. Brown, William M. Babb, Alf Clark, C. W. Bronson Luther Watkins, J. N. Lloyd, M. F. Crustin, Madison Betts, D. T. White, C. J. Hockett, S. W. Robinson, W. T. Crossley, L. H. Baldwin, John Reed, Preston Irwin, Will I. Denny, F. B. Mills and Clinton C. Harlan.

The officers elected were: J. L. Hackney, captain; Joseph Peters, first lieutenant of engine department; L. N. Pike, second lieutenant, engine department; Madison Betts, first lieutenant, hose department; Jacob Burst, second lieutenant, hose department; Robert Hazard, first engineer; Louis Fisher, second engineer; Robert McMillan, first lieutenant, hook and ladder department; E. W. Shepherd, second lieutenant, hook and ladder department; D. T. White, secretary, fire department, and W. H. Rannells, treasurer.

The town council immediately purchased a complete set of hooks and ladders, with a well-arranged truck for their removal, which was taken in charge by the hook and ladder company. A steam fire engine was also purchased by a committee appointed for that purpose. The engine was built by the Clapp & Jones Company, of Toledo, Ohio, at a cost of six thousand dollars, including two hose reels and a thousand feet of hose. The engine arrived Wednesday morning, May 26, 1875, and was tested on June 30. The following is an account of the testing written by a contemporary:

"It was fired up for the first time in the morning and, when in full play, threw water over the spire of the Methodist Episcopal church, which is one hundred and

forty-four feet in height. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the fire brigade was called out and proceeded with the engine and two hose reels to Mr. Bentley's pond, just east of town, where the engine was located.

"The hose was then run north to the pike, where a one and one-eighth inch nozzle was attached to the end of the first section of one hundred feet of hose. In about fifteen minutes after fire had been kindled, the engine began pumping, and soon threw water to a distance of three hundred and forty feet. The nozzle was then detached and the hose run up the pike to the college building and beyond, making one thousand feet of hose in all. The nozzle was attached, the signal given and the engine again began pumping. The experiment was a beautiful one and gave great satisfaction to all who saw it; the jet of water played with terrible force about the cornice of the college building, which is three stories high, and then clear over the edifice, cupola and all, and a long way beyond. After this a double hose was attached to the engine, and a nozzle at the end of each five hundred feet of hose. Through each of these two hose a stream of water was thrown of volume and force to answer any purpose that might ever be demanded of it in Wilmington. With these two streams the old flouring-mill, located near the railroad, was deluged with water, shingles and weather-boarding were knocked off, doors and blinds opened, all going to show the great force of the water. The demonstration was attended by a large number of people from the town and country."

On September 14, 1880, the name of the company was changed, by an amendment of the constitution, to that of the Wilmington Fire Company, and its different departments to the Clinton Engine Company, the Clinton Hook and Ladder Company and the Clinton Hose Company. The officers of this company in 1882 were: D. A. Lamb, chief; D. Peebles, captain; C. R. Fisher, secretary; W. H. Rannells, treasurer; J. N. Tucker, engineer; H. H. Barlow, first lieutenant, engine department; G. W. Brown, first lieutenant, hose department: H. G. Vandervort, second lieutenant, hose department: R. S. Fulton, first lieutenant, hook and ladder department; W. W. Bangham, second lieutenant, hook and ladder department; Charles Curl, fireman, and George Barlow, assistant engineer. At that time its membership consisted of seventy-five men.

Its equipment consisted of one steam engine, three hose reels, with fifteen hundred feet of serviceable hose, and one hook and ladder truck, fully equipped, and eleven public cisterns, with an average capacity of over two hundred and fifty barrels, located as follow: one at the court house corner on Main street; one on South, one half way between Main and Locust streets; one on the corner of Locust and South streets; one on the Baptist church corner; one at the junction of Columbus with Walnut; one at Main and Mulberry street crossing; one at the crossing of Wood and Maple streets; one in front of the Friends church, on Mulberry streeet; one south of the railroad, on South street, and one on Locust street, near Prairie avenue. The first named eight were constructed in 1870, and the others in 1875.

In 1890 the fire company was organized into the Wilmington fire department and made a paid company. At its organization it consisted of between twenty-eight and thirty men, with the following officers: Henry Barlow, chief; R. J. Lacy, assistant chief; Eugene Babb, first lieutenant; Frank Pannebaker, second lieutenant, and Charles Crane, lieutenant of hook and ladder wagon. Its equipment consisted of the steam engine and team, a fully equipped hook and ladder wagon, hose reels and about fifteen hundred feet of serviceable hose. The hose reels and hook and ladder truck were pulled by hand to the scene of the fire.

In 1903 the city council took about fifteen hundred dollars from the funds obtained by the sale of the municipal light plant and purchased some new equipment and had the engine overhauled.

In December, 1909, the city council reorganized the company and reduced its membership to one chief, one assistant chief, one engineer, the necessary number of drivers

and seven other men. This makes the present size of the company ten men. They are: Frank Baker, chief; Frank Pannebaker, assistant chief; S. D. Meyers, captain; Arthur Sutton, secretary; Bert Cox, engineer; Charles Harmel, driver; James McCarthy, driver; Lewis Edwards, C. D. Wallace and Everett McElwee. There is a vacancy of one in the company at present. Its present equipment consists of a hose wagon, with about fifteen hundred feet of serviceable hose, a hook and ladder wagon, an engine and two teams.

WATERWORKS.

The village council, in April, 1889, appointed a committee, consisting of W. H. Rannells and P. S. Maloy, to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a water plant. They consulted with John P. Martin, an expert from Xenia, Ohio, who, on May 17, submitted plans for a system that would cost about ninety-three thousand dollars to install and about nine thousand dollars yearly to operate. The question of whether a water works should be built or not was submitted to the voters of the town on May 31, with the result that three hundred eighty-one voted "yes," and one hundred and fifty voted "no." On June 7, the town council decided to advertise for bids for the construction of the plant. The bids were opened on July 1, and on July 5, 1889, the council passed an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance, to submit to the qualified voters of the incorporated village of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, the question of ratifying the contract between John P. Martin and his assigns and the incorporated village of Wilmington, supplying water to Wilmington and its inhabitants for fire and other purposes, dated the 5th day of July, A. D. 1889, as then set forth and, contingently upon the ratification of said contract, granting to the said John P. Martin and his assigns the right to lay, relay and maintain in and under the streets, lanes, alleys and public grounds of said corporation, water mains and appurtenances for the purpose of conveying water to said corporation and the citizens thereof in accordance with the terms of said contract." The council by this contract was to pay J. P. Martin five thousand dollars annually and to pay any city taxes that might be assessed against the property of the water plant for the first five years. The vote for ratification was held on Monday, August 5, 1889, and was rejected, four hundred fifty-one voting against the contract and two hundred thirty-three for it.

The question of a waterworks was then dropped until May 2, 1901, when another vote was taken on the question of whether or not the town should have a waterworks. Eight hundred and eighteen votes were cast on the question, five hundred and ninety-seven being in favor of it. Of those voting in favor of a waterworks, three hundred sixty-eight were for a franchise being granted and one hundred and eighty-nine wanted a municipally-owned plant.

In September, 1901, a company from Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, put in a bid of twenty thousand dollars for the electric light plant and fifty dollars per fire plug for the water franchise. This bid was not given much consideration and the proposition was allowed to rest.

Th next step taken was in the following form: "An ordinance to submit to the qualified voters of the incorporated village of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, the question of ratifying the contract between J. R. Poindexter, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and his assigns, and the incorporated village of Wilmington, for supplying water to the village of Wilmington and its inhabitants for fire, and for the use of its inhabitants for all other purposes; dated the 13th day of June, A. D. 1902. And, contingently upon the ratification of said contract, and to enable said Poindexter and his assigns to carry out the provisions of said contract, giving to the said J. R. Poindexter the right to lay, relay, and maintain in and under the streets, lanes and public grounds of said village, water mains for the purpose of conveying water to said corporation and its inhabitants thereof in pursuance of the provisions of said contract."

The contract called for the laying of not less than nine miles of mains, not less than four feet under the surface of the earth, and tested to the pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch; to erect and maintain sixty first-class, double-nozzle, frost-proof hydrants of the most approved pattern; to build and maintain a building suitable "for all the purposes and needs of a combined pumping house, boiler room, electric-light and power station; to erect a steel stand pipe of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand gallons' capacity; the water to be of such character, purity and wholesomeness during the entire term of contract as to be acceptable to the council of the village and state board of health;" work on the plant to be started six months after the ratification of the contract and the plant to be ready for operation within one year after that date; the contract to run for twenty years, with the village having the right to purchase the plant at the end of that period, or at the end of every ten-year period thereafter; water to be furnished free to a specified number of drinking fountains and to city buildings. For this the village was to pay forty-five dollars annually per hydrant for sixty hydrants, in semi-annual payments.

The contract was referred to the voters of the town for ratification on Tuesday, July 22. The result of the vote was six hundred eighteen in favor of the ratification of the contract and forty-four against it.

The persons who received the franchise immediately set to work upon the construction of the new system. Great trouble was experienced, however, in finding a suitable water supply and before it was finally found the franchise was assigned, in 1904, to the Wilmington Water and Light Company, at that time holding the electric light franchise. They were successful and the village council, on July 6, 1906, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the Wilmington Water and Light Company, having fully complied with all the requirements of their contract, and at the test of the said plant on June 28, 1906, all of the requirements were more than complied with; be it

"Resolved, that the said plant and report of said company be and the same is hereby accepted and approved."

The Wilmington Water and Light Company continued to furnish the town and its inhabitants with water until May 1, 1914, when its franchise and equipment were absorbed by the Dayton Power and Light Company, which is the present (1915) holder of the franchise.

WILMINGTON GAS, LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

The question of erecting gas works in Wilmington began to be agitated by the citizens in the early part of 1872, who had received propositions from R. T. Cloverdale, of Cincinnati. On February 9, 1872, the town council passed an ordinance giving the company the right to incorporate and install their plant. By the authority of the council, an election was held on November 4, 1872, to decide whether the citizens were willing to be taxed for the purpose of supplying the village with gas, and resulted in a vote of two hundred forty-five "yes" and forty-six "no." The proposition accepted was that the village should take not less than forty lamps, at a cost of three dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet, and other consumers to be furnished at a rate of four dollars per thousand cubic feet. Ground was purchased, adjoining the railroad, of H. W. Hale, by Mr. Cloverdale, and gasworks erected. On April 10, 1873, the Wilmington Gas, Light and Coke Company was organized and the following officers elected: D. Sanders, president; T. Q. Hildebrant, secretary; Dr. L. B. Welch, treasurer; D. Sanders, T. Q. Hildebrant, Doctor Welch, J. S. Foster and Joseph Kirkup, directors.

The capital stock of the company was thirty thousand dollars and the contract price with Mr. Cloverdale for the erection of the works was twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars. The organization of the above company was a mere matter of form, inasmuch as none of the men were stockholders and had no pecuniary interest in the

enterprise, it belonging solely to Mr. Cloverdale. Later in the spring, fifty-three lamps were located as follow: Ten on Columbus street, extending from Prarie avenue to South street; fourteen on Locust street, extending from Highland street to Mulberry; thirteen on Main street, extending from Wood to Walnut streets; nine on Sugartree street, extending from Walnut east; one at the alley on Mulberry, between Main and Locust; one on South street; one at each of the following places on South street: alleys between Sugartree and Main; Main and Locust; Locust and Columbus; saw-mill alley; one on Walnut, near the bridge.

The works were completed in the summer of 1873, and Wilmington for the first time appeared under gas lights on the evening of Saturday, August 8, 1873, when the citizens turned out en masse to see the village in a new light. Monday evening was the time set for the initial illumination, and, during the day, people arrived from Cincinnati, Circleville and Washington Court House to be present at the grand opening. The citizens entered into the spirit of preparation, and South Main never looked more pleasing and cheerful. As the shades of evening drew on, those of the citizens who had installed gas fixtures began lighting up, and by nightfall the streets made a beautiful apperance. Several of the business houses attracted general attention, and the following deserve mention for their beautiful display: Clinton County National Bank, R. M. Wickersham's dry-goods store, Irons & Crane, and Peter's hardware stores, Sanders' drug store, Marble's jewelry store, and the Gates House. In front of Sanders' drug store and the Gates House ornamental arches had been arranged, and underneath the arch, in front of the drug store, were the letters "S" and "T," and in front of the Gates House were "R. T. C."; the first signifying Sanders and Fulton, and the latter the initials of Mr. Cloverdale, the builder of the works. On the posts in front of the two banks temporary fixtures in the form of stars had been installed, which added much to the beauty and brilliancy of the street. At eight o'clock in the evening a delegation of the town council of Washington Court House, accompanied by the Wilmington council, and the officers of the company visited the gasworks and, under the guidance of Mr. Cloverdale, they were taken through the plant and shown the method of gas making. But the principal point of attraction for the evening was the banquet at the Gates House, given by Mr. Cloverdale for the officers of the company, the council of Wilmington and that of Washington Court House, with some invited guests from Cincinnati, Circleville and Wilmington. At nine o'clock the doors of the dining hall were thrown open and the guests were ushered in to a beautifully decorated and sumptuously laden table. After the luxuries had been partaken of to the fullest extent, the guests were given another feast in the form of toasts by different members present. All spoke congratulatory of the spirit and energy displayed by the citizens of Wilmington in the successful completion of a long-cherished object. The company was then entertained with some delightful music by the Wilmington String Band and Clark's Cornet Band and every one realized that the evening marked a new epoch in the life of the town.

The gasworks passed from the hands of Mr. Cloverdale to Samuel Covington, and from him to E. W. Hamlin, all Cincinnati men. It has been leased several times to other parties.

The present officers are: G. N. Clapp, president and general manager; A. L. Cole, secretary; S. G. Smith, treasurer; F. M. Clevenger, director. Mr. Clapp purchased the plant in 1899. He owned the plant individually for a number of years, but recently sold an interest to the other men, who now hold offices in the company. Besides furnishing light and fuel for the town, this company also manufactures coke, tar and by-products.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.

In December, 1889, Adam Scott appeared before the village council of Wilmington and applied for an electric light franchise. Immediate action was deferred and a com-

mittee appointed to investigate. On December 20, Mr. Harlan, the manager of the Wilmington Gas Company, the holders of the gas franchise, appeared before the council and protested against the allowing of an electric franchise. On January 3, 1890, the council called a meeting of the citizens of the town for the evening of January 20, in the city hall, for the purpose of determining what public sentiment was on the subject. A small crowd gathered at the city hall on the appointed day, and, after a rather heated discussion, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the citizens of Wilmington, in mass meeting assembled, that it is the sense of the public that electric lighting is preferable to gas, and we would recommend to the council that action be taken to the establishment of an electric light plant in our town."

A bill delegating to the village council of Wilmington the authority to submit to the citizens of the town the question of selling bonds to a sum not to exceed twenty thousand dollars for the construction of an electric light plant, was presented to the state Legislature in April, 1891, was passed, and became a law.

When the council met on May 1, 1891, the gas company, whose contract expired November 1, 1893, offered to put in an electric light plant if granted a franchise. At this meeting the council ordered the question to be submitted to the voters of the town on June 1. The result of this vote was three hundred fifty-three votes "Yes" and only fifteen votes "No."

The council received bids for a plant on April 12, 1892, and seven bids were received for a light plant and eight for a steam power plant. The plant was bought of the Fort Wayne Company for eleven thousand four hundred seventy-five dollars, and the engines from the Erie City Iron Works for four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars. The plant was to be installed according to specifications and running by July 22. On May 25, the council chose W. F. Hayes as the chief engineer, at a salary of fifty dollars a month and house rent; Joseph Merriman was made second engineer and Sam Glenn, lineman.

During the week ending August 31, the lights were turned on several times, but did not work very well. It was found that the engines that had been purchased were too small and a change was made from a hundred-horse-power engine to one of one hundred and fifty horse-power, at a cost of six hundred dollars to the city. A board of trustees, consisting of three men appointed by the council, was placed in charge of the plant.

On January 21, 1898, the village council ordered that the question of selling ten thousand dollars' worth of bonds to purchase a new engine for the electric light plant, and for the payment of its indebtedness, which had accumulated for several years past, be submitted to the voters of the town on February 24. At this same meeting G. W. Clapp, owner of the gasworks, offered for the light plant and a ten-year franchise, sixteen thousand dollars or any amount set by three disinterested appraisers. The vote on February 24, showed five hundred seventy for, and sixty-seven against the bond issue.

The report of the trustees of the plant for March 15, 1900, showed a deficit at the beginning of the year of twelve hundred ninety-eight dollars and five cents, but a total gain at the end of the year of one thousand eight hundred seventy-six dollars, putting the plant on a self-sustaining basis.

On June 5, 1901, H. F. Gwynn, of the Gwynn Central Station Heating Company (who had received a franchise for a central heating station), made a bid of twelve thousand dollars for the light plant. The council rejected this offer after consideration.

The council, on November 1, 1901, ordered that the light plant be offered for sale and that the clerk receive bids for the same. Bids were received, but, for some reason, none was accepted. The plant was again advertised for sale in the papers on January 1, 1903.

On January 9 the village council passed the following: "An ordinance to contract

SOUTH STREET, WILMINGTON, LOOKING SOUTH FROM LOCUST STREET, 1864.

SOUTH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM LOCUST STREET, 1910.

with the United Water and Light Company of New Jersey, for the purpose of lighting the streets, alleys, ways and commons of the village of Wilmington, Ohio, with electricity and furnishing light and power for public buildings and for use by private parties as herein set forth, said contract being dated the 9th day of January, A. D. 1903, to take effect the first day of February, A. D. 1903, to be in force for a period of ten years, to-wit, to February 1, A. D., 1913."

The company was to provide one hundred arc lights, at fifty-two dollars and fifty cents per lamp per annum, on a midnight schedule, or an additional twenty-two dollars and fifty cents for an all-night schedule.

On January 21, 1903, the electric light plant was sold to the United Water and Light Company, of New Jersey, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars—to be paid "on or before May 1, 1903, with five per cent. interest from February 1, 1903, until paid."

The trustees of the light plant continued in charge until March 1, 1903, when they made their last report, as follow:

Receipts.

Amount from county treasurer	$7,973.73	
Amount from commercial lighting	7,797.57	
Amount from commercial wiring	554.60	
Amount from sale of oil barrels	10.45	
Amount from sale of old fules	59.81	
Amount from sale of old copper	17.42	
Amount from sale of old belt	10.00	
Amount from sundry receipts	7.56	
Amount from paid insurance	79.82	
Total receipts from March 1, 1901, to March 1, 1903		$16,510.96

Disbursements.

Amount paid for labor	$5,865.75	
Amount paid for fuel	4,315.90	
Amount paid for oils	282.53	
Amount paid for carbons	396.52	
Amount paid for insurance	185.00	
Amount paid for water	309.30	
Amount paid for specials (improvements on boilers and machines)	1,465.47	
Amount paid for general and sundry supplies	1,942.72	
Amount paid for interest on 1900 overdraft	3.96	
Total		14,767.22
Balance amount on hand March 1, 1903		$1,743.22

Two more orders were made out after this report was prepared, amounting to $17.75, leaving $1,725.99, which was turned over to the city treasurer, R. C. Stumm, on May 6, 1903.

In 1903 the Wilmington Water and Light Company was formed and the United Water and Light Company of New Jersey gave way to it in October, 1904. In 1912 the contract with them was renewed, to take effect on February 1, 1913, and to run for ten more years.

The Wilmington Water and Light Company also received the water franchise and contract from the village council in 1906. This company continued to furnish the city with water and light until May 1, 1914, when it gave way to the Dayton Power and Light Company, Wilmington district, which is the present holder of both the water and

light contracts and franchises. The officers of the Wilmington Water and Light Company, at the time of its liquidation, were Henry Lees, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, president; J. C. Martin, Wilmington, Ohio, vice-president; A. D. Shonk, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, secretary; and H. B. Schooley, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, treasurer. The Dayton Power and Light Company purchased the total of the Wilmington company's one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of bonds and one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of stock on January 1, 1914, and later obtained permission from the public utilities commission to absorb it, which it did on May 1, 1914. The officers of the Dayton Power and Light Company are: F. M. Tait, New York, president and general manager; E. P. Matthews, Dayton, Ohio, vice-president and general counsel; W. M. Stroup, Dayton, Ohio, vice-president; O. H. Hutchins, Dayton, Ohio, associate general manager; Luther E. Funkhouser, Dayton, Ohio, secretary and treasurer; and F. C. Jeanot, Wilmington, superintendent of the Wilmington district.

LIGHT ARCHES.

In 1910, when the city of Wilmington was making preparations for their centennial celebration, four light arches were put up on South Street. This was merely a part of the home-coming decorations, but they added so much to the looks of the town that they were made a permanent fixture. After the centennial was over and the committees had made their settlements, they found that they had four hundred dollars left. It seemed that they were undecided how to spend this sum. After due deliberation, they decided to erect more arches. Several private donations were received and, with the amount already on hand, they had sufficient funds to erect nine additional arches. They were fitted with electric lights, adding greatly to the beauty of the town.

CITY HALL.

The question of levying a tax for the purpose of erecting a city hall and engine house was authorized to be submitted to the voters of the city of Wilmington by the council on March 17, 1876. The election was held April 3, 1876, and resulted in a vote of three hundred and eighty-three to one hundred and forty-six in favor of the project. The council was authorized by a special act of the state Legislature, dated March 17, 1877, to issue bonds not exceeding in amount fifteen thousand dollars, and to levy a tax not to exceed two and one-half mills of the valuation of the taxable property of the town.

The plans and specifications for the new structure were drawn up by William M. Cleveland, architect. The contract for its construction was awarded to Fisher & Hughes for sixteen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, but in the course of erection some changes were made and the cost of the building was increased to eighteen thousand three hundred ninety-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Fisher & Hughes sublet the brick and stone work on the new building to McMillan Brothers, the galvanized iron and slating to Farquhar & Sparks, and the painting to Griffin & Austin. The plastering was done by P. J. Murphy, under employment of the contractor. The total cost was twenty thousand six dollars and fifty-two cents.

The first stone in this building was laid on Friday, May 25, 1877, by Robert McMillan, and the building was completed in the spring of 1878. It is an imposing structure, two stories high, with a mansard roof. The front is formed of three towers, reaching to the roof; the middle tower is surmounted by a belfry and clock, and in each roof of the other towers are two dormer windows. The clock in the middle tower was, at the time of its erection, the largest of its kind in the United States, outside of the clock on the city hall in Philadelphia. It now ranks sixth in size in this country. On the outside walls on either side are five buttresses extending from the ground to near the top of the building, four of which culminate, after making two offsets, in as many chimneys.

The hall was formally opened and dedicated under the direction of the city council

on the evening of Thursday, April 18, 1878, when the building was presented by Mayor Hayes and received by W. B. Telfair, Esq. Music was furnished by the Wilmington orchestra and choir.

On the first floor of the building are eight rooms, as follow: East half, front room, mayor's office; middle room, for township purposes; rear room, council chamber; west half, occupied by the fire department; large room in front, engine room; three rooms in the rear occupied by the engineer of the fire department as a residence. The entire second story comprises the auditorium. Across the rear of the auditorium is a gallery. The stage is well equipped with several changes of scenery, a full-sized stage house, set of flood lights and several well-kept dressing rooms. The auditorium has a seating capacity of seven hundred and seven.

In 1910 five thousand dollars was spent in remodeling the auditorium and in purchasing new equipment for its stage. This was done in preparation for the Wilmington and Clinton County Centennial and Home-coming.

In consideration of two thousand dollars paid by the trustees of Union township to the village of Wilmington at the time of the erection of the building, the city granted them a perpetual lease on a room on the first floor of the building for township purposes.

STREET PAVING.

The initial work was begun towards paving the streets of Wilmington in the fall of 1913, but was soon stopped by court injunction, and was not resumed until the spring of 1915. The estimated value of the entire work, of a mile and one fifth, was seventy-two thousand dollars. The city paid twelve thousand dollars of this amount for street crossings and the property holders the remaining sixty thousand dollars. The entire contract was let at one time to Freshwater Brothers' Company, Chester, West Virginia. It is laid with Wassal brick, manufactured at Glouster, Ohio. F. H. Beckler, of Athens, was the engineer. The mile and a fifth of paving is on three streets: Main street, from Walnut on the east to Wood on the west; South street, from Birdsall on the north to the Pennsylvania railroad tracks on the south; Locust street, from the Baltimore & Ohio railroad tracks on the east to Mulberry on the west.

The street cleaning department is in charge of Charles Harmell and James McCarty. These two men are members of the fire department, receiving fifty dollars per month for their services in this capacity and five dollars extra for their work in sweeping the streets. The equipment consists of a sprinkler and a sweeper, the horses of the fire departmeent being used with the sprinkler and sweeper. The streets are cleaned three times a week.

WALKER MEMORIAL BUILDING.

According to the will of the late Samuel Walker, which was made in 1900 and read in 1903, clause three of said will gave to the city of Wilmington a certain part of the Walker estate. The first settlement of this will was made by the receivers of the estate to the city of Wilmington on December 5, 1911, and consisted of $25,555.54 in cash. This was only a part of the amount due the city. The city council purchased the interest of the heirs of this estate for $7.500 and gave Mrs. Walker's heirs $4,333.40 for their part and thus came into possession of the entire estate, or rather funds left by Mr. Walker for the memorial building. The clause which gave this amount to the city said that it should be used for the erection of a library and memorial building for the city.

The lot and that part of a building which had been previously constructed were purchased of the Wilmington Building and Loan Association for five thousand dollars. It had been previously owned by Outcalt & Zahn, who had placed the foundation for a garage but had been compelled to abandon the enterprise on account of insufficient funds. On March 7, 1913, the final settlement of the estate was made in the probate court and through this settlement the city came in possession of the remaining part of the Walker

estate, to the amount of twenty-three thousand seven hundred dollars. The work on he memorial building was immediately begun and it was finished and dedicated in 1914.

This is a beautiful and modern building, located on Main street between Mulberry and South, adjoining the Martin hotel. The first floor is used as a business room, while the second story contains the Commercial Club rooms, a library room and a photograph studio.

WILSON FLAG TOWER.

The Wilson flag tower was dedicated on August 1, 1898. The dedication ceremony for this memorial was held in conjunction with the Peace-Day program. This was a gala day for the people of Wilmington and a general celebration was held. The city officials, fire department, lodges, school children and townspeople joined in the spirit of the day and helped to make the parade and dedication a success.

The flag staff is of galvanized iron and the frame work is eighteen feet square at the base and tapers to a height of one hundred and twenty feet. The flag staff is thirty feet high. There is a circle of sixteen lights at the top and present a beautiful appearance when lighted. This was erected at a cost of seven hundred dollars and was presented to the town by A. J. Wilson, president of the First National Bank. A platform for the accommodation of the band, octagonal in shape and enclosed by an iron rail, stands within the tower, at a distance of ten feet from the sidewalk.

MILITARY BAND.

The Wilmington Military Band was organized in 1887, with Edwin Bath as director. At this time it was known as the Grand Army Band. Mr. Bath served as director from 1887 to 1892, when he moved to Canada. Leo Weltz succeeded to the directorship, which position he held until 1906. During this time the band was reorganized and the name changed to the Wilmington Military Band. Mr. Bath, who has served as leader since 1906, received his musical education at Kneller Hall, London, England, which is the military school of music for England. He also served six years in the English army before emigrating to this country in 1881. Mr. Bath has been actively associated with different musical interests in this country and is a member of the Federation of Musicians, Local No. 1, Cincinnati.

The number of members in this band has never exceeded thirteen and only a few times has it fallen below this number. The present members are: Edwin Bath, director and solo cornet; W. H. Taylor, assistant solo cornet; Hamlin Smith, solo clarinet; C. E. Nichols, first clarinet; D. K. Palmer, second clarinet; Richard Bell, first alto; Moscow Marshall, second alto; Charles Troops, first trombone; James Keefe, second trombone; Jerome Devoe, baritone; E. Chestnut, E-flat tuba; Joe M. Walker, bass drum, and James Swisshelm, snare drum. This band has always been recognized as a leader in this part of the state and has attained a high standard of efficiency. It has a reputation of playing up-to-date, classical and popular music. Many of its members are capable soloists. Concerts are given by the band every Tuesday night during the summer months and meet with the heartiest approval of the town and country people. These concerts are given in the bandstand at the corner of Main and South streeets, which was built for this purpose in the Wilson tower. This is the most unique bandstand in this part of the state.

CHAMPION BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Champion Bridge Company commenced business some time prior to 1872, under the firm name of Wall & Bailey. At first they made only wooden bridges, but later manufactured an iron bridge which had been patented by Jonathan Wall. In 1872, when the present company was incorporated as the Champion Iron Bridge and Manufacturing Company, the stockholders were Jonathan Wall, Zimri Wall and A. I. Bailey. Later the name of the firm was changed to the Champion Bridge Company. Peter Clevenger was

president of the company for many years prior to his death, in 1910. He was succeeded by his son, J. R. Clevenger, who, in turn, was followed by A. I. Bailey, the present head of the company. The other officers of the company are as follow: J. R. Clevenger, vice-president; A. C. Briggs, chief engineer and secretary; R. L. Owens, treasurer. Mr. Biggs has been secretary of the company since 1886. Mr. Owens succeeded his father, G. W. Owens, as diretcor in 1896, and followed Mr. Bailey as treasurer in 1914. The directorate of the company consists of the officers, with the addition of Dr. E. S. Briggs.

This company is now the oldest highway bridge company in the United States and does work throughout the whole country. The greatest amount of work, however, is done in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and in the Southern states. The most notable bridges recently built by the company are as follow: Bridge at Jupiter, Florida, over the Loxahatchie river in Palm Beach county; bridge over the Scioto river at South Bloomfield, Pickaway county, Ohio; bridge over the Big Sandy river at Pikeville, Kentucky; several larger concrete structures in Polk county, Florida; lift bridge of the bascule type over the Hillsboro river at Fort Landerdale, Florida. In addition to bridge work, probably one-fourth of the output of the company is for steel buildings of the warehouse and factory type.

THE IRWIN AUGER BIT COMPANY.

The famous Irwin auger bit was patented on October 21, 1884, by Charles H. Irwin. The following year Mr. Irwin organized a stock company and began the manufacture of auger bits. The patent was improved on April 19, 1887. The company was first capitalized at fifty thousand dollars. The present officers are as follow: A. I. Bailey, president; M. R. Denver, vice-president; J. R. Clevenger, treasurer; S. A. Mitchell, secretary. This company originated and perfected the genuine and only Irwin bit and are its sole manufacturers. The distribution of their product is world wide, covering every civilized country.

FARQUHAR FURNACE COMPANY.

The Farquhar Furnace Company was organized in May, 1908, with the following stockholders and directors: M. R. Denver, E. J. Hiatt, M. J. Farquhar, O. J. Farquhar, F. M. Clevenger, J. R. Clevenger and A. J. Brown. In 1912 R. B. Monfort became a stockholder and director. The present officers are as follow: J. R. Clevenger, president; M. R. Denver, vice-president; A. J. Brown, secretary; E. J. Hiatt, treasurer; R. B. Monfort, manager, since 1912. These officers have been in charge since the organization of the company, with the exception of the president, M. J. Farquhar, who was president from 1908 to 1913, when J. R. Clevenger became the head of the company.

This company took over the manufacturing plant of M. J. and H. B. Farquhar, who had been engaged in the manufacture of furnaces for twenty years. They were first located on the Baltimore & Ohio tracks near the present Farquhar coal yard. The next location was in the brick building known as the pad factory building, on Ohio and B streets, in the north part of the city.

In April, 1915, a contract was let for a new factory to be located at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and Owens avenue. This will be ready for occupancy by January, 1916. The company is capitalized at two hundred thousand dollars. Branch offices are maintained in Baltimore, Kansas City, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Greensboro, North Carolina and Portland, Oregon. The future of the company is very bright and the output is increasing from year to year with gratifying results.

WILMINGTON CASTING COMPANY.

The Wilmington Casting Company was organized in 1911 by P. S. Horton and Dr. Joseph W. Early, sole owners. It was reorganized and incorporated on April 28, 1915, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars and the following officers: P. S. Horton, president; Dr. J. W. Early, vice-president; E. R. Bales, secretary and treasurer, and

J. D. Boone, superintendent of shop. The company began work in its old foundry on Clarke street and moved into its new ten-thousand-dollar building at Truesdell and Charles street in August, 1915. The company makes a specialty of manufacturing gray iron castings.

THE NATIONAL SAFETY SNAP COMPANY.

The National Safety Snap Company of Wilmington was organized and incorporated, August 4, 1905, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The owners of the company were the following officers: J. W. Lawhead, president; A. I. Bailey, vice-president; M. R. Denver, treasurer; Robert L. Owens, secretary, and R. C. Lawhead, director. Shortly after its organization the company purchased the buildings at the intersection of Mulberry street and the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, which it occupies at the present time. Since its foundation this firm has enjoyed a good business; its output has, on the average, practically doubled each year since it has been in business.

WILMINGTON AUTO COMPRESSOR COMPANY.

The Auto Compressor Company of Wilmington is an unincorporated concern that was organized in 1911 by the owners of the National Safety Snap Company. It manufactures air compressors and electric hand lamps. It bought a tract of land just north of the new plant of the Wilmington Casting Company in August, 1915.

THE TURNBULL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Turnbull Manufacturing Company of Wilmington was originally organized in Columbus, Ohio, and for many years its plant was at No. 115 Vine street, Columbus. In February, 1913, it was purchased by Wilmington capital and incorporated, with J. W. Lawhead, president; E. E. Terrell, vice-president; R. C. Lawhead, treasurer; O. W. Hale, secretary; Mrs. Rate Vandervort, director. This company continued its operation in Columbus until July, 1915, when it was moved to Wilmington. It now occupies a new building on Sugartree street, between South and Mulberry streets, which it rents from Frank Gallup. Its present capital stock is one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Its officers are: J. W. Lawhead, president; O. W. Hale, secretary; W. M. Winters, assistant secretary; R. C. Lawhead, treasurer; J. E. Fisher and Clyde Fisher, directors. The company manufactures ice cream cone and pop corn machinery, auto accessories and gas engines. Its goods are known as the "Turko" line.

CEMETERIES.

The old Methodist graveyard, located in the northeastern part of Wilmington, was originally the private burying ground of Isaiah Morris, who set apart a small lot prior to 1820. Ellis Pugh, Levi Sheppard and James Fife owned adjoining land and each made additions to it. On April 23, 1832, Levi Sheppard sold one-half acre of land to Amos T. Sewell, Charles Russell, E. Kelly, Israel Johns, James Christy, Daniel Jones and Thomas Gaskill, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wilmington, for twenty-five dollars. The land, which had been donated, was then thrown together and the Methodist graveyard formed. The first burial of which there is a record was that of Rachel Morris, on January 22, 1720, although it is probable that others were buried there before that, as it is the oldest graveyard in Wilmington. The remains of many of the old citizens, who were buried here, have been removed to Sugar Grove cemetery, among whom are the following prominent families: Morris, White, Holland, Gustin, Curtis, Treusdell, Sheppard, Hughes and Barrett.

In 1830 Mark Thatcher and wife deeded the old graveyard at the western end of Sugartree street, adjoining the Hicksite Friends church, to William Adams, Azel Walker and Jesse Doan, trustees of the society of Friends. The grounds have been abandoned as a burying place for a number of years.

On February 24, 1848, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act providing for

the incorporation of cemetery associations, and on April 11, 1857, a number of citizens of Clinton county met at the court house at Wilmington and organized the Sugar Grove Cemetery Association. The first officers of the association were: E. L. Lacy, president; Matthew Romback, W. C. Fife, J. E. Hibben, A. E. Strickle, J. W. Chaffin, L. B. Welch and E. L. Lacy, trustees, and Albert Hockett, clerk and treasurer. Nearly twenty-three acres of land situated southwest of Wilmington were purchased from William Hibben for one hundred dollars an acre and were laid out by Leo Weltz. Additions have since been made to the cemetery until it now contains about fifty acres. Catherine Kline was the first one buried in the cemetery, being buried on July 4, 1858. Isaiah Morris, the old pioneer, was the next one buried there, being interred on July 20, 1858, and the marble shaft which marks his grave was the first erected in the cemetery.

The cemetery derives its name from the timber which once covered the grounds and many of which have been left standing. These stately trees, the rolling ground, the beautiful monuments and a little stream, which flows quietly through its narrow channel, give the cemetery a beautiful appearance and make it a picturesque spot for the resting-place of the dead.

There is a special plot in the cemetery set aside for the burial of veterans of the Civil War. Two cannon, mounted on wheel carriages, are set in the midst of the soldiers' graves.

In the summer of 1915 a destructive wind storm swept across the cemetery and destroyed more than a score of beautiful trees. Some monuments were also damaged at the same time.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The first postoffice was established at Wilmington in 1812, with Isaiah Morris as postmaster. It has been impossible to obtain the years served by the various men who have held the postoffice, but it is believed that they served in the following order: Isaiah Morris, James Magee, George Bruce, Joseph Hale, James E. Johnson, James Fallis (appointed in May, 1853), Thomas Van Tress, W. J. Marble, John C. Moon, W. P. Wolfe, C. N. Browning, William Clevenger, C. R. Fisher, John H. Hirt, John C. Smith, William F. Haines, and A. J. Hummel, who took the office on July 4, 1914.

It is not known where the early postmasters held forth. Johnson and Fallis were in a building at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets; Van Tress moved it to a room on South street. Later the office was in a room immediately north of the court house on the west side of South street. At the present time the office is in the building of the Clinton Telephone Company on West Main street, to which location it was moved in March, 1915.

Wilmington enjoys free carrier service and three regular carriers now make three daily deliveries each through the week. The business portion of the city gets four deliveries daily. Since the establishment of the rural free delivery, in 1902, Wilmington has been the distributing center for several hundred patrons. Nine carriers are sent from the local office each morning on as many different routes. A closed pouch is taken by one of the carriers to Port William each day.

Other towns in the county having rural carriers are as follow: Sabina, five; Blanchester, three; New Vienna, three; Martinsville, three; Clarksville, three; Westboro, New Burlington and Midland, one each. The other postoffices in the county are Lee's Creek, Cuba, Melvin and Reesville.

WILMINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY, 1816-39.

In February, 1816, some of the most prominent men of Wilmington assembled to form a library association, in order that the citizens might enjoy the advantages of a circulating library. It was provided in their constitution that "no books which should tend to discredit the Christian religion, or bring into disrepute any religious society or

denomination, nor any books which tend to corrupt the morals or youth or others," should find a place in the library. All novels and plays were excluded, the "Vicar of Wakefield" being the only one admitted. The library contained more than one hundred and eight volumes, among which were the following: "Life of Washington," "Life of Franklin," Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," Robertson's "America," "Irish Rebellion," Rollin's "Ancient History," Goldsmith's "England," "History of New England," Josephus' Works, "French Revolution," "Naval Biography," "History of China," Milford's "Greece," Homer's "Iliad," Pope's "Essay on Man," Cowper's Poems, Young's "Night Thoughts," Nicholson's "Encyclopedia," Park's "Travels," Keats' "Elements," "Debates in the Virginia Convention," Washington's Letters, Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," "Lewis and Clarke's Expedition," Ferguson's "Astronomy and Atlas," Columbus' "Vision," Fox's "Journal," "Tour to Morocco," Paley's "Philosophy and Theology," Watt's "Logic," Morse's "Universal Geography" Rushes Lectures, Curran's Speeches, "Modern Chivalry," "Botanic Garden," Cox on "Fruit Trees," Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" and Volney's Views." These books were kept in constant circulation by the members and it is an interesting fact that nearly every member of the association read Curran's Speeches.

Prominent among the names on the records of the librarian is that of Mary Fallis, afterward Mary Peirce, who is the only lady whose name appears on the records. Other active members were Peter Burr, Loammi Rigdon, Charles Paist, Isaiah Morris, George McManis, Mahlon Haworth, Eli Gaskill, Rice Gaddis, Jesse Hughes, Sr. and Jr., David Hughes, Thomas Kersey, William Brooks, Eli McGregor, Uriah Farquhar, William R. Cole, Nathan Linton, William Millikan, J. B. Seaman, John McManis, John A. Hays, Samuel T. Loudon, William Hibben, Samuel Wilson, Isaac Wright, James Birdsall, Richard Fallis, Henry and Peter Babb, John Stout, George Carter, Robert Way, John Eachus, James Gallaher, Aaron Sewell, Samuel H. Hale, James Dakin, James Harris, Arnold Treusdell, John Hadley, Joseph Doan, Richard Peirce, John McFall, George D. Haworth, Rockefeller and Perry Dakin, Amos T. Davis and P. F. Crihfield. Those more prominent as official members were Eli Gaskill, James McManis, William Millikan, Uriah Farquhar, Eli McGregor, Philip F. Crihfield, J. B. Seaman, John McManis, librarians and treasurers; Mahlon Haworth, Isaiah Morris, Uriah Farquhar, William Hibben, Eli McGregor, William Millikan, Nathan Linton, John McManis, Thomas Gaskill, Peter Burr, Loammi Rigdon, John A. Hays, George McManis, Charles Paist, directors.

The books show an enrollment of eighty-one members, some continuing from the beginning to the end. The library was sold out in 1839, most of the books being bought by the members. Pope's "Essay on Man" was purchased by Richard Peirce, who, it is said, could repeat the entire poem from memory. Thus ended the career of Wilmington's first library.

WILMINGTON READING ROOM, 1866-68.

A society called the Wilmington Reading Club was organized in December, 1866, by some of the leading citizens of Wilmington for the purpose of opening a reading room and lecture hall for the public. The first officers of the society were Amos Hockett, president; Madison Betts, Cyrus Linton, J. A. Smith and R. M. Wickersham, directors, and almost seven hundred dollars were subscribed to start it. Brackney's hall was furnished for the purpose and all of the leading newspapers, periodicals and magazines were provided. The room was open to the public generally and ladies and ministers of the gospel were admitted without paying a fee. The reading room was open from two to five o'clock every afternoon and from six to ten every evening, except Sunday. This reading room was maintained until July 10, 1868, when it was discontinued and all of the furnishings sold at public sale. And thus Wilmington's second library came to an end.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, WILMINGTON.

THE WILMINGTON LIBRARY.

The George Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing the fact that a library is one of the greatest forces in modern educational progress, and that it was one of the greatest needs of Wilmington, organized, on February 20, 1899, at the home of Mrs. Dr. W. R. Hale, the Wilmington Library Association, with the following officers: Mrs. C. C. Nichols, president; Mrs. J. W. Wire, vice-president; Mrs. R. J. Lacy, secretary; Mrs. J. E. Orebaugh, treasurer; trustees, the officers and Mrs. S. C. Smith, Mrs. R. C. Stumm and Mrs. N. E. Bennett. The citizens of the town were called upon for subscriptions to a sustaining fund for the benefit of the library immediately after the organization of the society. This met with a generous response, the total amount subscribed being seven hundred and ten dollars. Of this amount, two hundred and ten dollars were donated by members of the George Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Several interested friends in Cincinnati and Xenia sent donations, while many former residents sent contributions of books.

From the First National Bank were secured, in their building, two rooms, the use of one of them being offered gratuitously and for the other only a nominal rent was charged.

Suitable furniture was purchased, shelving put up, books and periodicals were selected, and the library and reading room were opened to the public on June 5, 1899, Miss Minnie Farren having been employed as librarian. Tickets were sold for one dollar, which gave to the purchaser the privileges of the library and reading room for one year; or, on the payment of seventy-five cents, one could have these privileges for six months. A request was made that on the opening day friends would bring donations of books. This request also met with a generous response and more than fifty volumes of suitable standard works were brought in. Besides books and periodicals, many gifts were received, among them a Webster's "International Dictionary," from Miss King, of Xenia; a dictionary rack, from Charles E. Nichols; a wall map of the United States, from Grace Browning; a bust of Shakespeare, from Emma Browning; pictures from Mrs. A. T. Quinn and Mrs. I. W. Quinby; a sign, painted, presented and hung by Sabin Brothers.

The first year of the library's existence saw three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one books drawn out and more than three thousand two hundred and eighty-six readers in the reading room. The second year was a hard one in the library work, because of lack of funds adequate for its needs, for the citizens were not called upon the second time for a sustaining fund and the only revenue was from the sale of tickets (one dollar a year), fines assessed and a few gifts from interested friends. To obtain funds there were given bread and cake sales, a dinner and supper, and auction on the court house corner of contributed articles, a sale of old rubber, an excursion to Dayton, a rummage sale and a concert. Some of the young men of Wilmington gave the proceeds of a football game, twenty-five dollars, to the library and with this, and the necessary balance, was purchased the Warner Library of Literature, a valuable addition to the reference department. A "book shower," given by the librarian at her home, added forty-eight volumes. The Six-and-Twenty Club, a club of Wilmington ladies, for years have donated each year twenty-six or more volumes.

In March, 1900, the Library Aid Society was organized, which met on invitation at the homes of the members. The amounts derived from this source were from seven to twenty-three dollars each time the society met. The Library Association availed itself of the arrangement made by the board of library commissioners of Ohio for the loan of books from the Ohio state library, whereby from twenty-five to thirty-five books might be kept three months. All the while, the association kept its purpose to give "the best reading to the greatest number at the least cost" constantly in view.

The village council created a special levy for the benefit of the library in March, 1901, when the library was incorporated and made free to the public. The association was given notice of this action on the part of the village council in the following message sent to its corresponding secretary:

"To the Wilmington Library Association, Greetings:

"In the vast social network known as 'society,' in one of its phases at least there should be expressed an educational interest, such as we see manifested by the D. A. R. ladies, in their endeavor to create and maintain a free library for Wilmingtonians. We hope and believe that the fire of your imagination, reinforced by the energy of your character and aided by the act of council, will stimulate you, if possible, to even greater works in the future than have characterized your commendable efforts in the past, in the upbuilding of the library. We have the honor and pleasure, ladies, to notify you that on last Friday night, in regular session, the village council created a special levy for the benefit of the library. The amount of the levy will be approximately eight hundred and fifty dollars. His honor, Mayor Stewart, appointed a special committee to notify you of this action. On behalf of the council, we are,

"G. W. Wire,
"R. S. Maloy,
"Committee."

The Library Association at this time was newly organized, with the following officers: Mrs. C. C. Nichols, president; Mrs. John E. Orebaugh, first vice-president; Mrs. S. G. Smith, second vice-president; Mrs. R. J. Lacy, recording secretary; Mrs. W. R. Hale, corresponding secretary. These constituted the board of trustees. Miss Minnie Farren was the librarian and Mrs. Susie Mory, the assistant librarian.

On February 7, 1903, Andrew Carnegie gave ten thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a free public library building, provided the village council should appropriate one thousand dollars annually toward the support of the library. This the council decided to do, and the gift was accepted, February 13, 1903. A site on North South street was selected and purchased on the same day from J. C. Martin, twenty-eight hundred dollars being paid for the northwest corner of what had been known as "the Martin field," across from the high school building. The site was purchased by the village council, which in turn leased it for twenty-five years to the Library Association, on April 17, with the privilege of renewal at the end of that time for a like term.

W. S. Kauffman, of Richmond, Indiana, was secured as an architect and plans were accepted in June, 1903. On July 13, 1903, bids were received for the construction of the building and the contract awarded to John Doyle, of Wilmington, for eleven thousand one hundred sixty-eight dollars, exclusive of the lighting and heating, the building to be completed by February 1, 1904, (later an extension of time was made until May 15), and on July 16, 1903, the ground was staked off and the excavating commenced at once.

In June, 1903, Mr. Carnegie was asked for an increase of two thousand five hundred dollars to his gift, which was granted. At the same time the village council increased its annual subsidy to one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

At this time the officers of the association, who constituted the board of trustees of the library, were: Mrs. C. C. Nichols, president; Mrs. R. C. Stumm, first vice-president; Mrs. W. R. Hale, second vice-president; Mrs. R. J. Lacy, recording secretary; Mrs. S. G. Smith, corresponding secretary, and Dr. Elizabeth Shrieves, treasurer.

The cornerstone of the new building was laid on Thursday, September 17, 1903, with simple but appropriate ceremonies. At four thirty o'clock in the afternoon of that day the members of the Library Association assembled, with quite a number of interested persons, and brief exercises were conducted. In the absence from town of Mrs. C. C. Nichols, the president of the association, and also of Mrs. R. C. Stumm, first

vice-president, Mrs. Dr. W. R. Hale, second vice-president, was in charge and presided over the ceremonies.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Robert Elder, of the First Baptist church, and an historical sketch of the association, which had been prepared by Mrs. Nichols, was read by Mrs. Hale and then deposited in the tin box in the stone. Following this there was deposited a copy of the *Wilmington Journal* of July 1, which contained a picture and a description of the new building, as taken from the plans, and there was also inclosed in the receptacle copies of all Wilmington papers of the issue of the third week in September, 1903. Following these there was deposited a finding list of the library, a finding list of the library supplement No. 1, from June 1, 1902, to January, 1903; and No. 2, from January, 1903, to September, 1903, these giving the name of every book in the library at that time. Also there was placed in the stone the rules and regulations of the Wilmington Library, three library cards, book slip, reader's slip and reader's card; the Daughters of the American Revolution year book, with the names of all the members of the Library Association; the names of the village council at the time of Mr. Carnegie's gift in February, 1903, and also of the members at that time.

After the various articles had been placed, the box was sealed, deposited within the stone and cemented securely. Mayor W. H. Hartman then delivered a short address, the stone was swung into place and the ceremonies were over, after which the masons resumed the work of erecting the walls.

In January, 1904, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, the president of the Library Association, gave a beautiful bronze tablet on which the names of all the members of the Library Association during 1903 and 1904, the building committee and the librarian, are shown in relief letters. The tablet is found on the north vestibule wall, to the left as one enters the building.

The library was dedicated by ceremonies, over which Mayor W. H. Hartman presided, on Thursday afternoon, June 30, 1904. The meeting was opened by a song rendered by a quartet composed of Messrs. Colvin and Hockett and Mesdames Linton and Hazard, with W. G. Fisher acting as accompanist. Rev. Walter Mitchell pronounced an invocation, which was followed by a solo by Robert Hockett. Mayor Hartman then read a letter from the Xenia Library Association, congratulating the Daughters of the American Revolution upon their great success. Prof. Charles B. Galbreath, librarian of the state library at Columbus, Ohio, then made the address of the evening. After the reading of the treasurer's report by Dr. Elizabeth Shrieves, and a solo by Mrs. Clate Linton, an appeal for funds was made by the Rev. J. G. Pumphrey, of the Methodist church. The afternoon was closed by a song by a quartet composed of Messrs. Hockett and Colvin and the Misses Howland and Thorne.

That evening the building was lighted for the first time and thrown open for a reception to the public. Hundreds of the citizens of the town called to see the interior of the building and many compliments were paid the ladies for their well-directed efforts and indefatigable labors. The library was opened for its readers on June 30.

The library building is a handsome structure, sixty by fifty-six feet, with a foundation of gray stone left in the rough, walls of buff pressed brick and roof of red tile. Entrance is made into a beautiful vestibule with floor of mosaic tile, marble wainscot, and doors of quartered oak. There are practically two floors, the main floor and a basement. In the basement on the north side are found toilet rooms, a magazine room, a bailer room and fuel bins; in the center is an auditorium, thirty-two by twenty-one feet with a stage about twelve feet square, and seating capacity of about two hundred people; on the south side is a museum, twenty-one feet wide and thirty-two feet long. On the main floor, facing the entrance, is what may be called a delivery lobby, seventeen by nineteen feet, with the librarian's desk; beyond the librarian's desk is the stack or book room; on the north is a general reading room and in its rear is a

reference room; on the south side of the delivery lobby is a children's reading room and in its rear is the librarian's room.

The library has been remembered most generously by its many friends and patrons in the way of suitable gifts and bequests. The most notable example is the library of the late Judge Felix Grundy Slone, which was given to the library in April, 1914, by Mrs. Slone. This collection contains twelve hundred and seventy-five well-chosen volumes of standard works. They are found in handsome sectional book cases along the west wall of the adult reading room. They were accompanied by an excellent steel engraving of Shakespeare and his friends. This collection of books, a library in itself, is a fitting memorial to the memory of its donor.

A few other friends of the library and their gifts should be mentioned. Mrs. Katherine Denver Williams has contributed many well-chosen volumes. An annual Christmas present is received from Mrs. C. C. Nichols, in the form of books. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bosworth, of Cincinnati, have been very generous also. The Woman's Relief Corp gave a beautiful silk flag and ornate stand in 1913. Kent Browning contributed the outdoor flag. W. H. Cole, of Sabina, former superintendent of the Wilmington schools, gave the library his bound proceedings of the American Educational Association. This is only a partial list of the larger contributions that have been made.

In the basement of the building is found a museum that is a great credit to the library. The relics are placed under cover in beautiful, heavy, hand-carved walnut cases that were obtained by the library trustees from the estate of the late Capt. D. A. Lamb. Mrs. Maria S. Rickham, of Dayton, gave to the museum the great collection of relics that had been gathered by her son William Rickham from all portions of the country. The museum also contains a good collection of eggs, that was purchased by the town from the Samuel Walker estate. There are quite a few relics of pioneer households in the form of spinning wheels, distaffs, etc.

The Library Association is composed of the members of the George Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is governed by six officers who constitute the board of trustees. Two trustees are elected annually to serve for three years. The present board of trustees and officers are, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, president; Mrs. Dr. W. R. Hale, first vice-president; Mrs. Charles Skimming, second vice-president; Mrs. Amos Huffman, recording secretary; Mrs. Frank L. Miller, corresponding secretary, and Dr. Elizabeth Shrieves, treasured. Miss Minnie Farren is the librarian, with the Misses Cleta Williams and Ethel McCoy as assistant librarians.

WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Wilmington has had two commercial clubs within the past fifteen years, the first club leading more or less of a desultory existence from 1901 to 1910. The second and present club dates from 1914.

In the spring of 1901 a large number of the business and professional men of Wilmington conceived the idea of organizing a commercial club. A constitution and by-laws were adopted at a public meeting held in the mayor's office on March 12, 1910. D. A. Lamb was chairman of the meeting and Dr. Thomas L. Cooksey was secretary. The record shows that the club had sixty chartered members, including most of the leaders in the business and professional life of Wilmington. The first officers were as follows: Dr. George W. Wire, president; J. S. Kimbrough, vice-president; Dr. Thomas L. Cooksey, secretary; Frank L. Gallup, treasurer. For some reason, the club maintained an active existence for only two years. It held sporadic meetings up to January, 1903, but no other meeting is recorded until December 22, 1910, and this was the last one. The 1910 meeting was the result, evidently, of a breach of contract on the part of the Wilmington Water and Light Company and this last recorded meeting

of the club was held to protest against the dilatory tactics of the public utility company. With this meeting the first commercial club of Wilmington closed its career.

The present Wilmington Commercial Club was organized on February 25, 1914, with the following officers: M. R. Denver, president; G. P. Thorpe, vice-president; Dr. F. A. Peelle, secretary; H. H. Henderson, assistant secretary; Frank L. Gallup, treasurer. Within a month there were one hundred and forty-four members enrolled and the membership has been materially increased since that time.

The object of this association is to promote the industrial, commercial and civic welfare of Wilmington, and to develop the manufacturing and industrial interests of the city and vicinity. Membership is limited to those recommended by a member of the association, active membership being contingent upon approval of the board of directors and the payment of stipulated fees. The admission fee is five dollars, with annual dues of two dollars.

The constitution provides for the appointment of seven committees, who are to take general charge of as many different lines of activities. These committees are as follow: Finance, J. W. Sparks, A. J. Bailey and S. G. Smith; city, mercantile and manufacturing industries, J. W. Lawhead, E. E. Ferrell, R. B. Montfort, J. W. Metzger and J. S. Hummel; entertainment, A. J. Brown and C. A. Rennells; press, H. B. Patterson, O. J. Thatcher and F. C. Jeannot; railroad relations, S. A. Mitchell, C. R. Fisher and J. R. Clevenger; membership, H. E. Hoskins, E. J. Hiatt, I. N. Lair, D. F. McCoy and Frank Murphy; civic relations, R. L. Owens, F. M. Clevenger and Joseph T. Doan.

The executive committee is composed of the five club officials, the same body constituting the board of directors and the committee on committees. The officers for the year 1915 are as follows: M. R. Denver, president; G. P. Thorpe, vice-president; Dr. F. A. Peelle, secretary; H. N. Henderson, assistant secretary; F. L. Gallup, treasurer.

The club meets on the second Friday of each month. Its handsomely appointed rooms are in the Samuel Walker Memorial building. Although the present club has been organized less than two years, it has already done much for the city. It was largely instrumental in bringing about the paving of the streets in 1914, and is now agitating additional paving. The club is also responsible for the fall festival, which was held for the first time in 1914.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a list of the business interests in Wilmington, 1915; Abbatoir, William Thompson, C. C. Nelson; auto dealers, Wilmington Auto Company, Griffith Auto Sales Company; auto repair, Bonta & Davis; auto livery, Wohlgamuth & Lowry, H. D. Pennington; abstractor, J. C. Linton; auctioneer, Brann & Steele, Charles Ayres, A. W. Lacy; architect, L. L. Compton, John Doyle; attorneys, Smith & Clevenger, W. L. Stewart, Doan & Cartwright, G. P. Thorp, S. L. Gregory, J. M. Moore, J. Clayton Linton, Edward J. West, Hayes & Hayes, Swaim & Jordan, N. M. Linton; agents, railway, E. H. Cowden, Pennsylvania; F. P. Leary, Baltimore & Ohio; express, V. B. Tooker, Wells-Fargo; W. B. Kirk, Adams; banks, First National, Clinton County National, Citizens' National; building supplies, Edwin S. Collett, Fisher Manufacturing & Fuel Company; building associations, Wilmington Homestead Company, Union Loan & Savings Company; bakeries, Homestead Bakery, Alkire Bakery, George Riehl; barbers, G. E. Merker, Sliker, manager; Randall & Funk, Harry Bath, Thatcher, Marshall, Clifford Brann; bonds, F. H. Bryan, H. N. Henderson, E. E. Terrell; blacksmiths, C. D. Wallace, Lew Wallace, Cliff Reed, Baker & Huff; book stores, A. W. Starbuck, Hildebrant Book Store, Joe Walker, proprietor; brickmason, William Taylor, Charles carriage and auto painting, H. M. George Company; chiropidist, Josephine Hart; cigar stores, T. M. Burnett, Walker Zimmerman, Thomas J. Denehy; coal dealers, C. R. Van Tress & Company, L. Egan, Edwin S. Collett, Frank Farquhar, Fred Orebaugh;

cement workers, W. H. Crawford, L. L. Compton, Charles Martindale, Roy McLaren, Harry South, T. C. Grogan; contractors, Foster Warner, J. E. Hale, W. F. Ludlum, Bloom & Conner, John Dayle, William Smithson; confectionery, Charles Heller, Roy Walker, The Palms, Swisshelm, proprietor; The Utopia, Applegate, manager; creamery, French Brothers, Bower; clothing, Charles L. Haworth, Katz & Bonecutter, Champlin & Mitchell; dry cleaning, Smith Brothers, William Sharky; dentists, W. R. Hale, Auber Peebles, R. F. Hale, C. H. Martin, Frank R. Smith, R. E. Peelle, F. G. Williams; decorator, Harry H. Walker; department stores, Watt & Patterson, The Syndicate; drugs, T. E. Brindle, Brown's drug store, Harry Christopher, DeVanney's drug store, Egan Brothers, Charles Crumley, J. M. Durkin; dry-goods, J. C. & W. C. Linton, Eagle store, W. & J. Fife, Savage & Daly; elevator, Buckley Brothers, Wilmington Grain and Milling Company; electric supplies, Standard Electric Company, Dayton Power and Light Company, F. L. Gallup; furniture dealers, Crary & Bangham, G. M. Rice; funeral directors, Burch D. E. Arthur, C. A. Holladay, Taylor & Son; factories, Auto Compressor Company, Farquhar Furnace Company, Champion Bridge Company, National Safety Snap Company, Wilmington Casting Company, Irwin Auger Bit Company, Bates Canning Factory, Brown Manufacturing Company, Baird Umbrella Company; fence builders, H. C. Thatcher; feed store, John W. Urton; florists, Trebor Weltz, Wilmington Floral Company; grocery, Martin Hampton, H. A. Davis, William Bright & Company, Dwight Moore, Charles Farquhar, J. E. Hart, G. E. Merker, R. C. Sprinkle, A. H. Hadley, Sabin Brothers, Russell Hiatt, Erskine Hayes; green house, George H. Moores; hardware, The Murphy-Benham Hardware Company, J. W. Sparks, W. G. Talmage; harness, Granville Wallace, J. E. Mann; hay dealers, Harry S. Hale, Charles Ayres, E. C. Linton; hotels, New Martin, Geiselman, proprietor; horse buyers, Frank Hunnicutt; house furnishings, Frank Gallup; ice dealers, Ireland & Tucker, Adams Dickinson; ice cream manufacturers, H. M. Woodmansee, Charles A. Hatfield; insurance, Metszgar & Company, Clarence L. Haworth, F. B. Sayers, W. W. Walker, E. E. Terrell, C. S. Thomas, Mills & Brann, Henderson & Wright, Truitt & Linton; jeweler, Ed. DeVoss, Frank L. Miller; junk, Frank Schofield; livery, J. W. Wire, W. E. Smith, Osborne & Shidaker; laundry, South Brothers; live stock dealers, Clarence L. Haworth, M. & C. Buckley, Bennett & Thompson; meat market, M. Ludlum, Frank Pain, Sabin Brothers; music teachers, Ernest Hale, Viola Mussetter, Mrs. Mabel Peelle; millinery, Mrs. S. C. Kelso and daughter, Carrie B. Truitt, Nannie McCann, Elizabeth Wright, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, Hoover Sisters, Honora M. Keefe, Mrs. Otto Crawford, Simmons & Taylor; nursery, Leo Weltz; modiste, Mrs. John B. White; milling, Wilmington Grain and Milling Company; monuments, W. A. Harsha; moving pictures, The Cub, Frank Murphy; The LaMax, Lacy & McCoy; music store, George A. Baumann; newspapers, *Clinton County Democrat*, *Journal-Republican*, *Daily Herald*; optometrist, E. F. Stackhouse; painter and paper hangers, Frank H. Conner, Albert Williams, Lou Spurgeon, Bert Walker; photographer, Lester Spahr, J. W. Mock; poultry dealer, A. J. Whiteside, Snyder Poultry Company; physicians, G. M. Austin, A. D. Blackburn, E. Briggs, W. J. Dudley, Kelley Hale, D. V. Ireland, U. G. Murrell, S. D. Myers, F. A. Peelle, Elizabeth Shrieves, H. Whisler, A. D. Williams, G. W. Wire, G. W. Wood; osteopath, A. J. Williams; plumbers, Frederick J. Breeze, C. C. Hiatt, W. H. Taylor; pool and billiards, Walker Zimmerman, Andrew Sliker; restaurant, Charles Heller, The Palms, The Busy Bee; shoes, Kate E. Reardon; sewing machines, Frank Harris; shoe repairing, F. A. Dunham, P. D. Barrett; theater, Dr. Russell Hale, manager; tinners, Charles W. Chaney, Wayne Jeffries, Fred Crane; variety store, The Famous, A. C. Stone, proprietor; Peoples' Store, J. T. Watt; veterinarians, Sidney D. Wyers, H. K. Bailey; wool dealers, Bennett & Thompson; well drillers, Waldo Peelle.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SIDELIGHTS ON CLINTON COUNTY HISTORY.

ABOLITION IN CLINTON COUNTY.

To most of us who live in this day, when the black man, also, enjoys the privileges of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," those ante-bellum days that Harriet Beecher Stowe so vividly depicted in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," seem almost to belong to the dim vistas of the past. To us those days possess a gripping fascination. We hear and read with interest of those old times, when slavery existed in the United States, while in our heart we are glad that it has been forever banished from our door, even though the cost was the bloody struggle between the North and South. And is there any doubt that of all the interesting bits of historic incident possessed by these days gone by, the most fascinating of all is the work and operation of the "underground railroads"—railroads whose trains very seldom followed their schedule during the day and never carried a light at night.

Clinton county, so close to the territory of the slave-holder and early to be crossed by "Underground Railroad" lines, was among the first to feel the fire of the abolitionists. But a short time after the holding of the famous international abolition convention in London in the year 1840, Clinton county had an anti-slavery society of her own. In its issue for December 10, 1842, the *Clinton Republican* gives an account of one of its quarterly meetings. Wright Haynes was the president and James Linton, the secretary. Resolutions were offered and speechs made by B. C. Gilbert, A. Brooke, J. O. Wattles and S. Brooke, all of which are published at length. In February, 1842, an anti-slavery convention had been held at Wilmington, of which Perry Dakin was the president. A central committee was organized for Clinton county, and among those elected to serve upon it was Eli McGregor. The Abolition or Anti-Slavery party nominated a state ticket in 1842 also, with Leicester King as the gubernatorial nominee. The ticket received sixty-seven votes in Clinton county. At this time it should be remembered that one who stood for abolition was looked upon as almost mad. He was a social outcast and often the treatment of him bordered upon persecution. Even persons who were honestly opposed to slavery looked upon them as fanatics and thought they could accomplish no good by their methods. But the sentiment grew and in the fertile soil of Clinton county Friends, who were schooled in the doctrines of George Fox, William Penn, John Woolman and others, to "bear a faithful testimony against slavery," it flourished. Most of the Quakers were Whigs and to them a vote for abolition at first seemed like a vote for the Democrats, but gradually, under the leadership of Seth Linton, Dr. Abram Brooke, Abram Allen, John D. Thompson, John Hollin, Elihu Oren, Amos Davis and others, the seed was sown and the grain grew. This little group of Clinton county pioneer abolitionists found their inspiration in Levi Coffin, of Cincinnati, Isaac F. Hopper, of Philadelphia, Lydia Marie Child, of New York, and William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston. They believed that the right and the truth would triumph, and they imperiled their own names and fame in order to embrace those high principles, even though it was at the greatest personal sacrifice.

A state Abolition ticket was again placed before the public in 1844, with King again at its head. This time Clinton county honored it with two hundred and eighteen votes. In 1846, Samuel Lewis, for the same position, received three hundred and ninety-two

votes in Clinton county. It has been impossible to ascertain whether the Abolitionists nominated a separate ticket in 1848. In 1850, however, a ticket was put in the field, upon which the name of Edward Smith appeared as the candidate for governor, and Clinton county gave him three hundred and fifty votes. On the same ticket Samuel Lewis received from this county two hundred and sixty-eight votes in 1851 and eight hundred and thirty-nine votes in 1853. The strength of the party steadily grew from this time until 1854, when the Republican party was organized, and Salmon P. Chase received in 1855 and 1857, respectively, one thousand six hundred and forty and one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight votes from this county. William Dennison, in 1859, received one thousand seven hundred twenty-one votes and in 1861 the Republican candidate received two thousand eighty-one votes. From a small beginning, the men who opposed slavery—men who were almost persecuted for their views—grew in power until they finally caused the overthrow of slavery in the United States and established the grand principles to which they had adhered when they were in a hopeless minority.

Among the early workers against slavery in Union township the names of Abram Allen, Jonathan Hadley, Thomas Hibben, Eli McGregor, Thomas Wraith, John Work and many others appear above the rest. It was these men that maintained the "underground railroad" stations and helped the fleeing slaves on their journey north to Canada. In this township the excitement became so great that even religious societies were affected, and, about the year 1844, a split occurred in the Methodist Episcopal church, which resulted in the organization of the Wesleyan Methodist church, a strong anti-slavery denomination. The latter society purchased the old school building at Wilmington and fitted it up for a house of worship. Rev. Mr. Voucher was one of the early ministers in this church, which continued its meetings until the results of the Civil War removed the cause of separation, when most of its members returned to the parent church.

Perhaps the strongest of the Abolitionists in Chester township was John Grant, of New Burlington. His chief aids were Allen Linton, Amos Compton, Sr., and Doctor Brooke, of Oakland. Doctor Brooke became so zealous in the anti-slavery cause that he erected a large building on his land that became known as Liberty Hall, where enthusiastic conventions were held.

In Clark township, Aaron Betts and Christopher Hiatt were the leaders and were constantly persecuted. The story is told that on one occasion, when some anti-slavery speakers were stopping over night at Mr. Hiatt's house, the manes and tails of their horses were trimmed closely by some of the pro-slavery citizens of the community.

Thomas Woodmansee, a pioneer of Washington township, was one of the original anti-slavery men of southern Ohio, and also kept a station on the "underground railroad."

Perhaps Liberty township has the most enviable anti-slavery history. The "underground road" that crossed this township seems to have done a thriving business during the time it was in operation. Elihu Oren's house seems to have been the principal station in the township and was often filled with dusky passengers fresh from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. The chief train on the road seems to have been known as the "Liberator." It was a large, closely-curtained carriage, made for the purpose by Abram Allen, that was driven at night, with the north star as its guide. The old "Liberator" was in the service for several years and carried many passengers, on their way to freedom. At Paintersville, there were two or three ready to relieve it of its passengers and care for them. Joseph Coat, Abel Beven and Doctor Watson knew when it was due to approach and just what disposition to make of its contents. Samuel Haines, of this township, was one of the pioneers of the anti-slavery cause and it is supposed that he cast the only vote that was given in this township for James G. Birney in 1840; but this was the last time he voted alone. The anti-slavery sentiment grew stronger every year.

DESERTED CAMP, STARBUCKTOWN.

MILL DAM AT PORT WILLIAM.

THE DESERTED CAMP.

The following story of the "deserted camp" is taken from the notes of the late Judge Robert B. Harlan, of Wilmington:

"Clinton county is by no means celebrated for her many places of historic interest. A reason for this may be found in the fact that no Indian town was located within her borders, and the white man's war-trace and the Indian warrior's road generally lay to the west or east of us. Among the places of more or less celebrity within the county, the Deserted Camp is perhaps the most conspicuous. This is a well-known landmark, and is prominently shown on the county map. It is situated on a high bank of Todd's fork, about three miles northeast of where Wilmington now is, on the spot now covered in part by Starbucktown. Surrounded by flat and rather low lands, this place of encampment is high and rolling, and, in a state of nature, was covered by a heavy growth of large oaks and such other trees as are common to the forests in the neighborhood. With such a surface, and so convenient both as to wood and water, it offered facilities for encampment unsurpassed for miles around.

"The name of the place was plainly derived from a circumstance which is said to have occurred there several years prior to the first white settlement in this part of the state.

"The tradition of the neighborhood is that an expedition in some force was fitted out in Kentucky during the existence of the long and bloody war between the people of that district and the Indians, to march against the towns of the Miamis or Mad Rivers. On its way, it encamped on Todd's fork, and in the morning it was discovered that one of the men had deserted to the enemy. Several questions arise here, as, What expedition is here referred to? When did it march? And who was the man who abandoned the brave and civilized Kentuckians to unite his fortunes with a savage people?

"The expedition was one of force, or it would never have ventured into the Indian county so far as the Deserted Camp. Four armies (if that is not too magnificent a term) were sent against the Indians mentioned above, and only four at any time.

"The above mentioned 'armies' consisted of Colonel Bowman's, in 1779; Gen. George Roger Clark's first, in 1780; Clark's second, in 1782; and Col. Benjamin Logan's, in 1786. Neither Harmar's, St. Clair's, nor Wayne's need be mentioned in this connection, because they were not fitted out in Kentucky, and were not near the Deserted Camp. Bowman and Clark marched against the Shawnee towns, but they either collected their forces at the mouth of the Licking river, opposite the point where Cincinnati now is, or marched that way. Neither Bowman nor Clark was ever within the limits of what is now Clinton county.

"Logan took another route. He marched by way of Bryants Station, on Elkhorn and the Lower Blue Lick to the Ohio river, where Maysville now is. This was a large force for that day. It was raised in Kentucky, in October, 1786, and Gen. Benjamin Logan received the command. General Logan, from whom Logan county derived its name, was a man well acquainted with Indian warfare and well qualified to command. The numerical strength of the force was variously estimated at from four hundred to seven hundred men. It was the second expedition fitted out in Kentucky that year. The first, commanded by George Rogers Clark, fifteen hundred strong, was on its way to the Illinois country. Kentucky had sustained a heavy drain of her men to supply the requisite force of General Clark's expedition, and when General Logan's call was made and responded to, she was, as it were, deprived of male help and defense.

"The mustering of these forces prevented the meeting of the convention elected to form a constitution for the state.

"The expedition under General Logan was raised for the purpose of punishing the warlike Shawneees for their murders and cruel outrages, and to keep the warriors of the

Miami, Wyandot, Delaware and Shawnee tribes close at home, while General Clark was operating against the Wabash and Vermilion Indians.

"The men engaged in General Logan's expedition, among whom were Daniel Boone, Major (afterwards General) Simon Kenton, Judge McManis (an early associate judge of Clinton county) and Col. Robert Patterson (one of the proprietors and on old resident of Dayton), were mostly backwoods riflemen. All were mounted. They crossed the Ohio river at Limestone, now Maysville, and took a course almost directly north, aiming to strike the first blow at the Shawnee town on Mad river, the birthplace of the great Tecumseh, situated about five miles southwest of the site of the present city of Springfield, Clark county. They entered into what is now Clinton county at or near Lynchburg, Richland county, passed east of the sites of Martinsville, Morrisville and Wilmington, and west of the site of New Antioch, and encamped for the night at this point, since known as the Deserted Camp.

"Some time during the night, a Frenchman belonging to Logan's army deserted to give notice to the Indians of the near approach of the Kentuckians. The fact of his desertion was soon ascertained. The army was aroused and put in motion. The race for the Indian village was closely contested, but the deserter, having the advantage of the start, retained it until the end. When Logan arrived at the principal Indian town, the Indians were aroused and evidently trying to make their escape. The deserter had given notice of the approach of the Kentuckians, but not in time to enable the Indians to get away. Their towns were destroyed by fire and their fields of corn laid waste. Twenty warriors were killed, seventy or eighty prisoners taken, and the women and children left but a precarious supply of miserable food.

"The Frenchman who deserted from Logan's army had been taken prisoner by General Clark, in one of his campaigns in Illinois, under such circumstances as plainly showed that he and the Indians were not on opposite sides. He was permitted to accompany the army of Clark to Kentucky, where he remained two years, when he joined the forces of Logan and accompanied them to the crossing of Todd's fork.

"The camp then and there made was a controlling call for the deputy surveyor of Colonel Anderson, the principal surveyor of the lands reserved by the state of Virginia for the officers and men of three years' service in the Virginia, or Continental, establishment. On the county map, it is named the Deserted Camp. Five military surveys start from this spot, as one corner of each of these surveys. All call for 'beginning at Logan's encampment in October, 1786, where a man deserted from him.'"

SHADAGEE.

The location of the court house in what is known as "Shadagee square" has called attention to this peculiar name. Its origin is shrouded in Irish mystery and during the summer of 1915 many persons have been discussing the reason for applying this name to this particular square. The *Journal-Republican* probably is responsible for applying this name to the square bounded by South, Main, Sugartree and Walnut streets. The word "Shadagee" belongs properly to only the southwest corner of the square and by this peculiar Irish appellation Wilmington people have known it for more than a half century.

When the matter of locating the court house came up and that square was selected by nearly everybody as the proper place for the new building, the *Journal-Republican* commenced calling the entire square Shadagee, that being the shortest and simplest way to identify it, but, strictly speaking, the nickname Shadagee, through many years, has been applied to the one corner of the square.

From the best information which can be obtained, the corner got its name in the fifties at the time the first railroad was built through Wilmington. The road was known then as the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville, but now is a part of the Pennsylvania system. The contractor who was building the section through this county employed and

brought here a large force of Irish immigrants, many of whom could speak no language but their own, and for several weeks they were housed in temporary shacks near that corner. In those days Wilmington had saloons and bad whiskey provoked many fights. Drunk and disorderly cases were numerous in that section. In fact, Shadagee was Wilmington's bad section in the early days, and it is believed that during the time those Irish workmen were here some one of them applied that name to the fighting corner. Shadagee may be an Irish name, and the condition of that section of the town may have reminded one of the laborers of a similar place in Ireland. This is a surmise, but it is a reasonable one. The corner was given the nickname about that time and it has clung to it ever since. Lately the name was broadened to apply to the whole square, but, in all probability, the word Shadagee is of Irish origin and perhaps was, and it may be still, a well-known place on the "ould sod."

THE CLINTON COUNTY HOME-COMING.

The Clinton county and Wilmington centennial celebration and home-coming opened on Thursday, August 25, 1910. For a month three professional decorators, with their assistants, had been working night and day, and still many of the orders were left unfilled. There was not a business house or a residence but wore its gala dress.

The record shows that two thousand two hundred ninety persons registered, and many more failed to do so. People came from all over the United States; some had not been back for five or ten years, some for thirty or even fifty, but they all joined in the home-coming spirit, making it an occasion to be remembered and an important event in the history of the county.

The home-comers were entertained with band concerts, fire-works, receptions, reunions, addresses from prominent men of the state and county, centennial street pageants, and many other forms of amusement and events of interest to those assembled to enjoy the occasion. Over twenty thousand people thronged the streets on Friday, and the good order everywhere was remarkable.

The one hundredth birthday celebration of Clinton county came to a delightful close on Sunday, August 28. The occasion will long be remembered by the inhabitants of the county and those who returned to their native town, as an event to be remembered a life time.

CLINTON COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The commissioners of Clinton county approved the purchase, on March 20, 1835, of one hundred acres of land one mile east of Wilmington for the consideration of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as a site for a county infirmary. A building, erected on the farm a short time afterwards, was constructed with the constant view of strictest economy consistent with the requirements necessary for the convenience and comfort of the occupants. James Harris, James Fife and Isaiah Morris were appointed directors on March 11, 1836, and they at once selected as the superintendent and matron James Wilson and his wife Eleanor, then residents of Wilmington. They were in charge for four years. During their term of office the greatest number of inmates at any one time was seventeen, but the average number was much smaller. The first inmate admitted was Mary Johnson, of Clark township, a native of North Carolina. She had been a resident of Clinton county twenty-six years, a pauper for seventeen years and subject to fits of insanity. Julia Clause, the second person admitted, was from Union township, and was afterwards transferred to the asylum for the insane at Columbus. George Washington Morey, the second superintendent, remained in charge until March, 1845, when he was succeeded by Isaac Pidgeon. Mr. Pidgeon had charge of the infirmary from March, 1845, to March, 1855, and was succeeded by Humphrey Riddell, who was superintendent until September, 1855, when he resigned and was succeeded by William E. Ashcraft, who served until March, 1858. A. Taylor Moore then became superintendent

and continued in the position until March, 1861, when he was, in turn, succeeded by Bennet B. Arnold, who remained until March, 1866. William P. Wolf entered upon the duties as superintendent in March, 1866, and continued in charge for three years. Josephus Blair succeeded him in March, 1869, and discharged the duties of that office until March, 1872, when H. F. Armstrong succeeded and continued the same until 1880. Armstrong's place was taken by Joseph N. Stephens, who remained until 1885. In 1885 Ralph Miller was appointed superintendent and remained in office until 1893, when he was succeeded by Joseph N. James. Mr. James served as superintendent for over fifteen years. He was succeeded by Charles Holaday, who gave way, in March, 1913, to Frank L. McDonald, the present incumbent of the office.

The first addition to the infirmary farm was made on April 10, 1856, when fifty acres were purchased from Jesse Hughes in survey No. 1,690, for two thousand six hundred dollars. The next addition was made on December 29, 1859, when thirty-six and three-quarter acres were purchased in the same survey from Jesse Hughes for the consideration of one thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety cents. The third addition was made on March 28, 1867, from survey No. 1,162, and consisted of one hundred eleven and forty-one hundredths acres. This land was purchased of the sheriff of the county, who sold it under a partition suit styled Francis M. Underwood vs. Socrates Harlan et al. The price paid was six thousand two hundred sixty-six dollars and twenty-five cents. Fifteen acres in survey No. 2,690, bought on June 1, 1872, of James R. Webb, for one thousand eight hundred dollars, constituted the fourth addition to the farm. On March 6, 1876, a purchase of one and thirty-seven hundredths acres in survey No. 2,693, was made from James Wallace for one hundred sixty-five dollars and forty cents. The sixth addition was purchased from Edith Emma Moody on October 2, 1880, and consisted of fifty-four acres in survey No. 1,693. The sum paid for this tract of land was four thousand eighty-seven dollars and ninety-five cents. This brought the total area of the infirmary farm up to three hundred sixty-eight and fifty-two hundredths acres. However, at the present time (1915), the infirmary farm consists of three hundred and thirty and ninety-eight hundredths acres. When the remainder was disposed of by the county the historian has been unable to discover.

The county commissioners, on March 3, 1902, voted to refer to the voters of the county the question of whether twenty-seven thousand dollars should be spent in repairing and rebuilding the building. On July 11, 1902, the contract for repairing the infirmary was awarded to J. P. Vance for a total of eight thousand four hundred seventy-two dollars and thirty-five cents.

In 1913 a change was made in the management of the infirmary. At that time the board of infirmary directors was abolished and their powers divided between the superintendent and the county commissioners. The commissioners now select the superintendent. The following is a list of the directors:

1836, James Harris, James Fife, Isaiah Morris; 1839, Samuel Smith, William Ruble, Warren Sabin; 1843, Daniel C. Hinman, Perry Dakin, Samuel Smith; 1844, Nathan Walker, Perry Dakin, Samuel Smith; 1845, Nathan Walker, Samuel Smith, Isaac B. Thomas; 1846, Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas, Nathan Walker; 1847-50, Samuel Nordyke, Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas; March 5, 1850, John Jones, Joseph W. Hackney, Isaac B. Thomas; 1851, John Jones, Joseph Woods, Joseph W. Hackney; 1852, Joseph R. Moon, John Jones, Joseph Woods; 1853, John Hazard, Joseph R. Moon, Joseph Woods; 1854, Eli McMillan, Jesse Doan, Joseph R. Moon; 1855, John Rannells, J. V. Whinery, Eli McMillan; March 25, 1856, John M. Wright, Thomas Custis, Eli McMillan; October, 1856, Asa Walker, John M. Wright, Thomas Custis; October, 1857, James Gregory, Thomas Custis, John M. Wright; 1858-60, Jonathan Doan, James Gregory, John M. Wright; 1860-63, Thomas Custis, John M. Wright, Jonathan Doan; 1863-64, David Chance, Jonathan Doan; 1864-66, William M. Mann, David Chance, E. W. Marble;

CLINTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

1866-68, William M. Mann, E. W. Marble, William Applegate; 1869, Robert Skimming, William Applegate, William M. Mann; 1869-70, Samuel H. Hadley, William M. Mann, Robert Skimming; October, 1870-71, William Bentley, Robert Skimming, Samuel H. Hadley; November, 1871-72, Samuel H. Hadley, William Bentley, Jonathan Bailey; November, 1872-73, William Bentley, Jonathan Bailey, Harlan F. Walker; November, 1873, Jonathan Bailey, H. F. Walker, S. H. Hadley; November, 1874, H. F. Walker, S. H. Hadley, Robert Skimming; 1875-76, S. H. Hadley, Robert Skimming, William M. Mann; 1876-82, Mark Peelle, Robert Skimming, William M. Mann; 1882-1895, Robert Skimming, W. M. Mann, R. B. Peelle, J. D. Spears, Mark Wilson; 1895, E. S. Coate, William Mann, Thomas L. Kelso; 1898-1900, William Mann, J. D. Moon, Thomas L. Kelso; 1901, William Mann, J. D. Moon, N. G. Hartman; 1902, J. D. Moon, N. G. Hartman, A. H. Harlan; 1903, N. G. Hartman, A. T. Craig, A. H. Harlan; 1904-1908, A. T. Craig, C. R. Van Tress, A. H. Harlan; 1908-1913, Frank J. Pendrey, C. B. Riley, Milton Holaday.

CLINTON COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

The first official mention of a county children's home came on February 4, 1884, when the board of infirmary directors met in conference with the county commissioners to consider the cost of keeping dependent children in the children's homes of other counties. At this meeting it was agreed that "it would be a saving to the county if a suitable home could be built for the unfortunate and dependent children." The question of erecting such a home was referred to the voters of the county on April 10, 1884, the result being an affirmative majority. By October, 1884, a site had been purchased and buildings erected. William M. Mann, Joseph Noon and Harlan H. Hadley were appointed trustees, with their terms to end, respectively, on the first Monday in March, 1886, 1887 and 1889.

On July 20, 1899, the commissioners rejected bids for the construction of an addition to the children's home on the ground that they were too high for the amount of money in the treasury for that purpose. The report of the trustees for November 30, of the same year, shows thirteen children in the home.

In 1902 it was decided that a new home should be built, and on March 31, of that year, the commissioners accepted plans for a building submitted by Hannoford & Sons, and ordered the auditor to give notice for bids of the work. The bids were received and examined on May 9, and the contract let to J. P. Vance for the following items: Excavating, brick work, carpenter work, cut stone, heating, roofing, painting and glazing, plaster and iron work, at a total of twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars. The Electric Supply and Construction Company, of Columbus, Ohio, received the contract for the electrical work at one hundred dollars. The old home farm was disposed of and the new buildings erected on the present site of the home, about a mile northwest of the city of Wilmington, on the Xenia pike. The farm consists of forty-six and eighty-three hundredths acres, which was purchased from Shipley McMillan.

The following is a list of those who have acted as trustees of the children's home: 1885-6, William Mann, Joseph Noon, H. H. Hadley; 1889, L. P. Whinery, Joseph Noon, H. H. Hadley; 1892, Matthew Fife, Joseph Noon, H. H. Hadley; 1893, Matthew Fife, Dr. R. T. Trimble, H. H. Hadley; 1894, Matthew Fife, Dr. R. T. Trimble, Jesse N. Oren; 1897, Matthew Fife, Dr. R. T. Trimble, C. Rhonemus; 1899, Jesse N. Oren, Matthew J. Fife, C. Rhonemus; 1900, Jesse N. Oren, Matthew J. Fife, Dr. R. T. Trimble; 1901, Jesse N. Oren, Matthew J. Fife, Dr. R. T. Trimble, C. Rhonemus; 1902, David M. Rudduck, Matthew J. Fife, Dr. R. T. Trimble, C. Rhonemus; 1908, David M. Rudduck, Matthew J. Fife, Dr. E. Briggs, C. Rhonemus; 1911, David M. Rudduck, J. F. Bennett, Dr. E. Briggs, C. Rhonemus; 1912-15, David M. Rudduck, J. F. Benett, J. E. Clevenger, C. Rhonemus, James E. Smith has been superintendent of the home for many years past.

VALUATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES OF CLINTON COUNTY.

	Total Valuation.
Wilmington Gas, Light and Coke Company (gas)	$ 53,000.00
Wilmington Water and Light Company (electric)	150,000.00
Wilmington Manufacturers' Power and Light Company	1,250.00
Blanchester Water Company	4,000.00

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES IN CLINTON COUNTY.

	Miles.	Value.
Clinton Telephone Company	4,118.9	$167,950.00
Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company	593	59,240.00
Receiver's Central Union Telephone Company	254.75	15,190.00
United States Telephone Company	78	6,800.00
New Burlington Mutual Telephone Company	85	2,780.00
Port William Telephone Company	98	2,660.00
Western Union Telegraph Company	700.66	41,980.00

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

	Total Value.
Adams Express Company	$ 900.00
American Express Company	80.00
United States Express Company	3,130.00

ASSESSMENT VALUATION OF CLINTON COUNTY.

	Total Value.
Farm lands and buildings	$18,954,100.00
Town lots and buildings	6,262,060.00
Personal property—	
Banks	740,230.00
Incorporated companies	337,130.00
*Utilities	3,125,640.00
Returned by assessor	6,460,300.00
Total	$35,879,460.00

*Schedule of utilities—

	Total Value.
Steam roads	$2,592,370.00
Traction company	28,420.00
Electric light company	151,250.00
Telephone companies	254,620.00
Telegraph companies	41,980.00
Water company	4,000.00
Total	$3,125,640.00

FRIENDS WITH LINCOLN IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the Civil War there lived in Clinton county, about fifty miles northwest of Cincinnati, Isaac and Sarah Harvey. They were of the conservative type of Friends of that generation. Isaac was a man often "moved" to do what seemed, to his prudential neighbors, strange, if not foolish, things, which made some of them call him the "crazy Quaker." But he was also a man who did not feel "easy" in his mind if his concerns could not be translated into conduct.

As the war proceeded, and the cause which produced it persisted, in the summer of 1862 Isaac Harvey developed a compelling concern to visit Washington and lay the burden of his mind upon the heart of the great President. In 1868 Nellie Blessing-Eyster

visited the Harveys, and the story of her experience was first printed in *Harper's Magazine* about 1874. In 1889 it was restated, and published in the *New Voice*, New York. The quotations are from this story, although we have taken the liberty of supplying the real names in place of the fictitious ones used by the author. We start the story with Nellie Blessing-Eyster's meeting with Isaac Harvey in the hallway of the Harvey home.

THE EYSTER STORY.

"I crossed the threshold, when suddenly, from an armchair just inside the door, there arose a tall, slender old man, who, leaning on his cane, confronted me. His appearance would have been remarkable anywhere. His dress was of coarse, but spotless, white linen, the only bit of color being a narrow black ribbon carelessly knotted under his broad, unstarched collar. His thin hair was white and fine as spun glass, a few locks falling over his high, unwrinkled forehead. His complexion was as fair as a girl's and the facial expression intellectual and benignant. His eyes, however, were concealed by green goggles. Such a vision of majestic old age instantly arrested me. Nothing could have been more unexpected. He at once spoke:

"'Thy footstep is that of a stranger; enter, for indeed thou art welcome,' was his salutation. Upon which, I advanced a step or two, and laid my ungloved hand in his with a few words of greeting.

"'Thy hand is that of a gentlewoman, and thy voice is low and pleasant. Be seated and tell me who thou art.'

"'I have come from the city of Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to visit my sister, Grace Harvey. I went with her to meeting this morning and was invited home to dinner by a lady whom my sister calls "Aunt Sarah Harvey." Do you know her?' I replied.

"'Yes, I do.' There was an instant's pause, when he said: 'Thou hast come, then, from the great world of which I know but little. God—ever blessed be His holy name—has seen fit to take away my sight, but I have witnessed the coming of the Lord, and mine eyes have seen the salvation of his people, so I am content.' and, clasping his long, well-shaped hands, his lips moved as if in prayer. My emotions were alive. They were those of awe, reverence and admiration commingled. His articulation was unusually distinct, every word having a purity of finish which would have been marked in the diction of a professional elocutionist.

"Surely this could not be Uncle Isaac, even though he was in a certain sense a 'little queer.' Before he again spoke, Aunt Sarah, Rebecca and my sister entered.

"'Thee got here first I see," said Aunt Sarah. 'Now, dear, thee must feel at home.' Let me take thy hat. We are plain people, but thee and Grace are truly welcome. Hast thou felt lonely this morning, father?' she asked, pushing aside the stray locks with which a breeze was toying, 'and did thy poor eyes pain thee much?'

"This, then, was the 'Crazy Quaker.' His smile was perfect, as he answered gently: 'Oh, no, mother, I forgot my eyes.' His words came to me very clearly: 'For our light afflictions, which are but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.' I thank thee for bringing the young stranger home. I will enjoy her speech.'

"'I am the one to feel grateful, sir,' I replied impulsively. 'I have traveled a great deal in my life, but never before been in a place like this. Everything charms me, and I am glad of the privilege to just sit still and hear you talk. May I not also call you "Uncle Isaac?"'

"'Yes, if it pleaseth thee; but thou must not flatter. There is no jewel like unto sincerity; thy tones are earnest.'

"Aunt Sarah's kind heart was satisfied. 'I see three can entertain each other,' she said, 'so I will get dinner. Grace, thee and daughter can help me.' Uncle Isaac and I

were left alone. He broke the silence by asking: 'Hast thou seen General Grant? Dost thou think him a good man? I long to hear his voice, and daily pray to God to strengthen his hands and to make him worthy of the great work to which he has been called.'

"I said I knew him only as the soldier-statesman, but I felt that he, perhaps, more than any living American, would perfect the grand schemes left unfinished by the death of Abraham Lincoln. At the mention of that name the old man's face glowed with a beauty almost divine. Every fiber in his body seemed animated with new life. Laying his hand lightly upon my shoulder, he asked in a voice of suppressed eagerness, 'Hast thou seen Abraham Lincoln?'

" 'Yes,' I said. 'Once I stood so near him while he addressed a multitude that every line of his grand face was as visible to me as is yours. It was the last time that he spoke to a crowd as Abraham Lincoln, citizen, for in a few days he took the oath of office as President of the United States. Once again I stood near him, but it was to look upon his coffined face as it lay in state in the Senate chamber of Pennsylvania. Did you ever see him, sir?'

"I asked the question mechanically, for, somehow, nothing seemed to me more unlikely.

" 'Ah, yes, yes; and a sadder face than his was then no one ever looked upon.'

"I was alive with curiosity, and exclaimed, 'Why, Uncle Isaac! where was he, and under what circumstances? Please tell me.'

" 'Perhaps thou wilt not sympathize with me. I rarely speak of these things save among my own people. In what light dost thou view the colored race?'

"The freeing of the slaves and the education of the freedmen had long been among my 'enthusiasms,' so, when called upon to 'rehearse the articles of my belief,' I did it so promptly that he could not doubt my sincerity. Folding his thin hands, his face wearing an expression of sweet gravity, and his words coming slowly as if he was weighing the value of each, he said:

" 'I will answer thy question. My quiet life has known few storms. I have loved God as my first, best and dearest friend, and He has ever dealt most tenderly with me.

" 'During the first years of the great rebellion, when I read and heard of the condition of the poor crushed negroes, I tried to think it was a cunning device of bad men to create greater enmity between the North and the South; but when I read Lincoln's speeches, I thought so good and wise a man could not be deceived, and then I resolved to go and see for yourself. At one of our first-day meetings I spoke of my intention, but although the brethren felt as I did upon the subject, they said it was rash for me to expose my life, for I could do no good. Nevertheless, I went, traveling on horseback through most of the Southland.

" 'Often my life was in danger from guerillas, but there was always an unseen arm between me and the actual foe, and in a few weeks I returned, saying the half had not been told of the sufferings of these poor, despised, yet God-fearing and God-trusting people.'

"Here his voice trembled with the overflow of pity of which his heart seemed the fountain.

" 'That summer,' he continued, 'I plowed and reaped and gathered in my harvest as usual. Day by day I prayed, at home and in the field, that God would show his delivering power as He had to the children of Israel. Nothing seemed to come in answer. Occasionally, during the beginning of the war, news reached us that battles had been fought by the Northern men and victories won, but still the poor colored people were not let go.

" 'One day, while plowing, I heard a voice, whether inside or outside of me I knew not, but I was awake. It said: "Go thou and see the President." I answered: "Yea, Lord, Thy servant heareth." And, unhitching my plow, I went at once to the house and

said to mother: "Wilt thou go with me to Washington to see the President?" "Who sends thee?' she asked. "The Lord," I answered. "Where thou goest I will go," said mother, and began to make ready.

" 'My friends called me crazed; some said that this trip would be more foolish than the first, and that I who had never been to Washington and knew no one in it, could not gain access to the great President. The Lord knew I did not want to be foolhardy, but I had that on my mind which I must tell President Lincoln, and I had faith that He who feedeth the sparrows would direct me.

" 'We left here on the 17th of ninth month, 1862, the first time mother had been fifty miles from home in sixty years. It was a pleasant morning. Before we left the house we prayed that God would direct our wanderings, or, if He saw best, direct us to return. Part of our journey was by stage. Every one looked at and spoke to us kindly. Oh, God's world is beautiful when we see the invisible in it.

" 'We got to Washington the next morning. It was about early candle light, and there was so much confusion at the depot and on the street that mother clung to my arm, saying: "Oh, Isaac, we ought not to have come here! It looks like Babylon!" "But the Lord will help if we have faith that we are doing His will," I replied, and we walked away from the cars.

" 'Under a lamp-post there stood a noble-looking man reading a letter. I stepped before him and said: "Good friend, wilt thou tell us where to find President Lincoln?"

" 'He looked us all over before he spoke. We were neat and clean, and soon his face got bright and smiling, and he asked us a few plain questions. I told him we were Friends from Ohio who had come all of these weary miles to say a few words with President Lincoln. because the Lord had sent us. He nodded his head and said, "I understand." Then he took us to a large house, called Willard's hotel, and up to a little room away from all the noise.

" ' "Stay here," he said, "and I will see when the President can admit you." He was gone a long time, but meanwhile a young man brought us up a nice supper, which mother said was very hospitable in him, and when the gentleman returned he handed me a slip of paper upon which was written: "Admit the bearer to the chamber of the President at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning." My heart was so full of gratitude that I could not express my thanksgiving in words. That night was as peaceful as those at home in the meadows.

" 'The next morning the kind gentleman came and conducted us to the house near by in which the President lived. Every one whom we met seemed to know our conductor and took off their hats to him. I was glad that he had so many friends. At the door of the big porch he left us. promising to return in an hour. "You must make your talk with him brief," he said. "A big battle has just been fought at Antietam. The North is victorious, but at least twelve thousand men have been killed or wounded, and the President, like the rest of us, is in great trouble."

" 'I did not speak. I could not. The room into which we were first shown was full of people, all waiting, we supposed, to see the President. "Ah, Isaac, we shall not get near him today. See the anxious faces who come before us," whispered mother. "As God wills," I said.

" 'It was a sad place to be in, truly. There were soldiers' wives and wounded soldiers sitting around the large room, and not a soul but from whom joy and peace seemed to have fled. Some were weeping; soldiers with clinking spurs and short swords were rapidly walking through the halls; men with newspapers in their hands were reading the news from the seat of war, and the President's house seemed the center of the world. I felt what a solemn thing it must be to have so much power.'

"Here Uncle Isaac's voice got husky and tears fell from his eyes upon his wrinkled hands. I reverently brushed them off, and in a few minutes he continued:

"'When the summons came for us to enter—it was in advance of the others—my knees smote together, and for an instant I tottered. "Keep heart, Isaac," mother whispered, and we went forward. I fear thou wilt think me vain if I tell what followed.

"'"No fear, Uncle Isaac. Please proceed."

"'It seemed so wonderful that for a moment, I could not realize it. To think that such humble people as we were should be there in the actual presence of the greatest and best man in the world, and to be received by him as kindly, as if he was our own son, made me feel very strange. He shook hands with us and put his chair between us. Oh, how I honored the good man! But I said: "Wilt thou pardon me that I do not remove my hat?" Then he smiled, and his grave face lit up as he said, "Certainly, I understand it all." The dear, dear man'—and again Uncle Isaac stopped as though to revel, as a devout nun counts her beads, in the memory of that interview.

"But I was impatient. 'What, then, sir?' The answer came with a solemnity indescribable. My curiosity and his reminiscence were not in harmony.

"'Of that half hour it does not become me to speak. I will think of it gratefully throughout eternity. At last we had to go. The President took a hand of each of us in his, saying, "I thank you for this visit. May God bless you." Was there ever greater condescension than that? Just then I asked him if he would object to writing just a line or two, certifying that I had fulfilled my mission, so that I could show it to the council at home. He sat down to his table. Wilt thou open the drawer of that old secretary in the corner behind thee, and hand me a little box from therein?'

"Up to this moment I had not noticed my surroundings. The old-fashioned furniture was oiled and rubbed, and a large secretary which belonged to the colonial period was conspicuous. I obeyed instructions, and soon placed in the old man's trembling fingers a small, square tin box which was as bright as silver. Between two layers of cotton was a folded paper, already yellow. The words were verbatim these:

"'I take pleasure in asserting that I have had profitable intercourse with friend Isaac Harvey and his good wife, Sarah Harvey. May the Lord comfort them as they have sustained me. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"'September 19, 1862.'

"'Uncle Isaac!' I exclaimed, 'I can scarcely realize that away off here in the backwoods I should read such words traced by Mr. Lincoln's own hands. How singular!'

"'Not more so than the whole event was to us, dear child, from the first to the last. The following second-day the preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation was issued. Thank God! Thank God!'

"It is not possible to depict the devout fervor of the old patriarch's thanksgiving.

"'Our new friend was waiting at the outside door when we came out. I showed him the testimonial. He nodded his head affirmatively and said: "It is well,"

"'We soon left Washington, for our work was done and I longed for the quiet of home. Our friend took us to the omnibus which conveyed us to the cars, having treated us with a gracious hospitality which I can never forget. May the Lord care for him as he cared for us.'

"'Did you not learn his name?' I inquired, wondering what official in those days would have bestowed so much time and courtesy upon these unpretending folk.

"'Yes; he is high in the esteem of men and they call him Salmon P. Chase.'

"'Truly,' I thought, 'God exalteth the lowly, and they who trust in Him shall never be confounded.'

"In the published diary of Mr. Chase he describes the eventful cabinet meeting prior to the announcement, Monday, September 22, 1862. The Sunday morning directly suc-

ceeding Uncle Isaac's visit, Mr. Lincoln worked upon the Proclamation. God alone knows to what extent the President's long desired step was influenced by that half-hour's visit with Uncle Isaac; but I cannot help feeling that I have read a page in his history which would have been sealed but for my unexpected meeting with that precious old Quaker.

"I have repeated our conversation, word for word, but I can no more express the timbre of Uncle Isaac's sympathetic tones than I can arrange in bars and notes the song of a soaring skylark."

We pass suddenly from the poetic diction of Nellie Blessing-Eyster, to the prosaic confirmatory facts underlying the story. There are two very reliable sources of information along this line, represented by the two surviving sons of Isaac and Sarah Harvey. The son, Jesse, lives on the old homestead, near Clarksville, Ohio. The son, William, resides at Americus, Kansas. Jesse has no doubt that the story as told by Nellie Blessing-Eyster is substantially as she received it from his father.

Henry W. Wilbur spent two days in the company of William Harvey, at Indiana yearly meeting in August, 1911. He has many of the evident characteristics of his father, although he strongly resembles his mother. From William it was learned, as might have been expected, that his father was a pronounced antebellum abolitionist, and was connected with the "underground railroad." William was living at home when Isaac and Sarah made their visit to Washington, and remembers the details of his trip as it was told by his parents.

Isaac Harvey does not seem to have told Nellie Blessing-Eyster the subject matter of the concern which took him to the capital and the White House. William says that his father suggested to President Lincoln the advisability of stopping hostilities on an agreement of the government to pay to the owners three hundred dollars for each man, woman and child held in bondage in the country. The President felt sure that such a proposition would not be accepted by the leaders or the rank and file of the Confederacy.

Compensated emancipation, however, was not a new idea for President Lincoln. In March, 1862, he suggested that Congress pass a joint resolution providing that the United States co-operate with any state which may adopt gradual emancipation, to the extent of giving pecuniary aid to any commonwealth which should adopt this policy. This resolution passed both houses of Congress, but no practical result followed. It is well to remember that the original or preliminary draft of the Proclamation provided for the compensation of all loyal people, on the close of the rebellion, for all losses incurred by them, including the loss of slaves.

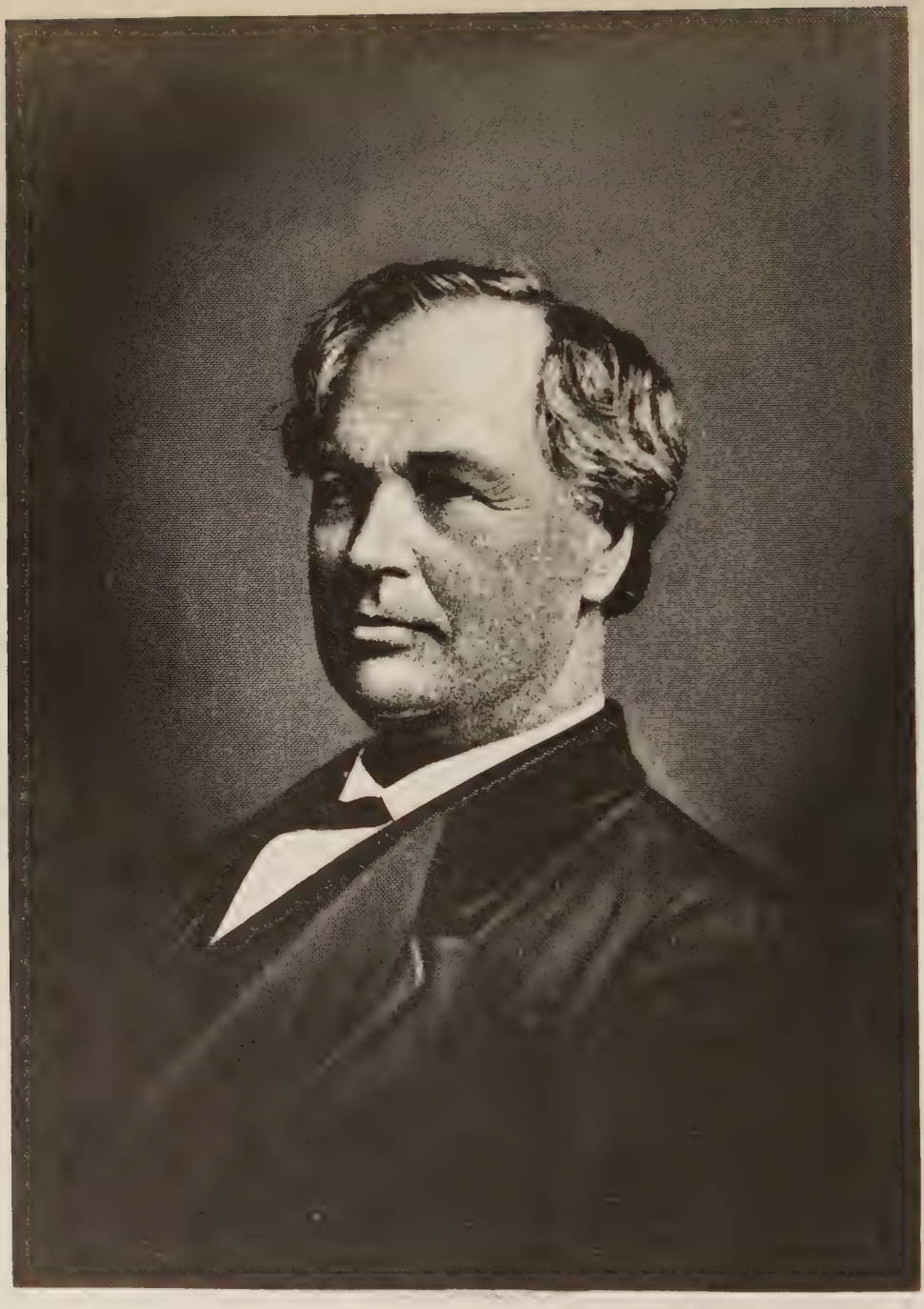
Whether the visit of Isaac and Sarah Harvey helped to hasten the initial draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is a question which must always remain in the field of conjecture. But one thing is certain, there was a very sudden and rather remarkable change in the President's mind on the subject. This followed several events which came in rapid order. On the 19th of August, 1862, Horace Greeley issued his famous open letter to the President, entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions." It was answered by the President on the 22d, in one of Lincoln's most terse and epigrammatic utterances. At that time he did not see that a vigorous emancipation policy on the part of the President would be wise or helpful. On the 13th of September a delegation from Protestant churches in Chicago visited the president, and vigorously urged him to take a pronounced stand for the overthrow of slavery. Still he was not convinced.

On the 19th, six days later, the Harveys were at the White House, and on the 22d the country was electrified by the preliminary draft of the Emancipation Proclamation being flashed over the wires.

Such was the order of events leading up to one of the epoch-making acts in human history. Remembering how responsive Lincoln was to the finer and deeper motives and emotions of the human heart, it is not hard to believe that the visit of Isaac and Sarah

Harvey came to the great President as a sort of spiritual revelation, confirming the external events and internal leadings which caused President Lincoln to make the final decision in the case as he did and when he did.

In any event, the story as told by Nellie Blessing-Eyster is worth preserving for its portrayal of the light and leadings of a Friend who represented the spirit of an older time, and also for its connection with Abraham Lincoln, now being considered the typical, if not the first American.



J. W. Denver

BIOGRAPHICAL

GEN. JAMES WILLIAM DENVER.

"Through events God makes all society plastic, and then raises up some great man to stamp his image and superscription upon the nation's hot and glowing heart." Few citizens of this great state of Ohio have ever served humanity or held the public esteeem in such generous measure as has the late Gen. James W. Denver. Certainly, few have achieved the distinction accorded him during a long and illustrious career. At the zenith of his powers, he became a national figure, and in this phase of his life, as well as in those of lesser public importance, he acquitted himself with signal honor and ability. This man seems to have leaped with a bound into places of distinction achieved by others only after slow and arduous labor. Through the successive stages of soldier, military official, lawyer, and statesman, he arose to the place of legislator in the national halls of Congress, governor of a Western territory, now a state, and general in the United States army. And in all of these, so great was his public service, that he reflected honor and glory upon the place that could claim him as citizen.

James W. Denver, son of Capt. Patrick and Jane (Campbell) Denver, was born at Winchester, Virginia, on October 23, 1817, descendant of a family whose history carries us back to the days of William the Conqueror. On the day that this nation laid to rest the "Father of his country" there landed on these shores a man whose part in the Irish rebellion had caused him to flee the mother country to avoid the penalty which the British government demanded for his patriotism, for a price had been put upon his head. This was Patrick Denver, grandfather of Gen. James W. Denver.

With his family, Patrick Denver went to the beautiful valley of Virginia to make his home. One of his sons, Arthur, was in the naval service, and was one of the men taken in Chesapeake bay and confined at Halifax by British authority to be sent to England on trial for treason, on the ground that his allegiance was due England, though he was an adopted citizen of the United States. Another son, Patrick, Jr., father of the subject of this biography, served first as a lieutenant, and then as a captain in the American army in the War of 1812. This young soldier married Jane Campbell, whose family was also distinguished for military service. In 1830 Capt. Patrick Denver removed with his family to this county, locating first at Wilmington and eventually settling on a farm near that town.

James, afterward General Denver, was the eldest of eleven children. His youth and early manhood were spent on the paternal farm, which he left in order to study law, graduating from the Cincinnati law school in the spring of 1844. For a short time thereafter he practiced law and edited the *Thomas Jefferson*, a Democratic newspaper at Xenia, Ohio. He then went westward, locating at Plattsburg, Missouri, and later, at Platte City, in the same state, where he remained until the outbreak of the war with Mexico. Fired with patriotic zeal, he recruited Company H of the Twelfth United States Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain on April 9, 1847, serving in General Scott's army until the termination of hostilities. He then returned to Platte county, Missouri, and edited the *Platte Argus* until suddenly word came from beyond the Rocky mountains that there was found at last the fabled land of gold. In 1850 James Denver's adventurous nature sought new fields of conquest, and with a little band of

followers, he started bravely across the Western plains and trackless ranges of the giant mountains. Only stout hearts could have defied the dangers and hardships that were before them, and although the ranks of the little group of travelers were decimated by disease, the survivors pushed onward until their hazardous journey was accomplished.

Finally, the mountains were climbed and the streams forded, and the forests traversed, and Sacramento was reached. It offered an attractive stopping-place, and there General Denver remained until the spring of 1851, when he engaged in trading between Humboldt bay and the mines. Temperamentally unable to keep out of politics, it was not long until his personal qualities had endeared him to the people, and in 1852 we find him a state senator.

It was during this time that he was placed in command by Governor Bigler of a relief train to rescue a large party of emigrants snow-bound in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Here, as in all of the experiences of his varied career, his physical bravery and moral courage enabled him to accomplish what he set out to do.

Easily becoming a conspicuous figure in California state politics, this born leader, in 1853, was elected secretary of state, which office he held until the autumn of 1855. The preceding fall he had been elected by the Democratic party to the thirty-fourth Congress of the United States from California, which state then had only two representatives. This session convened in December, 1855, and in this Congress the Hon. James Denver became a useful and prominent member, being made chairman of the select committee on the Pacific railroad, which reported a bill for the construction of three trans-continental lines. This seemed a wild scheme to the majority of the Congress, and later the bill, as reported, was limited to the construction of the Union Pacific, which bill was favorably received. Mr. Denver did not seek a re-nomination, and, at the expiration of his congressional term, President Buchanan appointed him commissioner of Indian affairs, the duties of which office he was faithfully discharging when he was urged to succeed Hon. Robert J. Walker, in the difficult management of affairs in Kansas territory. Reluctantly he consented to accept the governorship of that strife-torn territory, and entered upon his duties in December, 1857. Previously to his acceptance of this office, four territorial governors, even though backed by federal troops, had resigned their office, driven off by threats of assassination by outlaws, and it was generally held to be as much as a man's life was worth to accept the office of governor and rule those lawless lands. But Governor Denver, with characteristic bravery, determined to hold aloof from all factions, and to do his duty conscientiously. To this end, he dismissed the military, and adopted a course so firm, yet so just to all parties, that order was restored, and "bleeding Kansas" was no longer a reproach to the government or a terror to her neighbors. Colorado was then a portion of Kansas, and her beautiful capital city at Denver bears the name of the courageous man who thus brought about peace, order and prosperity within the borders of the territory.

Taking a peculiar and almost paternal interest in the welfare of the Indians, Governor Denver resigned from office on October 10, 1858, and returned to the duties of commissioner of Indian affairs, in which capacity he served until March 11, 1859, returning then to California. He later entered the race for United States senator from that state, but was defeated by two votes.

With such a record, it is not surprising that, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Governor Denver warmly espoused the cause of the Union, and, without solicitation on his part, received from President Lincoln, on August 14, 1861, the commission of brigadier-general of volunteers. General Denver was first placed in command of all the troops in Kansas, but soon afterward was sent to Pittsburg Landing, on General Rosecrans' staff, and from there was transferred to a more active field, being in command of the Third Brigade of Sherman's Division, in the Army of the Tennessee, until April, 1863. Then it was that personal affairs called him from the life of an army officer.

General Denver later engaged in the practice of law at Washington, D. C., having previously established his home in Wilmington, Ohio. In 1876, and again in 1880, he had become so conspicuous in national affairs that his name was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

In 1873 General Denver took an active part in organizing the veterans of the Mexican War, and he was the president of this national society until the time of his death. Among his last public services, was an effort to have Congress pass an act giving a twelve-dollar-a-month pension to the old Mexican War veterans.

On November 26, 1856, James W. Denver was married to Miss Louise C. Rombach, of Wilmington, Ohio, and to this union four children were born. Mrs. Katharine Denver Williams, of Wilmington; J. W. Denver, Jr.; Mrs. Mary Louise Lindley, of New York City, and Matthew R. Denver, president of the Clinton County National Bank, of Wilmington, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Williams is a woman of rare intellectual attainments, a social leader of distinction and president of the Civic League of Wilmington.

Gen. James W. Denver, noted soldier, lawyer and statesman, died on August 9, 1902, in Washington, D. C. Six feet two inches in stature and of fine proportions, General Denver was a man of dignified and commanding presence. Genial and refined, he had the happy faculty of attracting warm friendships, and retaining them. His cultivated mind was a storehouse of information, and his heart was big and broad in its sympathies.

This incomplete record of the life of Gen. James W. Denver shows that his name and the record of his works are graven deeply on the history of this country, and that to him, as a man and as a public servant, are due not only the honor but the gratitude of a people. Fearless in the face of danger that would have daunted weaker men, active, with an energy that seemed to know no bounds; loyal to his conception of right, even though he stood alone, this great man was born to be a leader, and to direct the destinies of a people. But "we yield homage only to the greatness that is goodness," and so, in placing the laurel wreath upon the brow of this man, we pay grateful and earnest tribute to nobility of heart and brain.

WILL R. HALE, D. D. S.

"The true man binds all his days together with an earnest, intense, passionate purpose. His yesterdays, todays and tomorrows march together, one solid column, animated by one thought, constrained by one conspiracy of desire, energizing toward one holy and helpful purpose, to serve man and love God." There seems a peculiar appropriateness in applying these words to the life of the man whose record is here briefly outlined, for he was favored by fortune to such an extent as to enable him to have a definite plan as to his life work as well as the means of carrying it out. However, it was necessary that he have also the force of character to transform opportunity into achievement, and the skill with which he has accomplished this, gives his biography a merited place in the present volume. Dr. Will R. Hale, a man of splendid professional attainments and of exemplary character, was born on August 7, 1854, in Wilmington, his father having come to Clinton county with five brothers in 1808.

Joseph Hale, father of Will R., was a prominent merchant in this city for a period of forty-five years. He came in pioneer days from North Carolina with his brothers William, Samuel, Harmony, Jacob and Eli. During all of his life in this state he engaged in the mercantile business, and passed away on February 24, 1890. In his personal character which was noted for rectitude, and in his business principles which were of the highest type, Mr. Hale handed down a worthy name to the son who, as he grew up in the community, took a prominent place. The mother, formerly Sarah Sewell,

was born in Clinton county, and was a daughter of Amos T. Sewell, who was recorder of the county for thirty-two years, dying in office in the year 1855.

Will R. Hale has always lived in Wilmington. During the winters of 1872-73-74 he attended Wilmington College, and two years later was graduated from the department of dental surgery of the Ohio Dental College in Cincinnati. Having completed his studies with honors, the young dentist at once opened an office in his native city, and has been in continuous practice ever since. It may be of interest to note that out of a class of forty-seven members, only seventeen are now living.

On October 31, 1877, Will R. Hale was married to Amy Fuller, whose parents, Milton and Margaret (Gaither) Fuller, were residents of this county. The eldest child born of this union, a son, is now a prominent dentist living in Los Angeles, California. Their only daughter is named Mary Louisa Hale.

The fact that Doctor Hale is a member of both the Ohio State and National Dental societies indicates the position he occupies in the profession, and it might be added that his name and membership honors both organizations.

In spite of a busy professional life, Doctor Hale has found time for some of the social and fraternal organizations which broaden and beautify existence. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic lodge, and is also an Elk. In matters relating to politics, he is an independent voter.

Dr. and Mrs. Will R. Hale have traveled extensively, taking many delightful journeys to various parts of the country. Their beautiful home has been the scene of numerous attractive social affairs. Both Doctor and Mrs. Hale are genial in manner, warm in their friendships, broad in their outlook upon life, and true in their sympathies.

As a professional man, Doctor Hale is deservedly popular, as a citizen he is upright and generous, as a neighbor and friend, sincere. He is the type of man that every community needs.

CLIFTON D. BAILEY.

One of the most important industrial establishments in this part of the state of Ohio is the extensive plant of the Champion Bridge Company, at Wilmington, Clinton county, of which, for the past ten years, the gentleman whose name the reader notes above has been the superintendent and one of the important factors. Mr. Bailey was born in Clinton county and ever has had the interests of the county very dearly at heart. His position as superintendent of one of the chief industrial enterprises of the county gives him larger opportunity for the exercise of his wide influence in industrial affairs and it is undoubted that he has thus been able to do much for the community, a measure of service which it would be difficult properly to estimate. Needless to say he occupied a high place in the confidence and esteem of his associates in business and the highest regard of all who know him.

Clifton D. Bailey was born on a farm near Dover, in Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio, on December 29, 1859, son of William and Maria (Tumlin) Bailey, both natives of this county, the former of whom was born on the same farm on which his son was born, in 1834, and died in 1865, and the latter of whom was born in Union township on July 1, 1839, and is still living.

William Bailey was the son of George and Lydia Bailey, both natives of this county, members of pioneer families. George Bailey's father was Daniel Bailey, who emigrated from South Carolina to Ohio, becoming one of the very earliest settlers in Union township. He and his wife were members of the Friends church and were active in all good works in the pioneer days of this county, having been accounted among the leaders of the social order in the community in which they settled. George Bailey was reared to manhood in Union township and then bought a farm in Liberty township, where he spent the rest of his life. He also was a Quaker, following the faith of his parents, and

was a man of large influence in his neighborhood; a thrifty and industrious farmer and an excellent citizen. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom William was the second in order of birth. William Bailey was reared on the home farm, a part of which he continued to manage after his marriage, and there he spent the rest of his life. He married Maria Tumlin, a member of one of the old families of this county and died at the age of thirty-one, leaving a widow and two sons, Corwin A., who is a machinist, living at Wilmington, this county, and Clifton D., the immediate subject of this sketch. His widow married, secondly, George R. Acre, of Wilmingtton, a carpenter, but there was no issue to this second union.

Clifton D. Bailey was but six years of age when his father died and he was reared on his grandfather's farm, remaining there until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he went to Wilmington to learn the blacksmith trade in the shops of the Champion Bridge Company and has been connected with that concern ever since, save for three years when he was working at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1906 Mr. Bailey was made superintendent of the shops of the Champion Bridge Company and ever since has occupied that important and responsible position.

On February 12, 1880, Clifton D. Bailey was united in marriage to Ella Johnson, who was born in Liberty township, this county, daughter of Harvey A. Johnson, a well-known Liberty township farmer, who still is living in that township, and to this union two children have been born, Elsie M., on May 18, 1883, and William A., September 5, 1884, living at Chicago Junction, Ohio, married Susan Haines and has two children.

Elsie M. Bailey was united in marriage on November 17, 1909, to Dr. Chester E. Kinzel, of Wilmington, present coroner of Clinton county, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on May 13, 1882, son of John W. and Christina (Mohler) Kinzel, both natives of Morgan county, this state, the former of whom was born in 1846 and died in 1900, and the latter of whom was born in 1852 and died in 1884. John Kinzel was a son of Charles and Lavina (Beckwith) Kinzel. The father of Charles was a German immigrant who came to America and located in the neighborhood of the city of Baltimore, where he became a farmer., Charles Kinzel, born in 1804, married Lavina Beckwith and about the year 1825 emigrated to Ohio, settling in Morgan county, where he bought a farm and operated extensive salt furnaces. He and his wife were the parents of seven children. Their son, John, married Christina Mohler, daughter of Caspar Mohler and wife, Germans who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, settling in Morgan county, where they reared a family of ten children, and moved to Zanesville, this state, where Casper Mohler worked as a mechanic in a tile factory. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Harry G., a lawyer at Spokane, Washington; Dr. Chester E., of Wilmington, and Ida, who died at the age of two years. The mother of these children dying when Chester E. was three years of age, John Kinzel married, secondly, Mary Brown, of Zanesville, and continued to live in that city the rest of his life, his widow still living there.

Chester E. Kinzel was reared in the home of an aunt, Mrs. Mary L. Deaver, of Morgan county, and received his elementary education in the public schools of that county. After a course in a normal school, he began teaching school and for three years was thus engaged, after which he entered the Starling Medical School, at Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated from that institution in 1906, in July of which year he came to this county, locating in Wilmington, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and has thus been engaged ever since. A year or two previous to the election of 1914, Doctor Kinzel had been appointed coroner of Clinton county, to fill out an unexpired term, and in the following election was elected to that office and is now serving the public in that capacity. Doctor Kinzel is a Republican and a member of the Masons, the Elks and the Eagles. He and his wife are the parents of one child, a son, William Nelson, born on September 4, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey own and live in the famous old brick mansion on West Main street in Wilmington, which was built more than one hundred years ago and which was the birthplace of Addison Russell, whose memory ever will live in and about Wilmington. This fine old mansion is still in good condition and is the scene of much genial hospitality, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey being fond of entertaining their friends.

CHARLES CURL.

Charles Curl, mayor of Wilmington, is a splendid illustration of success won through self-reliance and earnest endeavor, having worked his way up through the successive stages of printer's apprentice, drug clerk, reporter and editor, and has been given the highest office it is in the power of his city to bestow. When only fifteen years old he learned to set type in a newspaper office, and since that day, the odor of printer's ink brings memories of the time when he had not yet learned to fear the "blue pencil."

Charles Curl was born while his mother was on a visit to Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, February 29, 1844, although his parents were, at the time, residents of Clinton county. The father and mother were natives of Virginia, he being Daniel, and she, Harriett (Hackney) Curl, both of Irish ancestry. The former came to this county in the early days of 1838, his father being a grocer in Wilmington during the Civil War. Daniel died in 1881, and his widow is dead also.

The Curl home was one of integrity where the highest principles of life and conduct were inculcated, but it was also a place of strenuous work and struggle against the physical conditions that all parents of large families must face unless they are unusually blessed with this world's goods. Of the eight children of this home, four are still living. These are Mrs. Jennie L. Drake, of New Vienna, Ohio; Robert H., secretary of the Typographical Union at Cincinnati; Mrs. Mary L. Lewis, of Mt. Auburn, Ohio, and Charles, the subject of this sketch.

What education was obtainable to Charles Curl before his fifteenth year, he acquired in the schools of Wilmington, and on August 1, 1859, he secured employment in the office of the *Clinton Republican*, where he remained for three years, being glad to work at a salary of seventy-five dollars a year. This apprenticeship was followed by a trip to the city of Cincinnati, where he worked for the *Cincinnati Enquirer* for two years, at the end of which time he took up the duties of a drug clerk in a store at Sixth and Walnut streets, in that city. Having gained considerable experience in this vocation, Mr. Curl returned to his home and was employed in the drug store of P. R. Way & Company, where he remained for two years.

But again the newspaper field called the young man, and, journeying to Washington Court House, he worked in the offices of both the *Register* and *Herald*. On April 23, 1869, he returned to Wilmington and entered for the second time the office of the *Clinton Republican*, which was then owned by William B. Fisher and Addison B. Russell, then secretary of state. This proved a long period of service, for not until he took the chair of mayor did he sever his connections with the paper. This was on January 1, 1914, he having been elected the previous fall. Since being elected mayor, Mr. Curl has done considerable general newspaper work, being local representative for several out-of-town papers. The present honor conferred upon Mr. Curl is not the first political office he has held. For twelve years Mr. Curl was clerk of Union township, a position which might be considered a stepping-stone to his present office. He was also a member of the city council for six years, this including the period during which the opera house and city hall were built, and to both of these civic enterprises, Mr. Curl gave his best endeavor.

On December 28, 1869, Charles Curl was united in marriage to Martha Matilda Marble, a daughter of David Marble of the famous family of Marblehead, Massachusetts. The mother of Martha Matilda Marble was a Vandervort, one of the most widely-known

families of this county, and a family of great influence. Of the children born of this marriage, Edgar died at the age of five weeks; Harriett Eliza married the Hon. R. E. Holliday, United States Consul to Santiago, Cuba, for the past twelve years, and recently promoted from fourth-class to second-class consulship, and they have three children, Martha, Margaret and Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Curl are prominent socially in Wilmington society, and they have always stood for those substantial values which have to do with the higher life of the community. They are members of the Friends church, and give both their time and their means to build up their denomination.

Mr. Curl is a Republican, and has since youth had the interests of this party at heart.

Mr. Curl has a genial nature, a strong, forceful personality that both attracts and retains friends, a keen, analytical mind, and those qualities of leadership which inspire confidence and respect. Although a man much in public life, he is not self-seeking, for the honors which have come to him have been more in the form of recognition of public service than as "political plums." Mr. Curl's tastes are refined, and his influence is always on the side of right and justice.

EMERY R. BALES.

If one were in search of a representative business man of any community he would select a man of the type of Emery R. Bales, secretary and treasurer of the Wilmington Casting Company. Still a young man in years, Mr. Bales is, of course, enthusiastic, but he has other qualities that are just as necessary for the success of the man active in commercial and industrial pursuits. It is by reason of this combination of characteristics that the success of the well-known firm has been achieved, for it is not inappropriate to say that this firm is, no doubt, the leading one of its kind in this vicinity. They are extensive manufacturers of gray-iron castings.

Emery R. Bales was born on a farm in Chester township, Clinton county, on April 23, 1882, a son of William H. and Cordelia J. (Faulkner) Bales, both of whom were natives of Greene county.

William H. Bales located in Chester township in 1881, and lived there until the fall of 1905, when he removed to Wilmington, where he died on January 11, 1906. The mother, whose industry and devotion lightened many a burden for the husband and children of this home, passed away in March, 1910. William H. and Cordelia J. Bales were the parents of five children, as follow: Emery R., the subject of this biography; Thomas M., professor in Wilmington College; Elisha Allen, deceased at the age of fourteen; Lorena F., of Wilmington, and Ilo H., of Wilmington.

Emery R. Bales was fortunate in that he was able to acquire more than the education possible to the average boy, for after the common school course he was permitted to attend Wilmington College, interspersing farm work with the time spent in school. He was graduated from the college in 1904, and then taught school for one year in Sabina, Ohio. Mr. Bales next found employment in the First National Bank of Wilmington, and remained there for the next seven and one-half years, giving satisfaction in his work. In March, 1913, he decided to go into business for himself, and formed the partnership with E. E. Terrell, which continued to July 1, 1915. An extensive volume of business was built up, the special lines being real estate and insurance. This partnership was dissolved on July 1, 1915, that Mr. Bales might take up his interest in the castings company.

On March 23, 1910, Emery R. Bales was united in marriage with Elizabeth E. Magee, who was born in Chester township, a daughter of John and Mary Magee. Their only child is deceased.

Mr. Bales has held many offices of honor, both in the business world and in the social and religious organizations with which he has been connected. He is at present treasurer

of the Wilmington Homestead Company. He is a Mason of high standing, as is indicated by the fact that he has held all the offices in Lodge No. 52.

Mr. Bales has allied himself with the Republican party as a matter of deep conviction. He has also taken sincere interest in religious affairs and for years has had much to do with the success of the organization to which he belongs, this being the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Besides being secretary and treasurer of the church board he is also one of its stewards.

Mr. Bales has applied his religious principles and training to business, and is known for his fair and honest dealing. He is genial in manner, makes friends easily, and is courteous and considerate always. Both he and his estimable wife are prominent in religious circles and in the social life of the city, to which they have contributed a high type of citizenship.

NICHOLAS W. VANDERVORT.

Few men were better known in Clinton county, Ohio, during the period in which he lived and labored than the late Nicholas W. Vandervort, for more than a quarter of a century a teacher in the public schools of this county. In his personal characteristics he combined the qualities which go to make up a scholar and a public-spirited man of affairs. He made his influence felt in the educational life of Clinton county, and was not unknown at the time of his death in the wider educational circles of the state. During the last six or eight years of his life he was engaged in farming in this county and made a commendable success of this vocation.

The late Nicholas W. Vandervort was born on May 31, 1835, near New Antioch, Clinton county, Ohio, and died on September 10, 1884. He was a son of Nicholas and Nancy Vandervort, the former of whom was born at Columbia, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1803, and the latter of whom was born in Warren county, Ohio. Nicholas Vandervort, Sr., was six years old when brought by his parents to Clinton county, where he grew to manhood, married and devoted his life to farming. Like his father before him, he was an earnest worker in the Christian church, and lived a truly useful life. He died on June 23, 1876, at the age of sixty-four years, his beloved wife having preceded him to the grave on January 11, 1873. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Nicholas W. was the fourth in order of birth. Among the others were James M., Thaddeus H., John M., Jonas S., Paul C. and William B.

The late Nicholas W. Vanderfort was brought up to farm labor. He received a good common-school education and had some extraordinary advantages in the high school at New Vienna, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, and in the fall of 1855 went to Illinois, where he taught near the city of Bloomington until the summer of 1857, at which time he returned to Ohio. In 1858 he attended a select school in New Vienna, qualifying himself for the teaching of higher branches. He continued teaching until 1878, having been during that time employed in the schools of Wilmington, Sabina, New Antioch and other places, embracing a period of twenty-five years. From 1878 until the time of his death, in 1884, he devoted his time and energies to farming.

On December 31, 1863, Nicholas W. Vandervort was married to Rate Winpiglar, an accomplished lady, who was also for many years a teacher in the public schools of Clinton county, and who was born at Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, on August 13, 1845, a daughter of Isaac and Myra (Hanley) Winpiglar, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Clermont county, Ohio. Isaac Winpiglar became an early settler in Ohio, married and located in Martinsville, where his death occurred in 1848. He had five children, two of whom, Helen, the wife of G. W. Robinett, and Mrs. Nicholas W. Vandervort, are surviving. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Winpiglar married a second time, her second husband being John Hyatt, and by this second mar-

Nicholas W Vandervort

Ruth W Vanderveer

riage had three children, Louis H., Barnett B. and Clara E., the last named being the widow of L. D. Hodgson, by whom she had one son, Carey Vandervort Hodgson, who was educated by Mrs. Vandervort and is now in the service of the United States with the coast and geodetic survey. He spent some time in the Philippines and is now in Utah. He is a man of thirty-five, a credit to the name of Vandervort. Mr. Hyatt died in October, 1876, and his widow died in 1894.

Mrs. Vandervort's maternal grandparents were James Comstock and Hannah (Brunson) Hanley, both natives of New York state and early settlers in Clermont county, Ohio, where for many years the former was a school teacher.

The late Nicholas W. Vandervort served Clinton county long and faithfully in an educational way. For many years he was a prominent teacher in the public schools. He was also a member of the county board of examiners for several years. He was an ardent member and earnest worker in the Christian church at New Antioch and was undoubtedly one of Clinton county's most useful citizens.

Of Nicholas W. Vandervort's grandparents it may be said that his grandfather, Paul H. Vandervort, was born on January 1, 1815, near Starbuck Town, this county, the son of Josiah and Jane Vandervort. Josiah and Jane Vandervort resided at Columbia until 1809, when they moved to this county, and located at Todd's Fork, where they lived for three years, afterwards removing to near New Antioch, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were among the earliest settlers of that community and were prominent in the organization and establishment of the early Christian church at New Antioch, in which they were among the leading members, and on account of their Christian and moral influence, they became factors of great strength in the progress of the church. Josiah Vandervort was an upright and industrious man of sound judgment, and was one of the first jurymen in Clinton county. He and his wife were the parents of six sons and five daughters, of whom Paul H. is the only one surviving. Mr. Vandervort died in 1842, and his widow in 1845.

Paul H. Vandervort, the uncle of the late Nicholas Vandervort, was two years old when his parents moved, in 1815, to near New Antioch, where he was reared and where he grew to manhood, and spent his life until August, 1879, when he retired from the farm and located in New Antioch, where he spent the rest of his days. He was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Clinton county, and for twelve years served as a member of the board of commissioners. He was a member of the Clinton County Agricultural Society for thirteen years, and served as president of that organization for several years. He also held other minor offices. He, too, was a leading member of the Christian church, and upon the death of his father, was elected to fill the place as deacon in the church made vacant by his father's death. This office he filled for a quarter of a century and was then made elder. Paul H. Vandervort was twice married, the first time on October 19, 1836, to Matilda McKenzie, the daughter of John and Isabelle McKenzie, natives of Kentucky, and to this union four children were born: Mary Emily, who was the wife of E. W. Marble; Alpheus, who served three years in the Union army during the Civil War; Samantha, the wife of Dr. W. W. Canny, of Camden, Preble county, Ohio, and John W. Mrs. Vandervort died on June 20, 1876, and about three years later, on August 26, 1879, Paul H. Vandervort was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, a daughter of James and Mary (Fleming) Mitchell.

The widow of the late Nicholas W. Vandervort removed to Wilmington some sixteen years after his death, in 1884, and there she devotes a great deal of her time to charity work. She taught school in Wilmington before her marriage and continued her work of teaching some time after her marriage. She and her husband both taught in the schools of that city, and many of their pupils are prominent business men and are very proud to remember them as their former teachers, Mrs. Vandervort being held in the highest respect not only by her former pupils, but by the entire community, to which her life has been so unselfishly and ungrudgingly devoted.

DR. FRANK R. SMITH.

The Smith family has been prominently connected with the agricultural, business and political life of Clinton county, Ohio, for two or three generations. Many of the members of this family have been prominent farmers in Clinton county, but the later generations seem to have turned their attention to business and to the professions. Frank R. Smith, D. D. S., a well-known and prosperous dentist of Wilmington, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city for about seventeen years, is a representative of the fourth generation of the family in Clinton county, his grandfather on his paternal side having been born in this county.

Dr. Frank R. Smith was born on January 1, 1874, in Vernon township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of George H. and Jerusha Araminta (Bates) Smith, the former of whom was born near Ogden in Vernon, in 1840, and who died on February 28, 1878, when Frank R. was only four years old, and the latter born near Springboro, Warren county, on October 15, 1846, and is still living.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Frank R. Smith were Daniel and Ann (Hartman) Smith, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia, and who was brought to Ohio from Virginia when a child. Daniel Smith owned a farm in Vernon township, where he lived and died. He and his wife and family were members of the Methodist Protestant church. They reared four sons and one daughter. Doctor Smith's maternal grandparents were William and Phoebe (Jenks) Bates, the former of whom was born in Utica, New York, in 1820, and who died in 1890, and the latter of whom was born near Saboy, Massachusetts, in 1822, and who died in 1901. William Bates came with his parents, Thomas and Sarah Bates, to Clinton county, Ohio, when a lad. Thomas Bates had emigrated from England when he was twelve years old. About 1835 the family removed from New York with thirteen children and settled in Clarksville, Clinton county, where they operated a dairy for John Hadley for several years. Thomas Bates moved from Clarksville to Springboro, Warren county where William Bates grew up. Later the father came to Washington township, Clinton county, and purchased the Woodmansee farm of three hundred acres and died there. Three of his sons divided the farm and lived there for many years. William Bates inherited a farm in Washington township and added to it in after life, living there until his death. He was a carpenter by trade and not only erected all of the buildings on his own place, but erected a good many barns on other farms. He was a dyed-in-the-wool Republican and prominent in local politics, especially in Washington township, where he served as township trustee. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Phoebe (Jenks) Bates, who was the wife of William Bates, was the daughter of Patton and Polly Jenks, who were born in Massachusetts. In 1840 they settled in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, where Patton Jenks purchased a farm of two hundred and eighty acres. It was upon this farm that he and his wife died. They had four children, of whom Doctor Smith's mother was the eldest. The others were Elsina, who died at the age of eleven; David, deceased, who was a farmer; Sarah Jane, who married Ira Hodson, of Dayton, Ohio, and who died in 1912.

George H. Smith, who was Doctor Smith's father, grew up in Vernon township, Clinton county, and after his marriage rented land in Vernon township. He was a strong Republican and in 1876 was elected sheriff of Clinton county, passing away in 1878 at the age of thirty-eight years, while the incumbent of that office. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. In the latter he became a Knight Templar, a member of Ealey Commandery at Washington C. H. Dr. Frank R. Smith had only one brother, Edmond J., who was born in October, 1866, and who lives at Wilmington. He is a traveling salesman for the Champion Bridge Company, and married Elizabeth Lewis.

After the death of Dr. Frank R. Smith's father, his mother made her home with her parents until they passed away and then lived on the home place until 1913, when she moved to Wilmington, purchasing a home where she now lives.

Frank R. Smith was only four years old, as heretofore noted, when his father passed away, and he was taken by his mother to live on his maternal grandparents' farm in Washington township, and there he grew to manhood. After attending the district schools in Washington township, he became a student at Wilmington College, and finally entered the Cincinnati Dental College and was graduated with the class of 1896. Two years later he came to Wilmington and began the practice of his profession, where he has been engaged ever since. Doctor Smith has been successful in the practice of his profession and enjoys a large patronage.

On March 8, 1905, Frank R. Smith was married to Eleanor Madden, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, the daughter of Arthur and Mary Madden, the former of whom is deceased, but the latter of whom is still living. Mrs. Smith's father was a traveling salesman who lived at Wilmington. At one time he served his fellow citizens as a member of the Ohio state Senate. Doctor and Mrs. Smith have no children.

Dr. Frank R. Smith is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a man who has made a special study of all of the modern devices of dentistry and is thoroughly up-to-date in the practice of his profession. He takes a worthy interest in public affairs, but has never aspired to office.

RUTHERFORD B. MONFORT.

In the life of the man whose name heads this sketch is an illustration of the American boy who has climbed to a position of trust and eminence through his own unaided efforts. As in the case of many of America's ambitious youth, there was little in his early years to aid him to the prominent place he was to occupy in later life. Therefore, all the more praise to him whose success is the result of honest endeavor, faith in himself, and courageous persistence in the face of every obstacle. The record of such a life is a most potent form of inspiration. Rutherford B. Monfort, manager of the Farquhar Furnace Company, was born in Warren county, Ohio, May 22, 1876, a son of P. and Elizabeth (Keever) Monfort, both natives of Warren county. The father, who passed away in 1901, never spent any part of his life in Clinton county, having remained on his farm; the mother, a good and devout Christian, is still living, at Lebanon, Ohio.

After completing the high school course at Waynesville, Rutherford B. Monfort attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. For several years after his education was completed he remained on the home farm. Beginning in 1903, for a period of six years, he was identified with the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, one of the best-known manufacturing concerns in the United States. In this capacity he had charge of a branch of the correspondence department, becoming one of their most able managers. In 1909 there came an opportunity which promised better things in the future than the position he then had, and he resigned to become the bookkeeper for the company in which he is now manager. Beginning his connection with this firm in 1909, in three years he had proven himself so efficient, reliable and progressive that by a vote of the board of directors he was elected manager of the plant, as well as one of its directors.

The Farquhar Furnace Company, which was organized on May 1, 1908, are manufacturers of the Farquhar sanitary heating systems, and so extensive is their business that their products are marketed in thirty-three states.

On September 20, 1899, Rutherford B. Monfort was united in marriage with Abbie Ellis, of Harveysburg, Ohio, a daughter of Harvey and Mary (Rogers) Ellis. One daughter, Mary Elizabeth, has been born to this union. Mr. and Mrs. Monfort have a large circle of friends and their home is noted for its genial hospitality.

In these days of strict competition and sharp business practices, it is an honor, indeed, for a man to win a reputation for fair and square dealing, and for consideration for others' rights and privileges, and this may truly be said of Rutherford B. Monfort, who has the esteem, not only of his personal friends, but of his commercial associates as well.

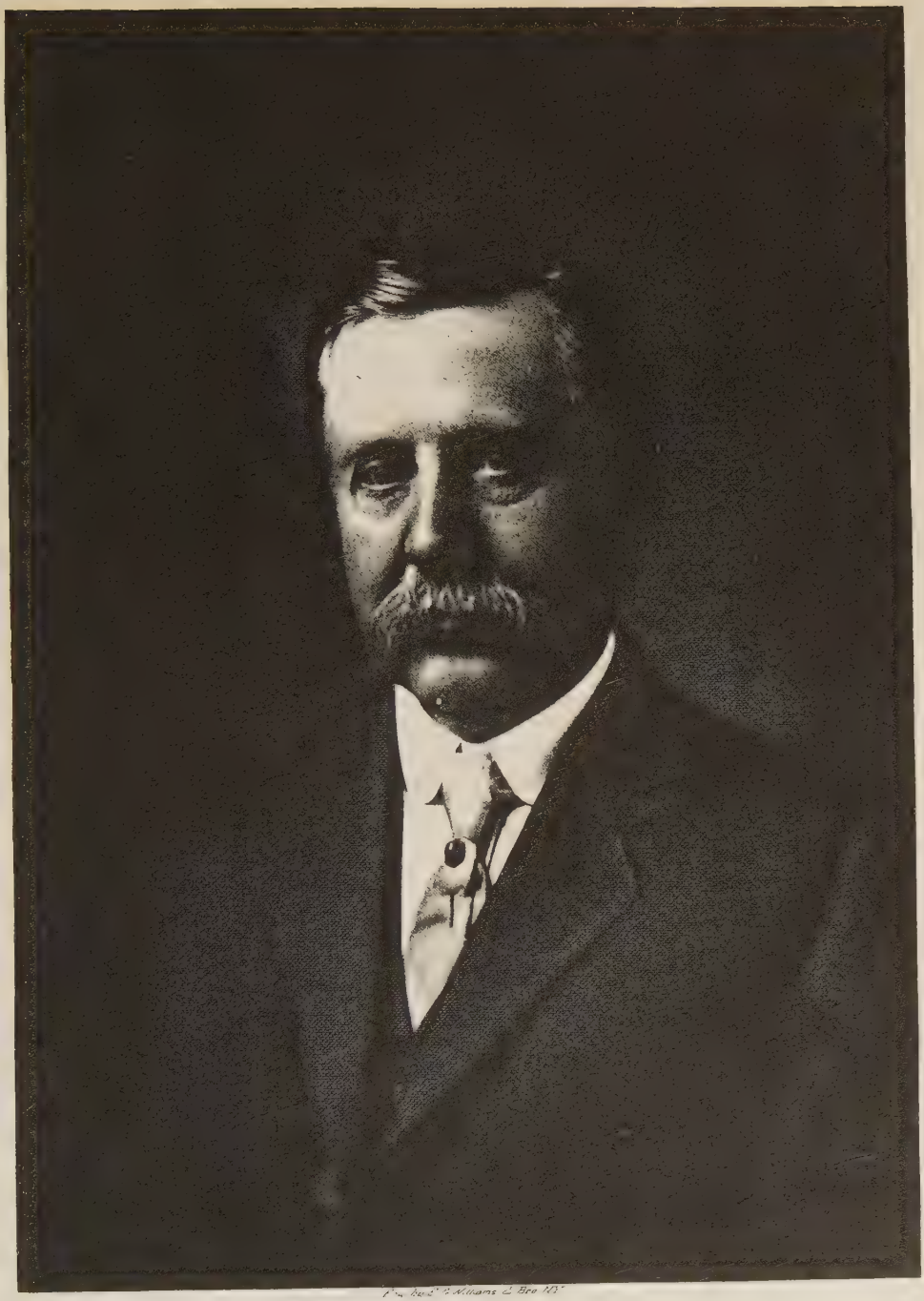
JOSIAH W. SPARKS.

One of the prominent citizens and progressive business men of Wilmington, Ohio, is Josiah W. Sparks, president of the Citizens National Bank, who, until February 1, 1915, owned and conducted a large hardware and implement business in Wilmington. Mr. Sparks was in the mercantile business in Wilmington for more than forty years and enjoyed the highest esteem and confidence of all with whom he had business dealings during that long period, as he does now with all his associates in the financial life of the community.

Josiah W. Sparks was born near Wilmington, Ohio, on March 4, 1848, and was reared on a farm four miles west of Wilmington. He is the son of Dr. Joseph K. and Abi (Linton) Sparks, the former of whom was born on July 10, 1790, in the Woodbury district of South Carolina, and died on September 17, 1873, and the latter, born on November 25, 1808, near Wilmington, Ohio, died on July 19, 1896. Dr. Joseph K. Sparks, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, came north and settled in Ohio because of his bitter opposition to slavery. He was married in Clinton county to Abi Linton, daughter of Nathan Linton, a pioneer settler of Clinton county, to which union were born four children, only one of whom, the subject of this sketch, is now living. Mr. Sparks has three half-brothers, his mother having been previously married to Jashia Farquhar, by whom she had two children, Benjamin and Frank Farquhar. Dr. Joseph W. Sparks was also previously married, and had one son by that union, George P. Sparks, the only one of these last named now living. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Sparks were Stephen and Mary (Evans) Sparks, natives of South Carolina and of English descent. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Sparks were Nathan and Rachel Linton.

In 1873 Mr. Sparks, who had inherited from his sterling ancestors his high ideals, progressive spirit and large abilities, located in Wilmington, where he entered the grocery store of the late Benjamin Farquhar. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Frank Farquhar in the hardware business and on May 18, of the same year, their store was destroyed by fire and its contents badly damaged. However, they were not discouraged by this loss, but purchased a new stock of goods and started again. The firm continued in business until 1885, when Mr. Farquhar retired and Mr. Sparks conducted the business alone until his retirement, on February 1, 1915. He carried a complete line of hardware, wagons, farm implements, stoves, pumps, fence and fertilizers. His store was modern and up-to-date in every respect. In 1906 Mr. Sparks helped to organize the Citizens National Bank and is now the president and one of the heavy stockholders of this bank.

Josiah W. Spark's large success in business and finance is due somewhat to the splendid educational training he received in the public schools of Clinton county and in Franklin, now Wilmington, College. Mr. Sparks was married on October 17, 1878, to Laura B. Haworth, who was born near Wilmington, this county, on December 29, 1854, daughter of George D. and Rebecca (Hoge) Haworth, the former of whom was born in 1829 and died in 1894, and the latter in 1833 and died in 1903. The Haworth family is of English descent, its American founder having come to this country in 1699. A part of the family settled in Clinton county in 1803 and the family since then has been closely identified with all of the interests which reflect the highest development of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Sparks one child was born, a daughter, Ethel Rebecca, born on January 3, 1880, who died on February 10, 1899.



J. H. Sparks

Josiah W. Sparks is a Repubican in politics and a member of the Friends church, being a trustee, at Wilmington, of the Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends, treasurer of the Center Quarterly Meeting and a trustee of the Sugar Grove cemetery. Fraternally, he is a member of Star of Hope Lodge No. 127, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has traveled extensively, both in America and Europe, and has the distinction of having made a trip around the world. He is a public-spirited citizen and is always one of the foremost promoters of any movement which has to do with the general welfare of the community. He is honest and upright in all of his dealings and is well known for his ability in financial and commercial circles, no resident of Clinton county being more popular throughout the county than he.

THOMAS SOUTH.

Among the earnest men of a past generation in Clinton county, whose enterprise, strength of character and engaging personality won a prominent place in the hearts of his neighbors and fellow citizens and the respect and confidence of the people of Clinton county, was the late Thomas South, who served two terms as sheriff of Clinton county, in which office he had a record for unusual efficiency, and who was an expert brick-mason. He helped to build many of the public buildings now standing in this county, was a man of positive views and laudable ambitions, and his influence was always exerted for the advancement of his friends. He was a very worthy citizen and a good man.

Thomas South was born on January 8, 1840, in Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio, and died on December 28, 1912. He was the son of Benjamin and Mary (Brunson) South, the former of whom was born in Cincinnati, and who died in 1862 of pneumonia, contracted while he was visiting his son in the Union army. His wife died on May 29, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years. Benjamin South was a stone-mason, and lived near Goshen in Clermont county all his life. All the members of his family were identified with the Presbyterian church. He and his wife had only two children, Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and William, who died on November 20, 1878, as the result of the accidental discharge of a gun while he was hunting. He also was a bricklayer by trade.

Thomas South attended the district schools of Clermont county, and later one of the leading business colleges at Cincinnati, where he obtained a good education. He was a man of more than ordinary native ability and made good use of his educational advantages and opportunities.

On June 9, 1861, Thomas South enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served practically to the end of the war, having been discharged on October 10, 1864. Wounded in the left hand in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, he afterward was unable to carry a gun and served as orderly in the adjutant's office. Before this, however, he had participated in many battles and was a courageous soldier, a man of deep and abiding patriotism, who was willing to give up his life's blood in the cause of human freedom and in behalf of the perpetuity of the American Union.

Shortly after the close of the Civil War, Thomas South was married on September 14, 1865, to Martha Anderson, who was born at Owensville, Clermont county, Ohio, on September 20, 1847, and who is the daughter of Peter and Mary (Smith) Anderson, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and at the age of twenty-one located in Clermont county, Ohio. He died at the age of ninety-one years in 1876. His wife was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1816, and died in 1851. She was the daughter of Christopher and Margaret Smith, early settlers of Owensville, in Clermont county, and farmers by occupation. They came to Ohio from near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Christopher was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

After his marriage, Thomas South continued working at his trade which he had learned as a boy. He worked as a brick-mason while living in Goshen, Ohio, but in 1869 he and the family removed to Wilmington, where he lived until his death in 1912. In

1905 he built a home at the corner of Walnut and Sugartree streets, and it is in this house that Mrs. South now lives.

In 1893 Mr. South was elected sheriff of Clinton county on the Republican ticket and served two terms, or four years in all. After retiring from public office and public service, he purchased a steam laundry and was associated with his son in the operation of this enterprise until his death.

Mr. and Mrs. South were the parents of five children, as follow: Mary, who was born on June 24, 1866, and died at the age of twenty in Wilmington, on July 26, 1886, was a student at Wilmington College; Harry, March 25, 1868, is a farmer in Adams township; Edward, February 27, 1871, died at the age of twenty-seven, on October 6, 1896; Benjamin, April 2, 1874, is the present sheriff of Clinton county, having been elected on the Republican ticket; Walter, February 27, 1880, is proprietor of the South Brother's laundry, of Wilmington.

The late Thomas South was a charter member of Morris McMillan Post, Grand Army of the Republic. An esteemed and valuable citizen of this great county, his death was widely mourned and he is generously remembered for the large part he had in the civic and political life of this county. Mrs. South is a refined and cultured woman and highly respected by the people of this city.

G. P. THORPE.

No greater tribute can be paid to a lawyer than the assertion that his personal code of ethics is higher than any written law. In a profession in which one's moral and ethical standards are so frequently and so severely tested, a man of whom this can be said is strong, indeed, and deserving of the greatest respect. To such there is but one ideal of right and justice, and to this, he must hold himself as rigidly as he would hold others. The man whose name appears at the head of this biography is a leading attorney of Wilmington, and a man of such mental attainment and such force of character that he is an important factor in the commercial, political, fraternal and social life of the community.

G. P. Thorpe was born at Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio, March 13, 1862, the son of H. H. and Emily (Roberts) Thorpe, both of whom were natives of Clinton county, the former having been born here a few months after his parents came from old Virginia. The elder Thorpe is permitted to live far beyond the usual span of life, for he is now eighty-three years of age. H. H. and Emily Thorpe had only one child, besides the subject of the present sketch, Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, of Sabina, Ohio.

The education of G. P. Thorpe was such as to prepare him for the prominent and active life he has since enjoyed. After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of Sabina, the young man was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, in 1885, and from the Cincinnati Law School two years thereafter. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and began the practice of his profession at Wilmington. He has been in active practice ever since, and has built up a large clientage.

Mr. Thorpe has played a conspicuous part in the professional and commercial life of the city, a statement corroborated by the fact that he is now vice-president of the Commercial Club. His ability as an attorney has given him leadership in a number of large business enterprises, one of these being the Clinton County Telephone Company. Of this concern he has been secretary and counsel, and has had charge of all of its legal and financial affairs for a number of years. He is one the board of directors of the Ohio Independent Telephone Association, and a member of its executive committee. Added to these activities, is the position of attorney for the Wilmington Homestead Company, which he has held for a period of over twenty years. He is also a member of its board of directors and of the finance committee.

On October 23, 1895, G. P. Thorpe was united in marriage with Roma Robinson, of

Greenfield, Ohio. Mrs. Thorpe has taken a keen interest in the public career of her husband, and has made their home a charming center of social life. Mr. Thorpe is one of the two Republicans on the board of elections of Clinton county, the other two members of the board being Democrats.

It is not surprising that a man so closely connected with the business enterprises of a city should also be conspicuous in its civic and social life. There are in every community the men whose advice and good-will are sought when any public service or movement is in its inception. These are the men who not only aid in developing the material resources of their locality, but also help to form the moral standards, and it is, therefore, important that their own standards be high. It is well that some of Wilmington's most influential citizens are of this type, and among them is G. P. Thorpe.

Mr. Thorpe is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a trustee in Lodge No. 797, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In his college days, G. P. Thorpe was a leader in athletics, and has kept up his interest in all clean and manly sports.

Although gifted above the average, the man whose career is the subject of this biography has not won his laurels without strenuous labor. Hard, conscientious work has been the rule. As a lawyer, Mr. Thorpe is fearless and fair; as a citizen, he is public-spirited and loyal; as a man, he is high-minded and just. In all of his affiliations, whether business, fraternal, political or social, he has had the esteem and admiration of his associates, and the respect and confidence of the public.

N. HUSTON MOORE.

N. Huston Moore, one of the enterprising farmers, bankers and business men of Clinton county, Ohio, is now living retired in Wilmington, the county seat. His reputation as one of the leading men of Clinton county is gladly conceded by all who know him. Mr. Moore belongs to the class of men who are natural leaders in the communities with which their fortunes are cast.

Born on January 10, 1833, in Grayson county, Virginia, N. Huston Moore is the son of Daniel and Martha (Hampton) Moore, the former of whom was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, in 1799, and died in 1895, and the latter of whom was born in Grayson county, Virginia, in 1802, and lived to be over ninety years of age. Mr. Moore's paternal grandparents were Nimrod and Polly Moore, who were natives of England and early settlers in Rockingham county, North Carolina. They were farmers by occupation and members of the pioneer Methodist church. Mr. Moore's maternal grandparents, Andrew and Sallie (Griggs) Hampton, were natives of North Carolina. Gen. Wade Hampton, of North Carolina, was a first cousin of Mr. Moore's mother. His grandfather lived in Buncome county, North Carolina, and it was his parents who came from England. His grandfather died in Grayson county, Virginia, where he owned a large farm. He and his wife and family were members of the Baptist church. He was a large man with huge arms and shoulders and a man capable of great physical labor.

The father of N. Huston Moore left North Carolina when a young man with his parents and moved to Grayson county, Virginia. He soon had a farm of his own and lived upon it until his death. He was a Democrat. For many years he was a class leader in the Methodist church and his house was always the temporary abiding place for ministers of the Methodist church.

Daniel and Martha Moore were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are deceased. The living children are Joshua S., who is a farmer in Surrey county, North Carolina; N. Huston, the subject of this sketch; Violet, who married Joshua Simcox, of Tennessee; Matilda, deceased, and Mattie, who married Thomas H. Hightower and lives at Tasso, Tennessee. The deceased children are: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Andrew H. and Ezra N.

N. Huston Moore attended the district schools of Virginia and subsequently the academy at Hillsville, Carroll county, Virginia. After finishing the academic course, he taught school in Virginia to pay expenses incurred while a student at the academy. In 1856 Mr. Moore came to Wilmington, Ohio, and for some time worked in a general store at Bloomington. After a time he went to Atlanta, Logan county, Illinois, and there taught school for two years, after which he returned to Union township and rented farms for five years. By this time Mr. Moore had been able to save enough money to buy ninety-two and one-half acres of land, which he eventually sold and bought two hundred and twenty-five acres in Union township, where he lived for twelve years. At the end of this period, he paid off a debt of eleven thousand dollars on the place and then sold it, purchasing thirty-six acres at the edge of Wilmington, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Moore also owns a one hundred and fifty-five acre farm in Greene and Wayne townships. He is a director of the First National Bank of Wilmington. For many years he has kept a fine flock of Delaine Merino sheep and also for many years raised Poland China hogs.

On September 11, 1856, N. Huston Moore was married to Eliza Bentley, who died on May 20, 1859. They had one child, John, who is a contractor and builder at Fort Morgan, Colorado. On February 16, 1860, Mr. Moore was married secondly, to Martha Wilson, who was born on December 7, 1827, in Wilmington, Ohio, and who died on November 29, 1911. She was the daughter of James and Eleanor Wilson, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Kentucky. They owned a farm where Wilmington College now stands. He was the first superintendent of the Clinton county infirmary. He also bought and sold stock, which he drove through to Pittsburgh. His wife, who lived to be ninety-eight years old, died on February 21, 1899. To this second marriage there have been born three children: Orville B., who lives on Mr. Moore's farm in Greene and Wayne township; Thomas D., who is unmarried and lives with his father, and Nellie, who also lives with her father.

In addition to Mr. Moore's small farm of thirty-six acres at the edge of Wilmington, he owns an interest in the First National Bank of Wilmington. He is a Democrat and proud of the fact that he never scratched a ticket in all of his life. The Moore family all belong to the Christian church, and for fifty-five years Mr. Moore has been a member. At the present time he is chairman of the board of trustees of the Walnut Street church in Wilmington.

Few men have made more consistent progress as farmers and financiers than N. Huston Moore and few men living in Clinton county, who belong to the present generation, occupy a higher place in the esteem of the public than does he.

SIDNEY D. MYERS, V. S.

No more prominent veterinary surgeon may be found in the state of Ohio than Sidney D. Myers, V. S., a resident of Wilmington, Ohio, who was graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, in 1894, and who has served as president and as secretary for two terms each of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association. Doctor Myers is now a member of the Ohio state board of veterinary examiners, and is a member of the American Veterinarian Medical Association, which is an international body.

Born on July 17, 1872, in Wayne county, Ohio, Sidney D. Myers is the son of S. B. (familiarly known as Doc) and Sadie (Christy) Myers, the former of whom was born on January 9, 1846, in Wayne county, Ohio, and who died on December 31, 1873, and the latter of whom was born on November 8, 1848, in Wayne county, Ohio, and who died on December 29, 1873. Sidney D. was only a little more than a year old when both of his parents passed away. His paternal grandparents, John and Mary J. (Kauke) Myers, were natives of Columbiana county, Ohio, and of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. They were farmers by occupation and owned about two hundred acres of land in Wayne county. Both were members of the Baptist church. Doctor Myers' maternal grandparents were

Pater and Margaret (Hardy) Christy, the former of whom was of Irish descent and the latter of Scottish descent. They were born in western Pennsylvania and early in life located in Wayne county, Ohio, where he was a farmer and well-to-do citizen. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

The late S. B. and Sadie (Christy) Myers were married on January 26, 1871, and about two years later both died of typhoid fever, the mother two days before the death of her husband. The young couple were just ready to go to housekeeping and had not left the parental roof at the time of their death. Doctor Myers had only one sister, who is younger than himself, Laura B., who married W. H. Troxel, a retail hardware dealer of Denver, Colorado. After the death of his parents, Doctor Myers was reared by his grandparents, both maternal and paternal, and later by his uncle, George Hutton and family. Until twenty years of age he worked on the farm and attended the Wooster, Ohio, high school. Later he was a student at the Ohio Normal School, at Ada, Ohio.

In 1892 Doctor Myers entered the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, and after his graduation, in March, 1894, began the practice of his profession with Walter Shaw, V. S., at Dayton, where he remained only a few months. In the fall of the same year he located at Wilmington, and here he has practiced ever since. He has a model barn and takes care of horses in his barn.

On March 4, 1896, Sidney D. Myers was married to Elizabeth Hayes, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, at London, and who is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ralph) Hayes, the latter of whom was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and who came to America when six years old. The former was born in Blanchard township, Perth county, Ontario, Canada, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1899, at the age of forty-seven and his wife died on February 1, 1914, at the age of seventy. They were members of the Episcopal church. To them were born nine children: John, Catherine, Alice, Mrs. Myers, Jennie, Adella, Charlotte (deceased), who married John McIntosh, Georgia and Russell. All of these children are living near London, Ontario. Doctor and Mrs. Myers have only one child, Neil, who was born on May 29, 1901.

Doctor Myers is a Republican. Doctor and Mrs. Myers are members of the Presbyterian church and he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a director in the Union Loan and Savings Company of Wilmington.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

William E. Smith, a former farmer of Clinton county, who is now engaged in the livery business at Wilmington, is one of the enterprising citizens of this section of Ohio, and is well known for his aggressive habit, his power of leadership, and his cordial personal relations with his fellow townsmen.

William E. Smith was born on December 20, 1858, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Robert Henry and Elizabeth (Haney) Smith, the former of whom was born near Winchester, Virginia, in the Shenandoah valley, July 11, 1828, and who died on March 1, 1876, and the latter of whom was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, November, 1824, and who died on October 31, 1897.

The paternal grandparents of William E. Smith were John S. and Susan Smith, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and who, when their son, Robert Henry, was a small lad, came from Virginia to Clinton county, Ohio, and purchased a farm on the south side of Union township. They belonged to the Christian church. He died at the age of seventy-eight and she at the age of eighty-four. Mr. Smith's maternal grandparents were Charles and Sarah Haney, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Charles Haney became the heir to a great many slaves, but he was opposed to slavery and turned the slaves free. He and his wife were also members of the Christian church. Their daughter, Elizabeth, the mother of William E. Smith, was only six years old when they came from

Virginia to Greene township, Clinton county, Ohio. Charles Haney was a well-to-do farmer and served in the War of 1812. His wife drew a pension after his death while she was living in New Antioch, Ohio.

Robert Henry Smith grew to manhood in Clinton county, Ohio, and became a miller by occupation, and owned and operated a flour-mill during early life. He served with the famous "Squirrel Hunters" during the Civil War, and as a result of his zeal his mill was burned, probably by members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, who were active in this county. Afterwards he purchased a farm in Union township, and lived there until his death. He was a Republican in politics, and his wife was a devout member of the Christian church. They had two children: William E., the subject of this sketch; and Eva, who married David Leaming, and after his death married Elmer Clevenger; she died in 1910.

Mrs. Robert Henry Smith was first married to Robertson Custis. After his death she was married to Robert Henry Smith. By her first marriage she had four children: Charles, lives in Wilmington and is a veteran of the Civil War: Thomas, lives in California and owns a cigar store in Santa Barbara, and two daughters, deceased.

William E. Smith attended the public schools in Union township and worked on his father's farm until he had attained his majority. After this he was married and lived on the home farm for five years, when he moved to a farm two miles southwest of Cuba, which was owned by his father-in-law, and where he lived for eight years. In 1899 he removed to Wilmington and purchased the Spray livery barn on West Main street. He has been successfully engaged in business in Wilmington for the past sixteen years.

On October 11, 1881, William E. Smith was married to Emma Cast, who was born in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Simeon and Mary Cast, both of whom are deceased. He was a farmer by occupation, but spent his later years in Wilmington.

To Mr. and Mrs. William E. Smith have been born two children: Eugenia, the first born, died in infancy; Harold S., who was born on December 23, 1891, is a bookkeeper in the Citizens National Bank at Wilmington. He is unmarried and lives with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith belong to the Baptist church, and Mr. Smith is a trustee of the church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. An ardent Republican in politics, he was at one time elected a member of the Wilmington city council and served in this office with distinction.

Mr. Smith has not only been successful in business, but he has been successful without losing the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen, a distinction of no mean importance. Good natured, whole-hearted and generous, he is a popular resident of the city of Wilmington.

ARTHUR W. STARBUCK.

Among the enterprising and energetic merchants of the city of Wilmington, this county, few are better known or have a wider repute for the careful manner in which their several mercantile enterprises are conducted than has Arthur W. Starbuck, the popular book dealer, whose well-appointed book store is one of the well established concerns of that city. Mr. Starbuck practically "grew up" in the mercantile life of Wilmington, having taken his place in the commercial circles of the town upon reaching his majority, thirty-five years ago, since which time he has been continuously and actively identified with the business interests of the county seat, in that time having so thoroughly acquainted himself with the needs and the tastes of the people that he is able to cater to these tastes in the most competent possible manner. For fourteen years he was identified with the retail shoe trade of the city, after which he was engaged in the restaurant business for thirteen years, at the end of which time he became prominently connected with the local gas company's office, a position which he retained until 1909, in which

year he engaged in the book and stationery business and has been thus successfully occupied since, his store being recognized as one of the most prominent establishments of the city.

Arthur W. Starbuck was born at Dover, in Union township, this county, on February 19, 1859, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ellis) Starbuck, both natives of this county, the former of whom was born in Union township in the year 1834 and the latter of whom was born near the village of Port William in the year 1830, both being members of pioneer families of this county.

Thomas Starbuck, who now lives in California, is the son of Latham Starbuck, the latter of whom was the son of Hezekiah Starbuck, a native of North Carolina, who settled in this county about the year of 1812. Edward Starbuck, the first of the Starbucks to immigrate to this country was a native of Nantucket, England, who came to America about three hundred years ago and was one of the original purchasers of Nantucket Island from the Indians. He was the founder of a large and prominent family and his numerous descendants are found in many parts of the country, a vigorous progeny, all doing well their various parts in the grand social scheme of this nation. Hezekiah Starbuck was a sailor, but during the War of 1812 he found his occupation practically gone, as nearly all American commerce was swept off the seas during that stormy period. In consequence of this state of affairs he decided to try pioneering in the unsettled wilds of the great country to the west and he and his family immigrated to Ohio, locating in Clinton county, entering a farm from the government in the Dover neighborhood, where the family became permanently established.

Latham Starbuck, son of Hezekiah, was a grown boy when the family located in this county and he presently bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Union township, on which he spent the rest of his life, becoming one of the most prominent and influential settlers of that section of the county. He and his wife were Quakers and their children were reared in accordance with the rigid tenets of their birthright faith, they, in turn becoming useful and influential members of the community. Thomas Starbuck, son of Latham, was reared on the home farm in Union township, remaining on the farm until some time after his marriage. He then engaged in the manufacture of tile at Bowersville, Ohio, and was thus successfully engaged until the year 1870. In 1895 he moved to Armada, California, where he immediately entered prominently into the public life of his new home town and for some years past has been postmaster of Armada. Thomas Starbuck is a Republican and is a member of and active worker in the Christian church, being widely recognized as a lay preacher of much power in that denomination.

In 1858 Thomas Starbuck was united in marriage to Elizabeth Ellis, who was born near Port William, this county, the daughter of James and Susannah Ellis, also natives of Clinton county, the former of whom was the son of a Pennsylvanian, a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, who settled in this county early in the last century.

To Thomas and Elizabeth (Ellis) Starbuck were born five children, of whom the immediate subject of this sketch is the eldest, namely: Arthur W., a prominent merchant of Wilmington; Emma L., who married William Utter and died in 1904; Florence E., who lives with her parents in California; Granville E., a music teacher of San Bernardino, California, and Elmer E., a cabinet maker, who lives in the same city.

Arthur W. Starbuck was reared on the home farm in Union township, until two years of age and moved to near Bowersville, where he received his elementary education in the Palmer district school of that township, supplementing the same by a course in the public schools at New Antioch. He worked on the farm until he had attained his majority, after which he located in Wilmington, which ever since has been his home. Upon coming to Wilmington, Mr. Starbuck entered the employ of Harry Walker and

for fourteen years was engaged as a clerk in th latter's retail shoe store. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with J. T. Carroll and for five years was engaged with the latter in the restaurant business. At the end of that time this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Starbuck conducted the restaurant alone for eight years. He then sold the business and was engaged as office man for the Wilmington Gas Company until 1909, in which year he bought Harry H. Walker's book store, a business which he has since conducted with much success and in a manner most gratifying to his extensive trade.

On November 15, 1883, Arthur W. Starbuck was united in marriage to Alberta Vandervort, who was born at New Antioch, this county, daughter of Richard and Catherine Vandervort, prominent farming people of that neighborhood, both of whom are now deceased. To this happy union two children have been born, Mabel, who was born in 1884, married Clifton T. Hazard, teacher of mathematics at Purdue University, and lives at West Lafayette, Indiana, and Charles R., born in 1889, who is a clerk in the Clinton County National Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Starbuck is a Republican and takes such part in the political affairs of his home community as all good citizens owe to the commonwealth, being active in furthering such measures as are designed to promote the common good. He has given much and thoughtful attention to the affairs of the public schools of Wilmington and for six years was a very efficient members of the city school board. He is a member of the Wilmington lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which he takes a warm interest. Active in commercial, political and social circles of Wilmington, Mr. Starbuck has created for himself a very definite place in the life of the county seat and is one of the best-known men in Clinton county, enjoying the confidence and regard of all. He and his wife are diligent in promoting all good works and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

CHARLES PIERSON RICHARDSON.

Charles Pierson Richardson was widely known during his lifetime as one of the successful farmers of Clinton county, Ohio. He had a prominent part in the development of agriculture in this county and his well-directed energies in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business and his sound judgment resulted in the acquisition and accumulation of a very large competence. He began life with one hundred acres of land, to which was later added three hundred and thirty-five acres, all of which was inherited by Mrs. Richardson, which tract was improved from time to time until at the time of his death he owned one of the finest farms in Vernon township. He was a prominent stockman and a highly respected citizen of this county.

The late Charles Pierson Richardson, farmer and stockman of Clinton county, was born on March 15, 1840, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the son of Pierson Jackson and Elizabeth (Schillinger) Richardson, the former of whom was born in 1815 in Genesee county, New York, and who died on December 17, 1902, and the latter of whom was born on April 27, 1814, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and who died on October 3, 1883. Her parents were natives of Germany. Charles Pierson Richardson died on July 30, 1894. His father, P. J. Richardson, was a son of James Richardson, who was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, having served as a first lieutenant in a regiment of the New York infantry. He built and owned a one-half interest in the first boat built in Cincinnati. His father grew up in New York state and when he was a young man emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married, near which place he farmed until about 1855, when he removed to Clinton county with his family. Here he purchased his home, which he built at Newport in 1846, and which is still standing, well preserved. He died at Newport on February 6, 1848. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES VILLARS.

Pierson Jackson, a son of James and father of the subject, a farmer, born in Genesee county, New York, March 15, 1815, died in Cuba on December 17, 1902. He attended a private school and graduated in a Cincinnati college. He moved to Cuba, Clinton county, in 1855 and was married in Cincinnati on June 15, 1836, to Elizabeth Schillinger, daughter of Col. William Schillinger.

Charles Pierson Richardson was about fifteen years of age when his parents came to Clinton county, Ohio. Here he grew up on a farm and was married, and after his marriage he farmed in Vernon township on land which Mrs. Richardson inherited from her father and which amounted to four hundred and thirty-five acres. Mr. Richardson raised a great deal of thoroughbred live stock and kept registered trotting horses of the Wilkes and Hambletonian breeds. He also specialized in raising Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle. He was killed in 1894 by the kick of a horse, having lived but a few hours after the accident. After his death, Mrs. Richardson remained on the farm until 1911 and then moved to Wilmington, where she now resides with her daughter, Bessie.

On October 3, 1865, the late Charles Pierson Richardson was married to Miss Jane Villars, who is the daughter of James and Frances (Gregg) Villars, the former of whom was born on October 20, 1800, in Jefferson township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and who died on June 29, 1890, the latter of whom, her mother having died when she was a child, was reared by Mrs. Woodmansee. She was the daughter of George and Margaret (Wiley) Gregg.

James Villars was the son of James and Rebecca (Davidson) Villars. James, Jr., was reared on a farm and was six years old when his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Deerfield, Portage county, Ohio, where they remained one year. At the end of that period they removed to Washington township, Warren county, where they purchased fifty acres of land, and afterward one hundred acres nearby. In the summer of 1811 they purchased three hundred and sixty-four acres of land in Clinton county, adjoining the farm where James, Jr., later lived. They moved to this farm in the fall of 1813, after they had some land cleared, a house was built, the floors of which were laid with wide black walnut boards. This old log house still stands and is used for an outhouse, and some improvements made and the crops planted. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters. In August, 1823, James Villars, Sr., died and the care of the family and the charge of the farm fell to James, Jr., who purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead and who lived with his mother.

The first schooling of James Villars was obtained in 1807 in a small round log cabin, daubed with mud, with a stick and clay chimney and roofed with clapboards. It had a dirt floor and stood about thirty rods west of the iron bridge, north of the turnpike and about three-fourths of a mile west of Clarksville. When he was eight or nine years old, James Villars, Jr., attended school at another place, but in a building similar to the first. The third school he attended was in a log school house with a stick and clay chimney at each end and with a writing desk through the center. It stood between a quarter and a half mile south of where the Mt. Pleasant meeting house stood. His fourth experience was in a vacated log house two and one-half miles east of Clarksville, on the banks of Sewell's run. He had to walk three miles to this school, but finally he attended school in a building formerly used as a horse-mill, which was fitted up and used as a Methodist chapel in Wilmington, and as a matter of fact was the first Methodist chapel ever built there. It was also used for school purposes.

On June 15, 1830, James Villars, Jr., was married to Frances Gregg. They had ten children, as follow: Rebecca, John W., Mary D., Rachel, George W., James M., Jane F., Hiram J., Samuel H. and Alfred T. Rebecca died at the age of twenty-four; John W. died at the age of fifty-five, a farmer by occupation; Mary D. married Simeon Cast and they lived on a farm in Washington township, both of whom are now deceased; Rachel

married Ed. Mulford, a resident of Warren county, Ohio, who is now deceased; George W. died at the age of twenty-one; James M. died at the age of nineteen; Jane F. is the widow of Mr. Richardson; Hiram J. lives in Montana, and Alfred T., who owned his father's home place, is deceased.

In 1837 James Villars, Jr., purchased the farm where he lived until his death, which consisted of three hundred and sixty-one acres. After buying this farm he did nothing more to it until the spring of 1848. He was an industrious man and a careful manager, accumulating a large amount of land. Before his death he was one of the heaviest landowners in Clinton county. He owned six hundred acres of land in Clark and Union counties, Illinois, beside twelve hundred acres, which he gave to his children. He built a fine brick chapel on part of his land, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars and presented this to the Methodist Protestant church, of which he and his wife were members for a number of years, they having joined the church together in 1845. Before this they had been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which Mr. Villars had joined in 1816. He also purchased the Baptist church of Clarksville, on which he expended about three thousand dollars. He was a local deacon and an ordained minister in the Methodist Protestant church and later an elder. He had been a trustee ever since he built the chapel, and held the office of township trustee and supervisor for several years. His beloved wife died on June 7, 1881, and he died, as heretofore stated, in June, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pierson Richardson had nine children, six of whom are still living. The deceased children are Howard, the third born, who first saw the light of day, March 21, 1869, and who died at the age of six years; Horace, who died at the age of thirty-one, and Lillie, who died at the age of seven weeks. The living children are James Pierson, Charles Hinkle, Walter G., Frances, Herman and Bessie. James Pierson was born on July 12, 1866, and lives in Adrian, Michigan, where he is a piano maker. He was a missionary in Japan nine years; Charles Hinkle, December 20, 1867, and lives on the home place, is a farmer; Walter G. also lives on the home place; Frances married George Sewell, and they live in Vernon township; Herman lives on the home place, and Bessie, who is unmarried, lives with Mrs. Pierson.

Mrs. Pierson is an ardent member of the Methodist Protestant church and prominent in the religious life of this community. Mr. Richardson was not only an enterprising farmer, but he was a good citizen and a good man, one who was entitled to the esteem and confidence of his fellows and one who enjoyed this confidence and esteem in a large measure.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON OWENS.

One of the country's largest manufacturers, a man who has received more than passing note by reason of the methods he employs in securing ungrudging and efficient service on the part of his small army of employees, and whose close personal relations with the men who have helped to make the product of his factory a household word throughout the country is a matter of common knowledge, upon being asked: "What do you call a man?" quickly answered: "One who stands four square to the world in reference to the functions that should be absolutely right, with regard to himself, those who are dependent upon him, and society in general." Upon being asked to extend his definition so as to cover the process of "making a man," he declared that he made men "by the application of horse sense." This, of course, but emphasizes, by giving personal authority to the utterance, a truth that is not only self-evident, but widely accepted. It invariably is found that those men who really do stand four square to the world in all the relations of life are the men who are possessed of what has commonly come to be known as "horse sense," upon the proper exercise of which they base the success which, without exception, follows their efforts. Happily, there are many such men in Clinton county, among the best known of whom perhaps is Robert L. Owens, the enter-

prising and progressive bridge man, of Wilmington, this county, general manager and treasurer of the Champion Bridge Company.

Robert Livingston Owens was born at Mainsville, Warren county, Ohio, on August 21, 1866, the only son of George W. and Margaret (Irwin) Owens, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on August 26, 1832, and died at his home in Wilmington, this county, on January 4, 1896, and the latter of whom was born in Warren county, this state, on March 22, 1833, and died on September 26, 1898, to whom were born but two children, the other child being a daughter, Mrs. Jessie T. Arebaugh, of Wilmington. George W. Owens was the son of Talliaferro and Pamelia (Tucker) Owens, both natives of Virginia, of good old colonial families, the fathers of both of whom took valiant parts in the struggle of the American patriots during the Revolutionary War, other representatives of these families also having done well their various parts during the War of 1812. Margaret Irwin was the daughter of Robert and Lydia (Cox) Irwin, pioneers of Warren county, this state and prominent and influential residents therein.

Robert L. Owens was but four years of age when his parents came from Virginia to this county, locating in Wilmington, and consequently has lived the most of his life in Clinton county, there now being few men in the county better known than he. He received his education in the Wilmington schools and was graduated from the high school there in the year 1884, following which he spent four years as a student in the Cincinnati Art Academy, becoming thoroughly grounded in the art of drawing and its correlative science. Upon leaving school he was engaged by the Champion Bridge Company of Wilmington in the capacity of traveling salesman, with headquarters at Cincinnati. He later transferred his services to the Queen City Bridge Company, of Cincinnati, as a traveling salesman, still later going to the Brackett Bridge Company, of Cincinnati, serving that company in the capacity of secretary, remaining in Cincinnati until 1898, in which year he returned to Wilmington, becoming a director in the Champion Bridge Company and resuming his original position as traveling representative of that company, continuing in that capacity until he was elected general manager and treasurer of the company in 1904, a position which he still holds. Mr. Owens also is a director of the Memphis Bridge Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, and is one of the best-known bridge men in the country. In addition to his official duties in connection with these two prominent bridge companies, Mr. Owens also is the secretary of the National Safety Snap Company, of Wilmington, and likewise gives his intelligent attention to the general business welfare of his home city, being actively concerned in all movements having to do with the promotion of Wilmington's best interests, few business men in the city having a higher reputation for enterprise and energy when it comes to "boosting" things hereabout.

In January, 1892, Robert L. Owens was united in marriage to Hannah Cherrington, who was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, daughter of William and Lucy H. Cherrington, who were the parents of five children, the others being Samuel M., Leida, Lucy M. and Mrs. E. S. Culbertson. Mr. and Mrs. Owens are members of the Episcopal church at Wilmington, Mr. Owens serving the congregation of that communion as a member of the vestry, or executive body of the church. Mr. Owens is a Democrat and gives a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of his home county, though he never has been included in the office-seeking class of politicians. He is deeply interested in good government and his influence in civic matters ever is on the side of economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the people. Mr. Owens is a master Mason, his connection with that order being with blue lodge No. 52; Royal Arch Masons, Chapter No. 63 and Wilmington Commandery No. 37, Knights Templar.

Robert L. Owens is a typical, up-to-date, hustling American citizen, who is doing well his part in life, bringing to all his relations in life that admirable quality known

commonly as "horse sense," so aptly referred to in the introduction of this biographical narrative, and he very properly enjoys the highest confidence and esteem of his business associates and friends, not only in Wilmington and Clinton county, but throughout the state, his acquaintance extending far beyond the mere confines of his home county.

ROBERT R. DOAN.

Robert R. Doan, who is one of the most brilliant young men in Clinton county, and who perhaps, is one of the best-informed men, young or old, is not only a descendant of one of the earliest pioneers of this county, but a member of a family which has distinguished itself in the political life of this state. That Robert R. Doan is possessed of wide vision, initiative and executive ability is proved by his success in an enterprise in which the people of Clinton county have good reason to take great pride. A short time ago he organized a company to publish the first daily newspaper ever launched in Clinton county.

Robert R. Doan was born on March 10, 1889, in Wilmington, Ohio, and is a son of Albert W. and Jennie (Rutherford) Doan, the former of whom is also a native of Wilmington, the deputy probate judge of this county, who resides at Wilmington. Albert W. Doan was born on August 25, 1860. His wife, who was a native of Wilmington, Ohio, was born on January 27, 1864. Mr. Doan's mother is also living.

The paternal grandparents of Robert R. Doan were Robert E. and Maria (McMillan) Doan, the former of whom, although eighty-four years old, is engaged in the practice of law at Washington, D. C., where he has lived since 1890. Robert E. Doan was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on June 23, 1834, and his wife, who was born on August 8, 1836, is also still living. Robert E. Doan is a son of William Doan, who, in 1804, came with his parents, Joseph and Jemima Doan, from Chatham county, North Carolina. They settled near what is now the city of Wilmington, where they purchased nearly one thousand acres of land, and it may be said here that Mr. Doan is the owner of twenty-six thousand acres of land in the state of Sonora, Mexico. William Doan was a Whig in politics, and a leading member of the Friends church. He was a farmer most of his life, and he and his wife were the parents of three children, Robert E., Joseph, who died unmarried, and Maria, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Waltham, also deceased.

The Doan family in Clinton county dates from the coming of Joseph Doan, who arrived here on November 4, 1804, in company with John Stout, from Chatham county, North Carolina, by the Flower Gap. John Vestal, who was his wife's brother, died before they arrived at Todd's Fork. On January 22, 1805, Joseph Doan purchased two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land in Posey's survey at one dollar and a half an acre, paying altogether three hundred and fifty-seven dollars, three hundred dollars to Posey and fifty-seven dollars to Nathan Linton. On November 27, 1806, he paid on his land one hundred dollars, and on December 4, 1807, he paid another hundred dollars. Joseph Doan was born on October 23, 1759, and died on May 28, 1838. His wife was born on May 8, 1762. They were the parents of twelve children, Thomas, John, Ruth, the wife of Joseph Haines; William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Jesse, Jonathan, Jacob, Rachel, the wife of Isaac Hines, Elisha and Mary.

The Hon. Robert E. Doan was a very ambitious young man, who desired to study law, and was accustomed to take law books to the field and studied while he plowed. With his own earnings he attended the Cincinnati law school and became an attorney at Wilmington, Ohio. His mother, who, before her marriage, was Betsy Eachus, a native of Winchester, Virginia, died in 1864. Five years later his father, William Doan, passed away.

Robert E. Doan served as prosecuting attorney and was finally elected to Congress during President Harrison's administration. After serving one term in this office he

ROBERT R. DOAN.

became a partner of Major Anderson, of Washington, D. C., and when Major Anderson was appointed judge of the United States District Court, Mr. Doan continued the practice of his profession alone, and is still engaged in the practice. He is now president of the National Biographical Society of Washington and is also a charter member and historian of the Ohio Historical Society at Washington.

It is Robert Doan's original conception which launched and founded, in Washington, D. C., in 1910, the International Law Association of the United States. Mexico and the Dominion of Canada, which received the endorsement of the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Doan served one year as secretary of the Steele-Evans Manufacturing Company and as secretary-treasurer of the Clinton Publishing Company. His literary efforts have been published in the Frank A. Munsey's publications and a syndicate of eastern newspapers. He is acquainted and corresponds with Colonel Roosevelt, which pleasant relations were also maintained with the late Elbert Hubbard and wife.

To return to his early history, it may be said that both of Robert E. Doan's parents were members of the Friends church; that he attended an academy at Harveysburg, Warren county, Ohio, and afterward taught school in Warren, Greene and Clinton counties, in this way earning money to pay for his law course. He finished the course in the Cincinnati law school and received his diploma with the degree of Bachelor of Laws on April 19, 1857. For some time he was in partnership with his cousin, A. W. Doan, in the practice of law, the firm having been dissolved fifteen years later, when A. W. Doan was elected judge of the court of common pleas. In 1880 he made seventy-seven speeches in favor of James A. Garfield's election to the Presidency in the state of Ohio, in which year he was a Presidential elector from the Clinton county district, and named by acclamation. He was a candidate for Congress in that year, but was defeated for the nomination, receiving, however, only thirteen votes less than the nominee. In 1857 he was married to Maria McMillan, a native of Clinton county, and to this union were born six children, Clinton, who was a farmer, is deceased. He was a specialist in raising thoroughbred horses; Albert W. is the father of Robert R., the immediate subject of this review; Charles died at the age of fifteen; Burritt died at the age of fourteen; Willie died at the age of six; Frank M. died in Arizona. He was collector of customs in that state, having been appointed to this position by President McKinley. The commission of Frank M. Doan was the last which President McKinley ever signed before his death.

In addition to his law practice, Robert E. Doan has large interests in copper mines, and is also heavily interested in a publishing company at Washington, D. C. For many years he maintained his large residence in the city of Wilmington, where his grandson, Robert R., now lives.

Albert W. Doan attended the public schools of Wilmington, and later was a student during 1878-79-80 at the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. Upon returning to Wilmington from school he was elected mayor of Wilmington, in which office he served four terms of two years each. For several years he was engaged in traveling, but in 1913 was appointed deputy probate judge of Clinton county, an office which he is now holding. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married on February 6, 1887, and Robert R. is the only child.

Robert R. Doan received his early education in the public schools of Wilmington, Ohio, and later became a student of Wilmington College for four years. Still later he was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University for a year, where he pursued a literary course. After this he was a student at Georgetown University, near Washington, D. C., where he was a law student. In 1913 Mr. Doan returned to Wilmington and engaged in the printing and publishing business. On November 1, 1914, he started the *Clinton Review*, a monthly magazine, and in April, 1915, organized the company to publish the

first daily newspaper ever issued in Clinton county. Mr. Doan's firm does job printing and local publishing.

On January 5, 1915, Mr. Doan was married to Mabel Compton, a native of Champaign, Illinois, and a daughter of L. L. Compton and wife, the former of whom is an architect of Wilmington, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Doan are members of the Friends church at Wilmington. He is a Republican in politics and a very ambitious young man, one entirely worthy of the splendid career of many of the Doan family in this county. He and his wife are popular socially in this city, and, of course, are well known.

FRANK L. MILLER.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the history of Wilmington and Clinton county, Ohio. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by only those who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is of a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are commendable.

The subject of this sketch is descended from a sterling line of ancestors, the family on the paternal side having orginated in Wales, where the subject's great-great-grandfather, Peter Miller, was born in 1740. In young manhood he came to America, settling near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine Rhodes, who was of Dutch descent and a Lutheran in her religious faith. To them were born five children, John, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac and Elizabeth. Of these, Isaac, Sr., was the subject's great-grandfather, and was born on February 5, 1777. Peter, the father of these children moved with his family to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and cleared land ready for farming. From here he enlisted in behalf of the colonies against the British during the war for independence, but was wounded and sent to a hospital, where he died during the war, his burial place being unknown. He left his widow in severe financial straits, and she was compelled to bind out the children in order to secure for them a living. Isaac Miller, Sr., one of these children, was adopted at the age of nine months by John McKibben, who in about 1786 removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky. When Isaac Miller, Sr., was about twenty years of age he was sent to the Northwest Territory with a company of surveyors who John McKibben had employed to survey a twelve-hundred-acre tract of land which he had purchased. That tract, then in the "Throckmorton survey," lies near Farmer's Station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Clinton county, Ohio. Isaac Miller's duty was to supply this party of surveyors with fresh meat. In 1801 Mr. McKibben gave Isaac Miller, Sr., two hundred acres of this tract in recognition of his faithful services. Thus Isaac Miller, Sr., became the first of the family to permanently locate in Clinton county. On January 1, 1804, he married Mary Stewart, a native of Warren county, Ohio, and together they established their home in Clinton county. There they spent the remainder of their days; their deaths occurred in the same month, the father dying on January 5, 1857, and the mother on January 27, 1857. To them were born twelve children, namely: William, Elizabeth, Mary, Isaac, Jr., Jane, Catherine, Hannah, Fletcher, Rebecca, James, Milton and Margaret. Isaac Miller, Sr., who was the subject's great-grandfather, became a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under Gen. Allen Tremble at Ft. Wayne.

Isaac Miller, Jr., the grandfather of Frank L. Miller, was born on July 30, 1812, and remained on the home farm until twenty-four years of age. On September 17, 1835, he married Margaret Hildebrant, who was born on February 26, 1820, in Hunterton county, New Jersey. In 1821 he bought a hundred and eighty-six acres of land near New Antioch, Ohio, but in 1838 sold this land and went overland to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres. On this he remained about

twelve years. In 1850 the family visited Ohio and while there Mr. Miller traded his Illinois farm for one in Washington township, Clinton county. For his second wife Isaac Miller married Mrs. Martha E. Meeker. Isaac Miller became the father of the following children: Columbus; Ralph; Isaac N.; William; Mary E., who married John M. Vandewart; Lydia, the wife of Joseph Hunter; Camelia, the wife of Joel Johnson; Charles; Eva L., the wife of Frederick Johnson; and Alice, the wife of William Doke.

William Miller, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at the town of Oswego, Stephenson county, Illinois, on November 17, 1842. He was about seven years of age when the family returned to Clinton county, Ohio, and here he was reared to manhood. He attended the district schools and received a fair education. In June, 1862, William Miller enlisted in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but after seven months service he was honorably discharged because of ill health. On his return to civil life, Mr. Miller married on December 25, 1863, Rachel Louise Moore, who was born in Washington township, Clinton county, on December 29, 1845. Thereafter Mr. Miller farmed his father's place until his father gave him fifty acres of land on which he lived for four years. Then he moved to Sabina, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of tile, under the name of the Sabina Tile Works, which occupied his attention for seven years, at the end of which period he sold out, and started a butcher shop to which he devoted himself for fourteen years. He then moved to Springfield, Ohio, but a year later moved to Bowersville, Greene county, where he lived for four years, following the meat business. He then bought a hundred acres of land in Washington township, Clinton county, where he lived until 1900, when he moved to Wilmington, where he now resides. William Miller became a specialist in the raising of strawberries in which he became widely known throughout central Ohio. He had a large patch of strawberry plants on his farm, the cultivation of which required thirty hands during the fruit season. Mr. Miller is known familiarly as "Strawberry" Miller because of his reputation as a successful grower of this luscious fruit. He has also raised considerable other small fruit on his place and has been very successful as a horticulturist. He took a deep interest in public affairs, being a Republican in his political views, and in 1896 was elected county commissioner of Clinton county, and served with credit to himself and to the advantage of his constituents, who were so well pleased with the discharge of his official duties that they re-elected him to serve a second term. He and his wife were members of the Christian church.

To William and Rachel Louise (Moore) Miller were born six children, namely: Clara, now deceased, was the wife of L. E. Kretzer, of Lebanon, Ohio; Ed C. is a traveling salesman of Sabina; Isaac, who lives in Wilmington, Ohio, is a salesman in the store of Frank Gallup; Harry is a farmer at Westboro, Ohio; Frank L. is the subject of this sketch; Nellie, a twin sister of Frank L., is the wife of J. E. Briggs, of Morrisville, Ohio. The mother of these children, Rachel Louise Miller, is a daughter of Samuel and Christiana (Rhonemus) Moore, both of whom were born in Washington township, Clinton county, the former in 1820, and the latter in 1819. Both are now deceased, the father dying in 1900, and the mother in July, 1884. Samuel Moore was the son of McCagy and Rebecca (McGee) Moore, who were of Irish descent and who came from Pennsylvania to Clinton county, being numbered among the early settlers of this locality. Samuel Moore was a farmer throughout his active life, owning one hundred acres of land in Washingon township. The family all belonged to the Christian church. Samuel and Christina Moore were the parents of ten children.

Frank L. Miller was born at Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio, on October 26, 1875. He secured his elementary education in the country schools near Martinsville and in the public schools of Wilmington after the family moved to this city. At the age of twenty years he applied himself to learn the trade of jeweler under Ed Devoss at Wilmington, with whom he remained ten years, becoming a proficient workman and fully qualified

for any department of that trade. In 1905 Mr. Miller went to New Vienna and started a store on his own account, but in 1908 he came to Wilmington and bought a store which he has since conducted. He is very successful in his conduct of the business and has met the public approval to such an extent that he is in the enjoyment of his full share of the local trade. He carries a splendid up-to-date stock of goods and his courteous treatment and evident desire to please his customers has gained for him a well deserved popularity.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter at Wilmington, and is a member and a trustee of the Baptist church of this city. His family also belong to this same church. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Wilmington, and in many ways has evinced his personal interest in the local public welfare.

On September 1, 1904, Frank L. Miller was married to Sarah Walker, who was born on a farm near Wilmington, the daughter of Abel and Mary Walker. Her mother is living, but her father, who was one of the founders of the Clinton County National Bank, is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born one child, Mary Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Miller move in the best social circles of Wilmington, and are deservedly popular with the people of this section.

LAWRENCE EGAN.

Lawrence Egan, a well-known business man of Wilmington, Ohio, during the past eleven years, has been engaged in the coal, building supply and sewer-pipe business in this city, with an office and yard on Sugar Tree street. Today he holds a distinctive position of prestige among the successful business men of Clinton county and has had much to do with advancing the material interests of the city of Wilmington and in helping to make it one of the most important commercial centers of this section of the state. Such a man cannot fail to interest, for he is not only a representative citizen in his sphere of endeavor, but here he has established a reputation for honor and integrity.

Lawrence Egan, who was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, January 11, 1851, is the son of Lawrence and Margaret (Maher) Egan, the former of whom was born in County Tipperary in 1821 and who died in 1895, and the latter of whom, likewise, was born in County Tipperary in 1830, and who died in 1892. Mr. Egan's paternal grandparents were Lawrence and Catherine (Butler) Egan, the latter of whom was Lord Butler's sister, but who, nevertheless, married a man without rank or title. The Butlers owned a big estate and Lord Butler's sister, the grandmother of Mr. Egan, had a life estate, and as long as there was a son named Lawrence in the family, he was entitled to the fruits of the estate. The Egans had a large amount of property in an early day in Ireland, but during an insurrection the Catholics had all of their property confiscated. The Egans, who were good Catholics and who wanted to avoid confiscation, deeded their land to old Captain Butler, a lord, and the great-grandfather of Lawrence Egan. The Butlers refused to return the land, but instead gave them positions as overseers on the estate so they would not cause so much trouble. Mr. Egan's grandparents lived and died in Ireland and were good Catholics. His maternal grandparents also lived and died in that country.

Lawrence Egan, Sr., was a gardener and served an apprenticeship of seven years in learning his trade. In 1851 he came to New York state and later emigrated to Kentucky, where he worked on the railroad. Within a few months he emigrated to Clarksville, Warren county, Ohio, and worked for John Hadley, a railroad contractor. In 1852 his family joined him and when the family emigrated to Ohio they were accompanied by Lawrence, Jr., the subject of this sketch. The family was sixteen weeks in the trip across the ocean from Liverpool to New Orleans, and six weeks in the trip up the river. In 1857 the Egan family came to Wilmington, Ohio, where the father

worked on the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad as a section boss for many years. Eventually, however, he purchased a farm in Clinton county and there died. He and his wife and family were good Catholics. They had seven children, of whom Lawrence was the eldest; Richard is a policeman in Wilmington; Thomas is a druggist in Wilmington; Patrick is a resident of Anderson, Indiana; John is a druggist in Wilmington; Mary is the wife of Thomas Maher, of Kokomo, Indiana, and Margaret, who is single, lives in Wilmington.

Lawrence Egan attended the public schools and after finishing his education worked in a grocery for some time. He had been compelled to go to work at the age of nine years. After reaching maturity he rented land for several years, and was finally married in Clinton county, Ohio. After his marriage, he engaged in the grocery business in Wilmington for a short time, and then sold out and started a retail coal business. Here he has been engaged in business for the past eleven years, with his office and yard on Sugar Tree street.

In 1888 Mr. Egan was married to Jennie Spinks, a native of Kentucky and the daughter of William Spinks, now deceased, who was a farmer in Washington township, near Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Egan have had three children, Catherine, Lawrence W. and Mary Ellen. Lawrence W. assists his father in the coal business.

J. TURNER DARNELL.

The subject of this interesting biographical sketch is one of the best-known horse fanciers and trainers in Ohio, a man who loves horses and has a singular and widely-recognized facility for bringing out the best there is in a horse in the matter of speed. J. Turner Darnell, of Wilmington, this county, has been engaged as a trainer for years, and has the credit of having developed some of the best "steppers" that ever performed in the Ohio circuit. As an owner, also, he is widely known, and during his career has been the possessor of some mighty fast horseflesh, including the famous "Kate Phelps," pacer, two-seventeen and one-quarter; "Minnie Burns," pacer, two-twelve and one-quarter; "Belmont Lady," trotter, two-thirteen and one-quarter, besides others of more than merely local fame; and at present is the owner of "Ebony Todd," a phenomenal three-year-old that done a furlong in seventeen seconds; "Crystal Wall," four-year-old trotter, with a record of a furlong in eighteen seconds; "Minnie Pointer," a four-year-old pacer, and "Lady Commodore," a promising two-year-old, both of which have plenty of speed. He also is a trainer of race horses for other owners and has a wide reputation for his ability to "deliver the goods" in this connection.

J. Turner Darnell was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, near the city of Salem, on April 17, 1864, the son of Jacob and Rhoda (Brooks) Darnell, both of whom were born on the same plantation in Guilford county, the former in 1812 and the latter in 1817. In March of 1872, some years after emancipation, Jacob Darnell and his wife and children left North Carolina and came to Ohio, locating at Wilmington, this county, where Jacob and wife spent the rest of their lives, his death occurring in 1883 and her death occurring in 1885. For fifteen years Jacob Darnell served as janitor of the school building in Wilmington, a trust to which he ever was faithful, and he and his wife possessed the respect and confidence of the community. They were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest, the others being Albert, Alice and Susan, the latter two of whom died in young womanhood.

J. Turner Darnell attended the public schools of Wilmington and received an excellent grammar-school education. For several years he worked as a clerk in Hames' grocery store, after which he opened a restaurant, which he successfully conducted until 1914, at which time he began giving his whole attention to the development of his training stables, he having for nearly fifteen years before that time been actively engaged in developing

the speed strains in promising colts of his own or such others as were brought to him by other owners, and he has had an unusual degree of success in this enterprise, Darnell's horses having a wide reputation over the racing circuits.

In October, 1882, J. Turner Darnell was united in marriage to Eliza Jane Thompson, who was born in Rochester, Warren county, this state, and to this union three children have been born, William T., Ethel May and Vernon. Dr. William T. Darnell is a practicing physician at Xenia, this state, where he has built up an excellent practice. He received his medical education at Chicago and for a time occupied the post of interne at Booker T. Washington's hospital, later going to the republic of Mexico, where he practiced his profession for a year, but finding things too warm for comfort in that unhappy and revolution-ridden republic, returned to his native state and located at Xenia, where he is doing well. Ethel May married George Steward; upon whose death she married, secondly, Arthur Fisher, of Cincinnati, and is living in that city. Vernon is still at home, an invaluable assistant to his father.

J. T. Darnell is a Republican and for years has been an active worker in the ranks of that party and on several occasions was sent as a delegate to district conventions of the party, and he served one term as constable, having been elected on the Republican ticket. He is a good business man and is financially independent. Horsemen throughout this part of the state repose much confidence in his ability to judge the qualities of a prospective racer and his training stables are kept busy developing promising strains. He is a prominent member of the colored Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges at Wilmington and takes a warm interest in the affairs of those useful fraternal organizations, being regarded as a leader of the people of his race hereabout.

J. LESTER SPAHR.

It may truthfully be said that he who creates beauty is a public benefactor no less than he who creates the more material forms of wealth. The artist, no matter in what field he may labor, turns the attention for the moment from the common, sordid scenes of life, and directs it to that which is perhaps more worth while, though less valued and less honored. He whose name forms the theme of this biography spent his boyhood amid scenes of natural beauty, for he was a farmer's son, and there he received those early impressions which determined in after years the direction which his energies should take J. Lester Spahr, one of the leading photographers of this county, was born in Greene county, Ohio, on August 4, 1877, his parents, Robert S. and Martha A. (Saville) Spahr, both being natives of the same county.

The parents were people of moderate means, and it took hard work and careful planning to provide shelter, food and clothing for the ten children that came to this home. But although theirs were busy lives, neither father nor mother neglected those higher duties having for their object the training of the minds of their children which should result in strong, useful character. The fact that all of the subject's brothers and sisters are living is tribute to the care and wisdom of their mother who also is still living. The children of Robert S. and Martha A. Spahr were as follow: Albert G. of Xenia, Ohio; R. O., a farmer of Greene county; J. Lester, our subject; Howard S., of Xenia; Fanny, wife of Lee Ledbetter, of Xenia; Sherwin G.; F. B., Emma Spahr, Homer C. and Earl R., all of Xenia.

With so many to provide for, it was necessary that the elder children remain on the farm to help their father and mother, the latter's life being as strenuous and as useful as that of her worthy husband. Thus it was that Lester did not leave the home place until he was twenty-one, receiving his education in the public schools. Leaving the farm when he reached his majority, he became a clerk and was employed by a number of merchants in Xenia, giving satisfactory service in this occupation. Being ambitious to have a business of his own, when he was twenty-six years old, he took up

photography in the town in which he and some of his family were then living, and in 1906, he came to Wilmington to live, buying the studio where his present business is located.

J. Lester Spahr was married on January 1, 1914, to Zella Hayes, a daughter of Capt. Mellville Hayes, of Wilmington.

Mr. Spahr, while busy with matters relating to his own profession has identified himself with commercial organizations, and in thus doing, has not only contributed to his own success but also to the commercial interests of his home town. He is a prominent member of the Commercial Club, and is secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Society of Photographers, as well as a member of the National Association of Photographers. Mr. Spahr is known as one of the active, energetic, public-spirited business men of this community. Besides the above business affiliations, Mr. Spahr is interested in fraternal orders, and is a Mason. He and his wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they are among the most active and useful members.

Mr. Spahr is numbered among those men in the community who can always be depended upon to be kind in his judgments, considerate of the rights and welfare of others, and genial and trustworthy to a high degree.

GEORGE M. AUSTIN, M. D.

Few families of pioneer descent are better known in Clinton county than the Austins and the Smiths, families which, from the very beginning of the social order in this favored community, have played a prominent part in the affairs of the county. By the marriage of Benjamin N. Austin and Mary Smith, a happy union of these two families was effected and Dr. George M. Austin, of Wilmington, one of the best-known and most prominent physicians in the county, thus traces his ancestry to these two lines of dominant pioneer stock. The Austins came to this county in 1808, the Smiths locating here eight years later, and both families exerted a powerful influence for good in the formative period of the now well-established commonwealth, ever being found on the side of the right in all movements designed to promote the general welfare.

George M. Austin was born on a farm near the Mt. Pleasant church, in Vernon township, Clinton county, Ohio, August 23, 1856, son of Benjamin N. and Mary (Smith) Austin, the former of whom was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, in 1810, and died in 1879, and the latter of whom was born in Vernon township, this county, in 1821, and died in 1901.

Benjamin N. Austin was a son of William and Elizabeth (Austin) Austin, first cousins, the former of whom was a native of Prince George's county, Maryland, and the latter of whom was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia. The Austin family in America dates to about the close of the seventeenth century, at which time the first of that name to locate in this country settled in Maryland. This colonial Austin was a member of the English gentry and maintained a proper display of his coat-of-arms after coming to this side. The Austins are of Norman descent, the family being directly traced back to a noted thirteenth-century crusader.

William Austin was bereft of his father by death when a young child and upon reaching a proper age was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, at which he became quite proficient. He assisted in the construction of the first locks in the Potomac river at the time Washington City was built. At Charlottesville, Virginia, he married his cousin, Elizabeth Austin, and located in Surrey county, North Carolina, where, for eight years, he was engaged in farming. At the end of that time, in 1911, attracted by the glowing reports sent back by his brother, Thomas Austin, who had located in this county three years before and wishing to avoid slave territory he decided to come to Clinton county. With his family and belongings transported in two wagons, drawn by oxen, he made the toilsome journey to this county in six weeks, hailing the stopping places in Vernon town-

ship with joy. For three years he lived on a farm near the confluence of Todd's creek and Cowan's creek, near which place his brother, Thomas, had located in 1808, and three years later bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in the eastern part of the same township; later enlarging his holdings by buying four hundred acres nearby, and there he spent the remainder of his life. On this farm the Austin family established a private burial ground, which, years later, was extended to include the bounds of the present Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

Though the Austins originally were members of the Church of England, William Austin became a devout Wesleyan Methodist and performed a very active part in the organization of the Methodist church in this county. Soon after arriving in this county he founded the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church and all his life was one of the most liberal supporters of the same. He also founded the first Methodist church in the then comparatively insignificant hamlet of Wilmington, this church having thus had a continuous existence of more than one hundred years, it having been organized in the year 1813. William Austin was a man of unusual vigor, both bodily and mentally, and easily ranked among the foremost pioneers of that section. He was a capable and forceful speaker and was wont to fill the pulpits of his two churches during the absence of the "circuit" preacher, whose visits to this county then were made but once in six weeks, and thus became known far and wide as a local preacher of much power, his influence extending far beyond the confines of Clinton county, no man in this section of the state being held in higher regard than he. His son, Benjamin N. Austin, surrounded by such wholesome influences, grew up to useful and influential manhood. He was not yet one year old when his parents made the toilsome journey from North Carolina to this county, therefore practically all his life was spent here. His youth and young manhood were spent in assisting his father to reclaim his large estate from the forest wilderness and later he cleared a small farm of his own, to which he later added further purchases, receiving also a tract by inheritance, until he became the owner of three hundred acres of excellent land in Vernon township. He also owned a half section of land in Indiana and was counted as one of the most substantial residents of this county. He, following in the footsteps of his devout parents, was an earnest member of the Methodist church, ever active in promoting the interests of that communion, and three of his brothers became Methodist ministers.

Benjamin N. Austin was twice married. By the union with his first wife eight children were born, namely: William Harrison, who died during the Civil War, while serving in the ranks of the One Hundred and First Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Mrs. Catherine Billers, deceased; Thomas, who died in infancy; Mrs. Mary Bogus, deceased; Francis Bogus, died in infancy; Mrs. Sarah E. Cogall, who lives in Alabama; James Fletcher, a farmer, who lives in Illinois, and Ruth, now deceased, who married Philip Sherwin, a merchant of Cleveland, Ohio.

Upon the death of the mother of the above children, Benjamin N. Austin married, secondly, Mary Smith, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Higgins) Smith, the latter of whom was a daughter of Matthew Higgins, a soldier in the patriot army from New Jersey during the Revolutionary War. Ephraim Smith was the son of Simon Smith, a New Jersey blacksmith, whose grandfather was an English sailor who settled in Long Island and later moved with his family to New Jersey. Ephraim Smith came to Ohio in the year 1816, locating in this county, where he settled on a farm in Vernon township, where he spent the rest of his life. This farm was situated on the main highway of travel in the pioneer days and Ephraim Smith operated a tavern at that point called Union Inn (near Villars chapel), which had high renown in those days for the excellent character of entertainment which it provided for both man and beast. The Smiths were members of the Baptist church and were substantial and influential citizens of their day;

there being a large family of children, whose progeny today are honorably represented in various sections of this county, further information regarding whom is set out in the biographical sketch relating to S. G. Smith, presented elsewhere in this volume.

To Benjamin N. and Mary (Smith) Austin were born six children, as follow: Charles T., who died in childhood; George M., of Wilmington; Alpheus, a Methodist minister, stationed at Madisonville, Ohio, one of the leading ministers of the Cincinnati conference; Louis E., who died at the age of seventeen; Florence, who lives at Wilmington, and Emma, who died in childhood.

George M. Austin was reared on the home farm in Vernon township, attending the district school nearby, later attending Wilmington high school, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, from which excellent old institution he was graduated in 1883. Upon receiving his diploma he immediately located in Wilmington and has been very successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in that city since that time. Doctor Austin is one of the foremost physicians of this part of the state, and his practice extends far beyond the borders of the county. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society and the Clinton County Medical Society, in all of which organizations he takes an interested part. Since his boyhood, Doctor Austin has been interested in geology and archeology, particularly in local geological formations, and he has perhaps the finest collection of geological specimens relating to this section to be found in the state. His thoughtful research in this connection has caused him to be recognized as an authority on the subject and he is in wide demand on the part of geological societies and journals devoted to that subject for papers relating to his discoveries, while the United States governent geological survey recognizes him as an authority in this section, he frequently being called on to supply the government with accredited specimens from his choice collection.

On December 30, 1890, George M. Austin was united in marriage to Elma C. Watson, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, daughter of Rev. John M. and Eliza (Negus) Watson, the former of whom, for many years a missionary in the west, is now making his home with Doctor and Mrs. Austin, his wife having died some years ago. Elma C. Watson was a former teacher in Wilmington College and was thus engaged when Doctor Austin formed her acquaintance. She is a woman of most admirable qualifications for the difficult role of a physician's wife and has proved a devoted helpmeet to her earnest husband. Doctor and Mrs. Austin are the parents of four children, Faith, a teacher in the Philadelphia public schools, and Mary E., John B. and Elizabeth, who are still at home.

ISAAC NEWTON LAIR.

That "there is no honor not founded on worth, and no respect not founded on accomplishment," can be applied fittingly to the subject of this biography, who is widely and favorably known in this county. He has been endowed with energy, foresight and absolute integrity, and in business, as in private life, has possessed the confidence of his associates as well as that of the public in general. Isaac Newton Lair, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Wilmington, Ohio, is a scion of one of Kentucky's old and honored families.

Charles Lair, the father of our subject, still lives with his son. The mother, Sarah (Winston) Lair, passed away when Isaac was only twelve years of age, misfortune thus depriving the boy of a source of strength and inspiration that life can nowhere else supply.

The birth-place of Isaac Lair was Lair, Kentucky, one of the historic landmarks of the state, and a town named in honor of Isaac Newton Lair, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Isaac Newton Lair, Sr., was born on March 12, 1871. Both

parents were natives of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, because of his genial nature and conspicuous business ability, was known throughout the section where he was born. There was no enterprise looking toward the general good or the interests of that section of the state in which he was not directly or indirectly concerned. Before he had reached the usual age for prominence in the business or agricultural world, he was widely known as a farmer and distiller, and in politics as a leading Democrat. The grandson has many of the admirable traits of the distinguished ancestor, the predominating one being, perhaps, power of organization. In both, this ability has meant a furthering of the industrial and economic life of their respective communities.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lair, Sr., other than the subject of this sketch, were: C. B., cashier of the Peoples' National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio; C. P., druggist at Cynthiana, Kentucky; and J. F., farmer of the latter place.

In the midst of fresh air, wholesome surroundings and the hard work of farm life, the younger Isaac grew up, taking advantage, meantime, of the educational facilities afforded by the public schools and also attending the private school of W. H. Lockhart at Cynthiana. Work on a farm did not seem to offer the opportunity he desired, but there was no open door elsewhere at first. Realizing that "there is never an open door to fame or prosperity, except we open it for ourselves," he started out at the age of twenty-one to find employment more in harmony with his tastes, and first became a messenger in the Farmers' National Bank at Cynthiana. So energetic and capable was the young man that his employers were not slow to see in him qualifications that go to make the good business man, and it was not long until he was promoted. Here, too, he proved his proficiency, and subsequently went through a series of promotions until he reached the position of assistant cashier, which he resigned in 1904 when he moved to Clarksville, Ohio. There he organized the Farmers' National Bank, and was its cashier for twenty-two months, relinquishing this place when in 1906, a better opening seemed available in Wilmington, Ohio, and together with J. W. Sparks and others, he organized the Citizens National Bank. At the time of its organization, Mr. Lair was asked to become its cashier, and has served in that capacity ever since. So efficient has been both the policy and management of this business institution, that it is now the second largest bank in the county. There is no doubt that much of the bank's success has been due to the energy, honesty and executive ability of the young man who helped to found it. Square dealing has been the motto of the institution as well as of its individual promoters ever since its inception.

On October 12, 1899, Isaac Newton Lair was united in marriage to Alice Ammerman, who was born and reared at Cynthiana. Mrs. Lair has taken much interest in her husband's work, and their home is one of the popular ones in the community. Their son, an only child, is named Isaac Newton Lair, Jr. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lair are loyal members of the Presbyterian church, in which the former is "ruling elder," clerk of the session and superintendent of the Sunday school. Time has become such a precious commodity in modern life that it is rather rare to find a business man interested enough in his church to give it the amount of attention which Mr. Lair has given. He has spared neither time nor means to advance its welfare, and has been ably assisted in his duties by his good and faithful wife, to whom church membership means church activity.

Mr. Lair, like his father, has always been an independent Democrat. The standing that he has enjoyed in the party is indicated by the fact that in 1896, he was elected treasurer of Harrison county, re-elected four consecutive times, and was compelled to resign when he moved to Clarksville eight years later.

Mr. Lair believes in organization in social life, as well as in business affairs, and is prominent in the fraternities of Masons and Knights Templar.

In private life, as in positions of public service, Mr. Lair has performed the duties assigned conscientiously and well, and thus has formed not only a reputation, but a char-

acter which has secured for him both the confidence and the esteem of the public whom he is always willing to serve. The best interests of any community are advanced by the lives of such men as have here been sincerely described.

GEORGE MERRILL RICE.

Ruskin, the great apostle of work, has said "those who will work faithfully, will put themselves in possession of a glorious and enlarging happiness." In the lives of those successful men whose early childhood and youth were surrounded by hardship and privation, there has been work of the most unrelenting, uncompromising kind. But true to adage and precept, that discipline has often been translated into prosperity, and much of the sorrow forgotten when passed. The hardships common to the lot of the pioneer preacher, especially when his family was large, are so well known as to become proverbial. These conditions were present in the life of George Merrill Rice, now one of the most prominent furniture dealers in the county, who was one of ten children in the family of a pioneer Methodist minister.

George Merrill Rice was born in Vinton county, Ohio, on January 5, 1884, a son of Rev. M. H. and Mary E. (Rose) Rice, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky, and the latter of whom was a native of Lawrence county, Ohio. Reverend Rice is now living in Wellston, Ohio, retired after forty-five years of faithful service in his denomination, and is still blessed with the companionship of his loyal wife. The seven children living are: Mrs. Waldo Clark, of Jackson, Ohio; F. L., J. P., and Paul Rice, all residents of Wellston; Mrs. John Scott of Waverly, Ohio; Mrs. J. O. Knox of Gallipolis; and George Merrill, the subject of this sketch.

The boyhood of Merrill Rice was like that of other boys reared in the home of a minister. They moved about rather more frequently than the average family of that time. In spite of the heavy drain upon the resources of the family purse, Reverend and Mrs. Rice were able to educate their children. The subject of this biography went to the public schools and then had two years in the Rio Grande College at Rio Grande in Gallia county, Ohio. This period of intellectual training was cut short by the necessity to earn his daily bread, and at the age of seventeen, George left school and went to clerking in a general store at New Martinsburg, Ohio, where he remained for two years. It was here that he learned those principles of business which afterwards made him the successful man that he is. When nineteen, he worked for the Midland (wholesale) Grocery Company at Washington C. H., Ohio, and was there until he was employed by the Welton Grocery Company in 1907, in the same town, and he soon became its secretary and one of the board of directors. Two years later, he came to Wilmington and engaged in the furniture business, establishing the firm of Campbell & Rice. The store was located in the Jacob Hurst room on South street. On January 1, 1911, Mr. Rice bought out the interests of Mr. Campbell and continued the business at the above address until July, 1914, when he removed to his present quarters in the Walker Memorial building. Here Mr. Rice has continued to build up his business until he now has the largest store room in the county. His display rooms are remarkable for their beauty in stock and equipment, and are one of the interesting places to visit in the down-town district. A large basement is utilized in the business handled by the store. This beautiful building is modern in every way and is fire-proof.

On September 6, 1903, George Merrill Rice was united in marriage with Jennie Campbell, of Gallipolis, Ohio. Two children have been born to this union, Samuel B. and Mary Elizabeth.

Mr. Rice is one of the most energetic members of the Commercial Club. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist church. In fraternal affiliation he is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge and chapter.

One born and reared in a household whose atmosphere was impregnated with piety,

idealism and unselfishness, would be expected to have these virtues inculcated in his character. Mr. Rice is a man of sterling worth. While a business man, he has not allowed his vision to become obscured by commercial pursuits, for he is gentle and kindly in bearing, true in his friendships, loyal in his citizenship, stanch in principle, and a worthy exponent of his splendid early training.

HON. CHARLES Q. HILDEBRANT.

In the largest and best sense, the Hon. Charles Q. Hildebrant, of Wilmington, Ohio, is distinctively one of the notable men of his day and generation in public life in the state of Ohio and as such his life work is entitled to conspicuous consideration in the annals of Clinton county, where he was born and where he has spent practically all of his life, with the exception of the time he has been absent at distant capitals in the service of his country. As a merchant in the city of Wilmington, he is a pre-eminent success; as a citizen of Clinton county, he was honored in three successive elections as clerk of the Clinton county court, and as a man of larger capacities and abilities, he was nominated and triumphantly elected to the United States Congress from the Sixth Ohio district and served two terms with credit and distinction. Several years later, in 1914, he was called upon by his party to lead it in the state campaign as the candidate for secretary of state, to which he also was elected. Charles Q. Hildebrant is typical of the man who has made a pre-eminent success in public life; pleasant and agreeable personally, honest and upright in his daily life, he is possessed of capacity for large and permanent service.

The Hon. Charles Q. Hildebrant was born on October 17, 1864, at Wilmington, Ohio, and is the son of Jefferson and Margaret M. (Quinn) Hildebrant. The father, during his lifetime, was one of the most successful merchants of Wilmington and known throughout the length and breadth of Clinton county. He was born on February 10, 1831, near Snow Hill, in Greene township, the son of Christopher Hildebrant, a native of New Jersey, who came to Ohio about 1820, where he became a pioneer farmer in Greene township. The mother of Jefferson Hildebrant was Elizabeth Cripisteen, also a native of New Jersey, who passed away several years ago.

The late Jefferson Hildebrant, who died on August 9, 1910, was reared on a farm and when fifteen years of age, entered the Newberry Academy of the Society of Friends in Martinsville. Subsequently, he taught school and later became a teacher at Freeport, Illinois, and while an instructor there, had for one of his pupils Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. Upon his return to Clinton county, in partnership with his brother, he operated the first thresher and separator ever owned in Greene township, after which he entered Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio, where he remained for two years, graduating in June, 1853, in a class of twelve. After farming for five years, following his graduation from college, he was elected county surveyor and served for three years. He was married on October 9, 1861, to Margaret M. Quinn, the daughter of the Hon. D. P. Quinn, a pioneer settler of Clinton county, who died in 1867. After his marriage, Jefferson Hildebrant moved to a farm on Rattlesnake creek, in Fayette county, but in 1863 purchased the B. R. Whitcomb book store at Wilmington and was continually engaged in that business until his death. He was the first man to introduce Jersey cattle into Clinton county and exhibited, throughout his life, an intense interest in live stock and agriculture. He owned sixty acres of land within the corporate limits of Wilmington and was an active member of the state horticultural society, a Republican in politics and liberal in his religious views. His beloved wife died on November 15, 1880. Her mother, before her marriage, was Mary Woodmansee. Her father, in pioneer times, had operated a general store at Quinn's Mill, in Clinton township, and was the leading man of the community for many years. He owned sixteen hundred acres of rich

CHARLES Q. HILDEBRANT.

black soil in that community and was an extensive live stock buyer. As a Republican, he served in the Ohio Legislature in Clinton county.

It was the late Jefferson Hildebrant who built the splendid brick house on South street in 1872 and who developed the pretty grounds which surround this magnificent home. It is the present home of Hon. Charles Q. Hildebrant and comprises sixty acres of land. The father planted practically all of the trees now on the place. "Hildebrant's book store" became a family expression in the domestic life of Wilmington and its location was a landmark. Although the store is now owned and operated by others, it still retains the old name.

Hon. Charles Q. Hildebrant was the only child born to his parents. He was a student in the Wilmington public schools during his boyhood and youth and later entered Wilmington College, where he was a student for some time. Subsequently, however, he became a student at Ohio State University at Columbus and upon his return from college, associated with his father in the management of the book store in Wilmington until 1890, when he was elected clerk of the Clinton county court, as a candidate of the Republican party. After serving three successive terms, Mr. Hildebrant was nominated and elected in 1900 to the United States Congress from the Sixth Ohio district, serving two terms, from March, 1901, until March, 1905.

After retiring from Congress, Mr. Hildebrant was engaged as a traveling salesman for three years, or until 1909, when he took charge of the book store in Wilmington. The father having died in 1910, in January, 1914, he sold the book store to Joel Walker. In August, of that year, he was nominated in a state-wide primary as a Republican candidate for secretary of state and in November was triumphantly elected to the office.

Few men living in this section of Ohio have been as active in political work as the Hon. Charles Q. Hildebrant, who has served his party as county chairman and has been a delegate to two Republican national conventions, as well as a representative of his party of the state committee for several terms.

On October 14, 1886, Mr. Hildebrant was married to Ada J. Hains, in Wilmington, Ohio. She is the daughter of Augustus H. and Nancy (Johnson) Hains, and was born in Ohio. Her parents are now living retired in Wilmington. Her father has been a prominent man in the official life of Clinton county and is a former county auditor. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrant have had three children, Margaret, Virginia and Richard.

For many years Hon. Charles Q. Hildebrant has been prominent in the fraternal circles of this state. As a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights Templar, he is a past worshipful master, past high priest and past eminent commander. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In a business way, Mr. Hildebrant is treasurer of the Clinton County Telephone Company, of Wilmington.

Charles Q. Hildebrant has contributed in no small degree to the reputation and fame of Clinton county, yet he is no more popular in Clinton county than he is throughout the state of Ohio as a whole. Conscientious and capable in the performance of public duties, he is likewise earnest and cordial in the private relations of life.

THURMAN MILLER.

As the press is the greatest modern agency for molding public opinion, its representatives are a real power in the life of any community. He who can control the sentiment and editorial policy of a newspaper has a weapon for good or evil, which is incalculable. When, therefore, a member of this profession, who has risen to prominence through sheer force of character and innate ability, uses his great influence for constructive purposes and right principles, he may be considered one of society's most valued and valuable members. Estimated upon this premise, the man whose name appears above is one of Wilmington's foremost citizens. As editor of the *Journal-*

Republican, not only is he widely known, but his editorial writings are being extensively quoted.

Harold Thurman Miller was born on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, December 28, 1881. His father, James Fenton, and his mother, Luella (Martin) Miller were born and reared in the county of his birth, but they are now residing on a farm near Blanchester, Clinton county, Ohio.

With the exception of one year in which he traveled, Mr. Miller has had but one occupation other than newspaper business, and that is school-teaching. Thurman Miller's early life, while in strong contrast with his present work and environment, was an excellent preparation for the latter, for while it furnished the means for strenuous work, it also afforded leisure for the indulgence in reading and study necessary to every literary career. Farm work while pleasant for him, did not hold out the prospect for advancement to his liking, and he did not wait to become of age before other fields of labor were sought by him. Thurman Miller was an only child, and as a boy he took advantage of the training afforded by the country schools, remaining on the farm until he was twenty. Then while continuing his individual studies, he taught school for the following six years, a third of this time as a teacher in the country schools of Highland county, another third in the graded schools of Clinton county, and the remaining two years in the high school, being principal of the Blanchester high school and teacher of English and history in Wilmington high school. Mr. Miller has the distinction of being the only graduate of the Wilmington College having two bachelor's degrees, having graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and two years later, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After traveling for one year, Mr. Miller took up literary work, and in the spring of 1911 joined the staff of the *Clinton Republican*. Two years later, the *Republican* and the *Journal* consolidated, and on January 1, 1913, the young writer took up his duties as managing editor of the paper thus formed. He is a brilliant writer, and his energy and literary ability have done much to build up the fortunes of the paper with which he is identified.

On August 7, 1907, Thurman Miller married Grace Robuck, the bride being a college class-mate, and a native of Clinton county. Their two children are named Eugene James and Harold Thurman, Jr. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Martinsville, Ohio, but is affiliated with his wife in her membership of the Friends church in Wilmington.

Besides being its editor, Mr. Miller is secretary-treasurer of the *Journal-Republican*, and in this way he has much to do with the policy and management of the paper. Although a young man, Mr. Miller already is well known in the newspaper world, and his articles are frequently quoted because of their originality in thought and their good literary style.

Both as a newspaper man, and as a man interested in life from its broad view point, this young editor takes keen pleasure in what is going on in the world, is a wide and well-informed reader, and above all, he is public spirited in the broadest sense of the word. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Knights of Pythias at Martinsville since his twenty-first year. He is a Republican.

The interesting fact in this sketch is that what might have been considered by others as insurmountable obstacles were turned into stepping stones, and by the action of a strong, determined will, were used to further the very career which they seemed at first to defeat. Our subject belonged to that admirable class of young men who, though in isolated localities, and without the inspiration of numbers, decide early in life upon an education. He had to teach school and attend college alternately in order to defray the expenses of his own education, but this experience seems only to have strengthened his abilities, for he emerged strong and self-reliant, ready to take up the struggles of life.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HAIR.

After thirteen years of faithful and devoted service as a teacher in the public schools of Clinton county, William Franklin Hair, better known among his intimate friends as "Frank" Hair, entered upon the life of a farmer and has found much pleasure and satisfaction in tilling his well-kept place in Washington township. Studious in his habits, attentive to the latest developments in agricultural science, Mr. Hair has conducted his farming operations with a high measure of intelligence and, though his place is not as extensive as some of the farms in his neighborhood, he has prospered and has no fear of the wolf howling at his door. He has a delightful home in Washington township, in which he takes much pleasure and where he and his good wife greet their friends with the most cordial hospitality.

William Franklin Hair was born on a farm near the village of Westboro, in Jefferson township, Clinton county, Ohio, on January 28, 1857, son of George W. and Permelia (Garrett) Hair, the former a native of Brown county, this state, and the latter a native of Jefferson township, this county.

George W. Hair was the son of Titus and Nancy (Sapp) Hair, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Virginia, and the latter in Clermont county, this state, daughter of George Sapp, a pioneer of that county. Titus Hair came to Ohio from Virginia with his parents in the year 1808, the family locating in Clermont county, where Titus Hair grew up as a cabinetmaker, later becoming a farmer. About the year 1855 he moved to this county, buying a farm of about one hundred acres near the village of Westboro. He also continued to work at his trade of cabinetmaking and became one of the best-known citizens in that neighborhood. Later he moved to Clark township, buying a farm near the village of Lynchburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. His son, George W. Hair, married Parmelia Garrett, of this county, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Johns) Garrett, the former of whom was born in Virginia, the son of William Garrett, who came, with his wife and children on horseback from Virginia to this county and located on a farm in the southwest portion of the county, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1864. Henry Garrett grew up on his father's farm and married Nancy Johns, member of one of the pioneer families of the neighborhood, and it was the daughter of this union who was the mother of Frank Hair. Henry Garrett died in 1849, before reaching middle age. George W. Hair became one of Clinton county's well-known farmers, his operations mostly being carried on in Clark township. He was exempted from service during the Civil War on account of ill health and his death occurred in 1876. He and his wife were members of the New Light church and their three children were reared in the faith of that communion. These three children were Frank, the immediate subject of this sketch, Hay W., and Nancy E.

William Franklin Hair received his education in the public schools of this county and when twenty-three years of age began teaching school, continuing this close personal service in behalf of the public for a period of thirteen years, 1880-93, becoming one of the best-known teachers in Clinton county. He then decided to become a farmer and following out this design bought the farm of eighty-three acres in Washington township on which he is now living, and where he confidently expects to spend the remainder of his days. He is successfully engaged in general farming and is regarded as one of the substantial men of his community.

In 1890 Frank Hair was united in marriage to Mary E. Vandervort, who was born in Green township, this county, daughter of T. H. Vandervort, a well-known resident of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Hair are members of the Church of the Disciples at New Antioch and take an active interest in all the good works of their neighborhood, being regarded as among the leaders in the community life thereabout. This amiable couple are in a position to look on the bright side of life and they bring to their relations with their neighbors a wholesome kindliness of spirit that makes them prime favorites with

all thereabout, the two being held in the very highest regard throughout the entire countryside.

Mr. Hair did well his duty to the public during his long service as a teacher, many former youngsters in this county, now grown to useful manhood and womanhood, acknowledging with gratitude the great debt they owe to the early instructions of this conscientious teacher; and in his later years he is doing equally well his duty toward the body politic by continually advocating all measures designed to promote the welfare of all the people, his sage counsels receiving the most respectful consideration on the part of his neighbors, who repose the utmost confidence in his judgment in matters relating to the common welfare.

PROF. EDWIN P. WEST.

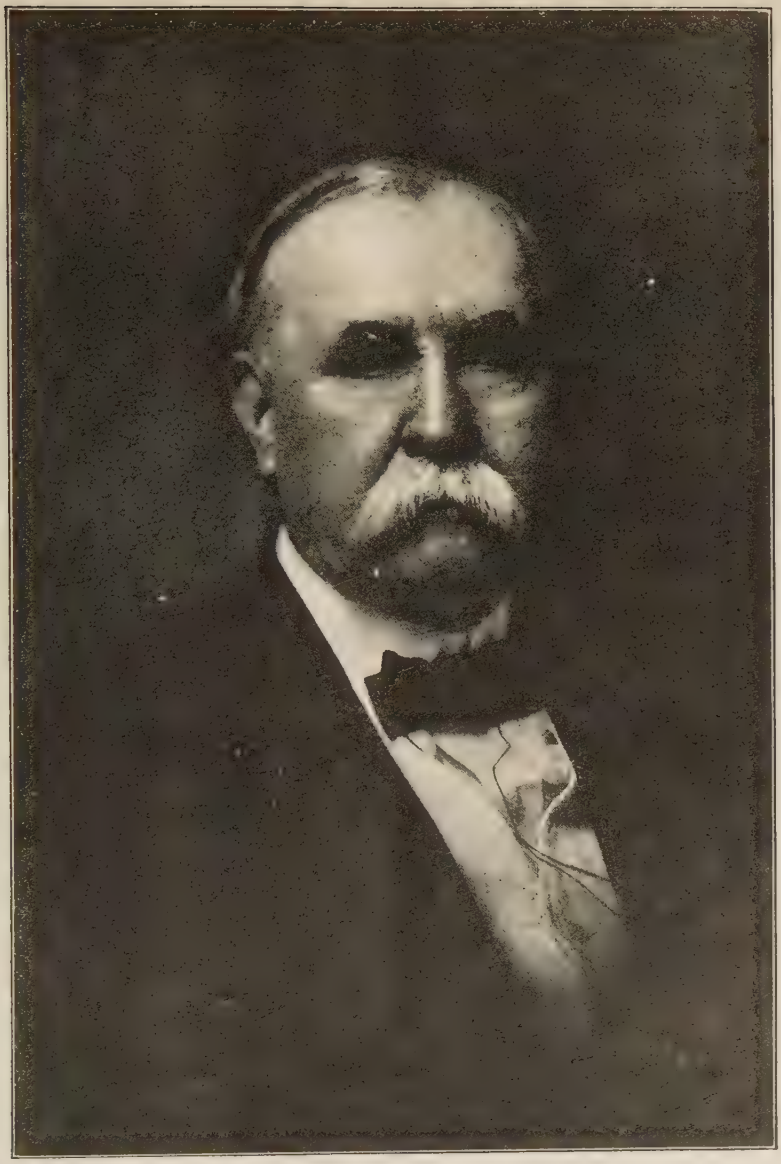
Edwin P. West was born in Martinsville, Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, February 2, 1851. He is the second son of James H. and Helena (Jackson) West.

James H. West was a man of strong intelligence and fair education, first a teacher and then a farmer, distinguished for firmness of conviction and integrity of character. His father, Peyton West, was a man of affairs in the early history of the county, was county surveyor from 1840 to 1846, county treasurer for a period, and had a large share in the larger land transactions of that period in his part of the county. Peyton West had learned the surveyor's art from his father, Owen West, a cousin of Benjamin, the artist, who had emigrated from eastern Pennsylvania into Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and thence to Ohio about 1805 and settled on the East fork of the Miami river a few miles southeast of Martinsville. James H., when a boy of eighteen, was one of the chain carriers for his father when he surveyed Jefferson township in the winter of 1839. James H. West died on June 28, 1903.

Helena Jackson, mother of Professor West, was a daughter of Josiah and Ruth (Hiatt) Jackson, and was born near Martinsville on October 4, 1825, and died on October 19, 1864. Josiah Jackson was a son of Jacob Jackson, the first minister of Clark township, whose brother, John Jackson, was the first settler in Wayne township, this county, in 1802. Another brother, Samuel Jackson, built the first cabin in Jefferson township in 1812. Samuel was a famous hunter in his day and was characterized as a second Daniel Boone. He was a typical frontiersman and finally found his way to Cass county, Texas, where he died about a quarter of a century ago, at the age of one hundred years. These brothers are said by Judge Harlan, in his excellent sketches of Clinton county history, to be probably first cousins and intimate friends of President Andrew Jackson, whose father in 1765 came from the same locality in north Ireland, as did their ancestor, Isaac Jackson, a few years earlier. These brothers were sons of Samuel Jackson, a son of the aforesaid Isaac Jackson, who was a descendant of Ralph Jackson, who was burned at the stake as a martyr at Stratford, England, in 1556. Isaac's father and uncle, Anthony and Richard Jackson, had gone with Cromwell from England into Ireland, had become followers of George Fox, and founded the first Friends church in Ireland, with which Andrew's progenitors were evidently not affiliated.

Professor West considers himself fortunate in having an ancestry, a childhood home and community in which education was accorded a supreme value. Martinsville was noted for its educational spirit and the excellence of its schools before other communities of the county had achieved this distinction. Milton Hollingsworth, of Richmond, Indiana; Amos Hockett, Professor Adams and his wife, from Oberlin College; Charles and Sattie Oren, fresh from Antioch College and the inspiring influence of Horace Mann, Thomas J. Moon and others established and fostered an educational regime there that made it an intellectual Mecca for able and ambitious young men and women of this and adjoining counties.

Professor West received all his early education in those schools, and after completing



EDWIN P. WEST.

the course there, attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, when its students numbered a thousand and more. After teaching four terms in the rural schools of the county he entered Wilmington College during the presidency of Benjamin Trueblood, and was graduated in the class of 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. However, he ascribes his education more to a lifelong habit of reading the books of the world's intellectual masters in the lines of literature, history, science and philosophy.

Probably no other person in the history of the county has served its educational interests for so long a period or aided more in the development and efficiency of its schools than has Professor West. He began teaching in September, 1871, in the Nauvoo district, south of Clarksville, and has taught continuously since that time, with the omission of three years spent in Wilmington College. He taught his second rural school at Beech Grove, two miles east of Martinsville, his third at Hale's Branch, near Westborn, and the fourth at Sharp's, south of Sabina. In one of those schools the enrollment reached eighty-three, and in none did it fall below forty-eight. He was superintendent of the Martinsville schools for seven years, including the entire township for one year, and was the first to establish a modern high school there. He was superintendent at New Vienna for fourteen years, at Dayton, Kentucky, for four years and has had charge of the Wilmington schools for the past eleven years and has just been re-employed for three years more.

The Wilmington schools now require twenty-eight teachers and enroll nine hundred pupils. The high school has grown under his administration from about one hundred pupils to more than two hundred and is accredited by the North Central College Association of the United States and recently by Pennsylvania University. Professor West has graduated more than five hundred young men and women and, so far as he knows, practically all have turned out to be useful and successful citizens.

For a dozen years Professor West conducted summer schools for teachers, was many times president of the County Teachers' Association, taught and lectured in the annual institutes of Clinton and other counties, made numerous educational and some political addresses and was for some years a member of the American Economic Association. He obtained a professional life certificate from the state board of examiners in 1886. He has served for twenty-four years and six months as a member of the Clinton county board of school examiners and was secretary for one year of the Ohio association of county and city examiners. He was a member of the first school book board of Ohio, by appointment of Governor Campbell, who was its chairman, and although not a candidate, received the vote of his congressional district for state school commissioner, at one of the state conventions. He is now a member of the Clinton County Teachers' Association, the Central Ohio Teachers' Association, the state and national associations.

Professor West is a clear and forcible writer and an efficient public speaker and enjoys the confidence of his constituents and fellow workers in his city, county and state. Professor West is a Republican. He is a Mason, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. In church affiliation, he is a member of the society of Friends.

On April 17, 1884, Edwin P. West was married to Josephine Walker, daughter of W. W. and Mary Hackney Walker, of Martinsville, member of old and respected families of the county. Mrs. West taught for three years before her marriage and two years after. They have two daughters, Vivien and Mary, both born in New Vienna, Vivien on August 25, 1887, and Mary on March 20, 1890.

Vivien, after graduating from the Dayton, Kentucky, high school, attended Cincinnati University for a year and is a graduate of the Oxford College for Women, in the class of 1907. In 1911 she was married to Floyd C. Williams, a son of Captain Williams, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a graduate of Miami University. They have one son, William West Williams, who was born on April 23, 1913. They reside in Hyde Park, a beautiful suburb of Cincinnati, in which city Mr. Williams is engaged in the practice of law.

Mary, the youngest daughter, is a graduate of the Wilmington high school, Wilmington College and of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, the largest and one of the best girls' schools in the world, graduating from last named institution in the class of 1910, soon after her twentieth birthday.

J. W. B. CROUSE.

Among the members of that considerable army which the impoverished Duke of Hesse sold to the government of George III of England, for use against the American colonists during the long struggle of the latter for independence, was one John Crouse, who, following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, declined, along with hundreds of others of the Hessians, to return to his native land, preferring to put in his lot with those valiant patriots against whom his reluctant arms had been turned. John Crouse settled in Virginia and soon became a person of substance. There he married and reared a family, his descendants today being numbered among the most patriotic and loyal citizens of this great republic. One of John Crouse's sons, John, married Rhoda Matson, of Virginia, member of an old colonial family, and, about the year 1818, emigrated with his family to Ohio, locating in the neighborhood of Cuba, in this county, where he soon became one of the most substantial and influential citizens of that vicinity. John Crouse, Jr., was an energetic and forceful man, full of enterprise and push, and presently was known as one of the large landowners of Clinton county, he being the possessor of approximately six hundred acres of excellent land, which he brought to a fine state of cultivation. He lived to a ripe old age and in 1851 erected the fine old home which still stands on the Crouse farm. He and his wife reared a large family, only one of whom is now living, the venerable Mrs. Nancy Thatcher, of Wilmington, this county.

Henry Crouse, one of the sons of John and Rhoda (Matson) Crouse, received a limited education in the schools of his home neighborhood, being trained in the ways of successful agriculture by his energetic father, on whose place he remained until 1867, in which year he bought a small farm of ninety acres in the eastern part of Washington township, where he spent the rest of his life. This farm is now owned and occupied by one of Henry Crouse's sons, Isaac T. Crouse. Henry Crouse married Elizabeth Pennington, who was born in Washington township, this county, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Burk) Pennington, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Clinton county in an early day in the settlement of the county, locating in the Cuba neighborhood. Isaac Pennington was a thrifty man, possessed of keen business sense, and in his day was regarded as one of the wealthy men of the county, his extensive intersts in this county not being confined wholly to his fine farm of two hundred acres in Washington township. To the union of Henry Crouse and Elizabeth Pennington seven children were born, five sons and two daughters. Henry Crouse and his wife were members of the Christian church and did well their part in the development of the best interests of their community, rearing their children in the Christian faith, from which they have not departed. Henry Crouse was an excellent citizen, upright and honorable in his dealings with his fellowmen, and was held in high regard throughout that community, a regard to which his neighbors gave ample expression when they elected him to the important position of township trustee, an office which he held for some years, during which time he was able to exert a fine influence in the way of advancing the public welfare.

J. W. Crouse, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Pennington) Crouse, was born on the old Crouse farm in Washington township and received his education in the district schools of that vicinity. Reared to the life of the farm, he has continued farming all his life and his industry and enterprise have been properly rewarded, he now being very well circumstanced as regards the goods of this world, his fine farm of two hundred and three acres, twenty-seven acres of which is in his wife's name, being regarded as one of the most productive farms in the neighborhood. Mr. Crouse has given much atten-

tion to stock raising and has been particularly successful as a feeder of hogs. In 1901 he erected a fine new barn, at the same time remodeling the old barn, and is well equipped for carrying on his farming operations according to the most approved system of modern agriculture.

On December 21, 1876, J. W. B. Crouse was united in marriage to Clarinda Baker, who was born on the farm where she and her husband now live, daughter of William Baker and wife, Kentuckians, who settled on this farm in 1835. To J. W. B. and Clarinda (Baker) Crouse, two children have been born, namely: Bruce B., who lives on the home place, married Jennie Rhodes and has one child, a son, Burdette R.; and Mabel V., who married Guynn Shelton and died, leaving one child, a daughter, Mabel V.

Mr. and Mrs. Crouse are members of the Christian church and are warmly concerned in the various beneficences of the congregation to which they are attached, being prominent in all good works thereabout, and are highly esteemed by all. Mr. Crouse is an Odd Fellow and is much interested in the affairs of that popular order.

MATTHEW IRVIN.

Born in Ireland, a descendant of one of those zealous Scots colonists whom Cromwell hurled across the Irish sea with the avowed purpose of Protestantizing Ireland, the subject of this brief biographical review has lived in Clinton county since he was eleven years of age and has done well his part in the affairs of his community. Prospering with the years, he now is in a position to take his ease in "the sunset time" of his life, he now being well past the three-score-and-ten stage of his existence, and is living quietly and contentedly in his pleasant home in Union township, enjoying the confidence and regard of his neighbors and the entire community.

Matthew Irvin was born in County Down, Ireland, on August 15, 1842, son of Henry and Mary (Wiley) Irvin, both natives of the same county, members of old Scotch families therein, the former of whom was born in 1788 and died at his home in this county on October 18, 1869, and the latter of whom was born in 1798 and died on November 13, 1869.

Henry Irvin was the son of William Irvin, a stanch Presbyterian of County Down, member of a family that had been represented in that county since the time of the Cromwellian colonization of that section of Ireland, who was a shoemaker by trade. He was a large, strong man and he and his wife reared a considerable family. Henry Irvin grew up in County Down, working on a farm. He married Mary Wiley, a neighbor girl, daughter of Matthew Wiley, a member of another of the many Presbyterian families in that section, to which union were born four children, all of whom are now dead, all having died at their respective homes in this county, save the subject of this sketch, the youngest of the family, namely: William, who died in 1915 at his home in Sabina, this county; Mary, now deceased, who married George Gumley, a well-known farmer of this county; James, who died at the age of eighteen, and Matthew, the immediate subject of this sketch.

In 1849 William Irvin, eldest of the children above named, emigrated to America, coming at once to Ohio and locating in Chester township, this county. The letters he wrote home inspired his parents to follow him and in 1853 they and their other children came to this county, remaining here the rest of their lives. Henry Irvin became a tenant farmer and he and his family associated themselves with the United Presbyterian church. In their later years Henry Irvin and his wife made their home with their son, Matthew, and there their last days were spent.

Matthew Irvin was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to their new home in this county. The journey across the water was made in the sailing vessel, "Gilbert," the voyage requiring five weeks and three days. During his early youth, Matthew Irvin aided his father in his work on the farm, later working for other farmers

"by the day." He was industrious and frugal and in 1867 found himself in a position to buy a farm of his own. This farm of one hundred and one acres in Union township was covered with virgin forest, with the exception of twenty acres. He cleared off the timber, drained the soil and brought the place to an excellent state of cultivation. He married in 1872 and continued to live on this farm until 1884, in which year he bought a farm of seventy acres near Bartonville, moving onto the same, and has since lived there, though still owning the original farm. From the very start of his agricultural operations, Matthew Irvin recognized the possibility of profit in raising hogs and early became a large feeder of hogs, his money being made in this manner, all the grain he raised being fed to his hogs. For some time past Mr. Irvin has been practically retired from the active work of the farm, having turned the management of his two farms over to his sons, though he still takes a personal interest in the farm operations, and is taking things easy in his later years.

On December 24, 1872, Matthew Irvin was united in marriage to Sarah Ann Fife, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of William N. and Jane (Fife) Fife, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, who were early settlers in this county, and to this union six children were born, as follow: Henry, born on January 2, 1874, lives on one of his father's farms; Minnie, October 11, 1876, married John Stephens, upon whose death she married, secondly, J. C. Clevenger and lives in Washington township, this county; Dr. James Irvin, December 4, 1880, a prominent practicing physician, of Durant, Iowa; William M., August 21, 1883, who died at the age of one year and five days; Frank, July 20, 1886, a well-known farmer of Union township, and Fred, September 3, 1889, who lives on the home farm, married L. Dora McMillan and has one child, a daughter, Cleo, aged three years. The mother of these children died on November 13, 1914.

Mr. Irvin is a member of the Central Christian church at Wilmington and ever has been interested in good works and largely influential therein. He is a Democrat and while giving a good citizen's attention to political matters, never has been regarded as an active worker in politics, though his influence ever has been exerted on the side of good government and right morals. He has many friends in the neighborhood in which he has lived so long and in and about Wilmington and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

HON. FRANK M. CLEVENGER.

The force of heredity is not always so easily traced in the lives of public men as in the career of the Hon. Frank M. Clevenger, one of Wilmington's best known attorneys and a man of interesting and forceful personality. The fact that his grandfather was justice of the peace for many years, and his father postmaster, at least shows a predisposition in the family for public service, as well as the possession of those personal qualities which are necessary to merit the public confidence. For three generations, this noted family have won the respect of their fellow-countrymen, evidenced by honors which, perhaps, reached their culmination in the election of Frank Clevenger to the state Senate to represent two districts. Mr. Clevenger is now associated with Simeon G. Smith in one of the best-known law firms in this section of the state. He is the son of William and Martha (Compton) Clevenger, and was born on a farm in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, on March 8, 1865.

Enos Clevenger, grandfather of our subject, was the type of pioneer who leaves his impress upon his times. Born and reared in Frederick county, Virginia, he remained there until after his marriage to Christina Crouse at Winchester, Virginia, in 1824. Soon after this event, they packed their scant household goods on horses, and started northward, penetrating the forests of the new country. The young wife, being of German extraction, had the racial qualifications of the helpmeet of a pioneer, for she had love of home, courage, contentment and faith, all of which were needed in the trying years that

FRANK M. CLEVENGER.

followed. Traversing miles of attractive country, the horses of these early settlers were not stopped except temporarily, until they reached Clinton county, Ohio, which became the future home of the family. Here Enos Clevenger became one of the influential men of the community, and was justice of the peace during nearly all of his residence in the county. He died near Wilmington in 1867, his widow passing away three years later. Both the subject of this sketch and his father were born on the farm on which the old pioneer settled.

William Clevenger, although seventy-nine winters have passed over his head, is now, and has been for the past twenty-three years connected with the Irwin Auger Bit Company of Wilmington. From 1885 until 1890, he was postmaster of the town, and served with satisfaction to both his own and the opposing political party. During these years, the devotion of his faithful wife, who was a native of Indiana, was no small element in either his happiness or his success. Their five children are all boys. The eldest, George, is now living near North Yakima, Washington; Frank was the second-born; William W. resides in Santa Anna, California; the two youngest died at the ages of four and seven, respectively.

The career of Frank M. Clevenger is of more than ordinary interest, because it records activity in the great world of affairs; it registers the thoughts and deeds of a man who has helped to mold public opinion, as well as the laws effected thereby. Although born on a farm, he did not remain there after his eighteenth year, when, with an ambition which presaged well for his future, he took up his residence in Wilmington in order to attend school. Graduating with honors from the high school in 1886, he began the study of law the following year, was admitted to the bar in 1890, and has been in active practice since that time. For six years, he had his own law office, then establishing the firm of Slone, Martin & Clevenger, he practiced with them until 1899. In November, of that year, he went into partnership with Simeon G. Smith, and together, these noted lawyers have made their firm one of the strongest and best known in this part of the state.

Mr. Clevenger, while attending to professional duties, has always been an active politician, and as such, has made his influence in the community felt. From 1909 to 1911 he represented the fifth and sixth districts in the Ohio state Senate, these districts comprising the counties of Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Ross and Highland. While serving his constituents in this capacity, he was the author of a number of important bills, and was chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the subject of taxation in Ohio, which investigation resulted in the present law. Although Mr. Clevenger filled the office of state senator with credit both to himself and to the Republican party, under the present system of "rotation of office," now existing, he was not a candidate for re-election.

Notwithstanding his busy professional life, and his public services, Mr. Clevenger has been true to the religious training of his God-fearing parents, and both he and Mrs. Clevenger have been active in the work and worship of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the former is a trustee. Realizing, too, the benefits to be derived from organization on the social side of life, Mr. Clevenger has allied himself with a number of fraternal organizations, these including the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks lodge. In all of these, affiliation has meant to the noted lawyer not merely membership, but helpful co-operation.

Mary H. Robinson, a native of Frederick county, Virginia, became the wife of Mr. Clevenger in August, 1890, the ceremony having been performed at her home in Winchester, Virginia. In their home two children have been born, Agnes Virginia and Russell Robinson. Mrs. Clevenger has been a devoted wife and mother, and the circle of friends and acquaintances gained through her husband's prominence in public life, has only added to the number of those who respect and admire her.

Mr. Clevenger is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Ohio. His keen insight, his ability to strike the correct theory of a case, his power of logical thought, and of facile expression, all go to make up what is known as "the legal mind." And the crowning tribute to such a man as he, is that his gifts have not been limited to the furthering of personal desires and interests, but have been considered by him in the nature of a trust to be used for the common good. With what success this ideal has been attained may be judged by his usefulness and prominence in the community in which the name of Clevenger has been honored in the past, as well as in the present generation.

Mr. Clevenger was appointed by Governor Frank B. Willis, on June 21, 1915, a member of the Ohio state board on uniform state laws, for the term ending June 5, 1918. The object is the outgrowth of a movement made by the bar association about ten years ago. The object is for each state to provide a board which will formulate plans to bring about uniformity of laws throughout the United States. They shall collect data as to the prevailing law in the United States and other countries, upon special subjects where uniformity is important, and especially on the following subjects: Conveyances—form and exeecution; commercial law, including bills of lading; corporations; insurance, fire and life; negotiable instruments; partnerships; trade-marks; unfair competition; warehouse receipts; labor, uniform hours of; marriage and divorce; wills, execution and probate.

CHARLES BOTTS.

After three years' experience with the German military service, as a soldier in Baden's standing army, Henry Botts "jumped" his furlough one day and came to America, making his way to Cincinnati. That was in the year 1844. Two years later, when the call for volunteers to serve in the war against Mexico was made, Henry Botts enlisted in the First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with that regiment until the close of the Mexican War. Henry Botts had three brothers and one sister, all of whom also came to America, and became so widely separated that they never were reunited, except in one instance, which hinged on an astonishing chance. Thirteen years after their separation, long after Henry Botts had settled in Highland county, this state, he made a trip over into the adjoining county of Brown in quest of seed wheat and there encountered his brother, Frederick, the two brothers having, unknown to each other, settled within a few miles of each other's homes.

Henry Botts returned to Cincinnati at the close of the Mexican War, later moving to Highland county, this state, locating in the Webbertown neighborhood, where he spent the remainder of his life. After arriving in Highland county he married Elizabeth Gerard, of that county, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Gerard, who emigrated to America about the year 1838, coming to Ohio, where they located in Highland county, buying a farm on which they erected a log cabin and there they spent the rest of their lives. To this union seven children were born, four sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living.

Charles Botts, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Gerard) Botts, was born on the home farm in Highland county, not far from the village of Lynchburg, near the Clinton county line, on January 6, 1863, and was reared there, receiving his early education in the district schools of that neighborhood. When about twenty-two years of age he came to this county to work on the Ward farm in Washington township and ever since has resided there, for on November 7, 1886, the year after his arrival at the Ward home, he married Anne Maria Ward, the youngest daughter of the house, who became proprietor of the farm upon the death of her father. To this union six children have been born, Fay, John, Margaret, Israel, Alice and Elon.

This latter child was named in honor of his venerable grandfather, the late Elon

Bramble Ward, who for many years was one of the best-known and most influential residents of that part of Clinton county. Elon B. Ward was born near the village of Madisonville, this state, on September 27, 1822, and lived to be nearly ninety years of age. He was one of the eleven children of Morris and Mary (Bramble) Ward, the former of whom was born in New Jersey on October 19, 1790, and the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, on July 25, 1795. Morris Ward was one of the six children of Israel and Sarah (Cook) Ward, the former of whom was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who followed his father from New Jersey to Ohio, locating in October, 1811, in the Madisonville neighborhood, where the rest of his life was spent. Israel Ward was one of the seven sons of Joseph Ward, who was born in New Jersey in the year 1734, his other sons being Jeremiah, Amos, Usual, Stephen, Isaac and Aaron.

Joseph Ward and his three eldest sons, Jeremiah, Amos and Israel, were soldiers in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, the three sons living to draw pensions from the government for such service, these pensions being granted about the year 1832. Israel Ward went into the service at the age of sixteen and he brought with him, upon coming to Ohio, the musket he carried during the war. This ancient musket stood in his room, with bayonet fixed for hand-to-hand charge, until his death, in June, 1846.

In the year 1797 Joseph Ward emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio and entered from the government a section of land nine miles from Cincinnati, in Hamilton county, where the town of Madisonville now is situated. He built a log house in the wilderness and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1828, he then being ninety-four years of age. Joseph Ward's wife was killed by the Indians and he married, secondly, a woman of the name of Muchmore, continuing to live in the pioneer cabin until his death. Joseph Ward's sons all followed him, one by one, from New Jersey to Ohio, all settling on the same section of land, Israel being the last to come.

Morris Ward, son of Israel and Sarah (Cook) Ward, was about twenty-one years of age when he accompanied his parents from New Jersey to Ohio in the fall of 1811. On February 10, 1814, he married Mary Bramble, whose father, Elon Bramble, had brought his family from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the fall of 1801, floating down the Ohio river in a small flatboat. Elon Bramble and his wife were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, Laban, Major, Ayres, Fannie, Lavina and Mary, the last named of whom was the great-grandmother of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Botts. To Morris and Mary (Bramble) Ward were born eleven children, namely: Abigail, who married Martin Varner and died without issue; Elizabeth, who married Solomon Waybright, and had two children, Benjamin A. and Henrietta W.; Marietta, who married William Ereheart, and had one daughter, Eveline; Elon B., father of Mrs. Botts; Benjamin C., who married Sarah Holt, upon whose death, four years later, he married, secondly, Matilda Chew, to which latter union two children were born, Morris and Frank; Ayres B., who married Elizabeth Pearson, upon whose death he married, secondly, Margaret Rutlege, to neither of which unions was there issue; Harriet C., who married David Stites, and had four children, Mary, Priscilla, Phoebe and George; Frances, who married John Giffin; Danforth B., who remained unmarried, and Isaac and Edgar, who died in infancy.

Elon B. Ward was united in marriage on November 26, 1845, to Anne Marie Vanmiddlesworth, to which union were born six children, Marietta, Sarah Ellen, Catherine W., Jane V., Alfred B. and Elon B. The mother of these children died on January 24, 1864, and Elon B. Ward married, secondly, Sarah M. Vanmiddlesworth, sister of his first wife, to which latter union two children were born, Jefferson and Anne Maria, the former of whom died at the age of six months. Of the above named children, Marietta married Watkins J. Farren, Sarah Ellen married George King, Catherine W. married Elisha T. Custis, Jane V. married James Williams, Alfred B. married Ida May Hoskins, Elon B. married Mary Shaffer and Anne Maria married Charles Botts.

Mr. and Mrs. Botts are members of the Baptist church, to which all their children also are attached, and all take a warm interest in the affairs of the church, as well as in all good works in their neighborhood, this family being regarded as one of the leaders in affairs generally in their community. Mr. Botts has taken much interest in public affairs and is keenly concerned in all measures looking to the advancement of the common welfare. For nearly twenty years he served his township in the capacity of supervisor of highways and made an excellent reputation in that direction. He is held in high repute in his community and enjoys the confidence of all.

BENJAMIN DUNHAM ASHCRAFT NOSCAR.

The founder of the Noscar family in America spelled his name Noftzgar, but this presently was stripped of some of its superfluous letters, for the sake of convenience, and later generations of the family have been quite well contented with the more simplified form of the spelling noted in the caption of this brief biographical sketch. The first of the name to come to America was John Noftzgar, who came from Germany, locating in Maryland, where for some time he was connected with the military service. He later married and he and his wife emigrated to Ohio, coming down the Ohio river on a flatboat. They brought with them a favorite cat. Some time after their arrival at their new home, in the Madisonville section of Hamilton county, where they located, they missed the cat. Much to their astonishment, they later learned that the cat, following that marvelous sense of direction for which cats are so particularly noted, had returned to its old home in Maryland. The Noftzgars settled in Hamilton county, at about the point where the Longworth property, in Cincinnati, now is situated, and there they reared their family and spent the rest of their lives.

William Noftzgar, son of John and Jane Noftzgar, was reared on the pioneer farm in the Cincinnati neighborhood and married Elizabeth Ashcraft, daughter of Dunham Ashcraft and wife, natives of the north of Ireland, of Scottish descent, who emigrated to America and also settled in the Madisonville neighborhood near Cincinnati, where the rest of their lives were spent. Dunham Ashcraft was a shoemaker and became one of the best-known and most popular residents of that section in his day. For some years before his death, John Noftzgar gave much time trying to make a machine that would work by "perpetual motion."

Upon reaching manhood, William Noftzgar, or Noscar, as he later became known, became a fireman on the railroad out of Cincinnati, and for some years was engaged in the railway service. He then became head sawyer in Crane's mills, a position he also held for years, after which he went to Missouri, where he was engaged for some time in operating a saw-mill. He then returned to Cincinnati and upon the breaking out of the Civil War enlisted for the ninety-day service, at the end of which he moved to Pleasantplain (now Winsor), in Warren county, this state, where for some years he operated a saw-mill. To William and Elizabeth (Ashcraft) Noscar were born two children. Upon the death of the mother of these children, William Noscar married, secondly, Sybil Ann Loose, member of a pioneer family of the Pleasantplain neighborhood, to which union three children were born. Mrs. Noscar's grandfather, Alfred Scudder, was the owner of five hundred acres of land in that vicinity and he leased to his granddaughter's husband fifty acres, which Mr. Noscar later bought, at the same time adding thereto twelve acres, and on this farm he spent the remainder of his days. His widow is still living.

Benjamin Dunham Ashcraft Noscar, son of William and Elizabeth (Ashcraft) Noscar, was born in Hamilton county, this state, in the year 1855. His parents moved to Warren county during his youth and he was reared there. He spent three years at Lynchburg, in this county, learning the shoemaker trade, but never worked at the same. He concluded this apprenticeship when he was about twenty-one years of age

and immediately began working on farms in the neighborhood of Lynchburg, continuing this form of occupation until his marriage in 1880, in which year he and his wife moved to Cincinnati, where for more than four years he was engaged at work in a coal yard. He then returned to this county and in 1899 bought the farm on which he now lives, in Washington township. This farm of fifty acres is well improved, Mr. Noscar having made all the improvements on the same with the exception of the frame of the barn.

In 1880 Benjamin Noscar was united in marriage to Mary Winston, who was born at Loveland, in Hamilton county, this state, a daughter of George and Mary (Sears) Winston, both of English descent. George Winston came to America as a young man and lived to be ninety-four years old. To this union three children have been born, Leuelda, Mary Elizabeth and Howard William. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Noscar spent one year in Warren county, five years in Clinton county, then moved to Selma, Clark county, for one year, then to Cincinnati for about five years, then moved to Clinton county, where they are now situated.

Mr. and Mrs. Noscar are members of the Methodist church, to the affairs of which they are devoted, and their children have been reared in this faith. Mr. Noscar is held in high repute in his neighborhood and has served his district in the capacity of school director and his township in the capacity of supervisor, in both of which positions of trust and responsibility he acquitted himself in such manner as to win the commendations of his neighborhood.

LINDLEY MURRAY MOON.

After an honorable, faithful and efficient service of twenty-eight years as a member of the able teaching corps of the Clinton county public schools, Lindley Murray Moon retired from that form of service and engaged in farming, since 1905 having devoted his attention to agriculture in Washington township, where he has a well-kept farm of more than two hundred acres, upon which he is living in comfort, enjoying the confidence and respect of the whole countryside. The same diligent attention to the duties in hand which made Mr. Moon's service as a teacher so successful has been given to the operation of his farm and during the ten years he has followed this vocation he has prospered, being now numbered among the substantial residents of that section of the county. He has been honored by his neighbors and is now serving his second term as township trustee, having been for three years president of the township school board.

Lindley Murray Moon was born on a farm east of Martinsville, in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, on March 21, 1857, son of Pleasant and Huldah (Pike) Moon, the former of whom was born in this county on May 20, 1819, and the latter of whom was born in Highland county, this state, on June 16, 1817, daughter of William and Lucy (Butler) Pike, pioneers of that county.

Pleasant Moon was born in Clark township, this county, son of Joseph and Rachel (Hockett) Moon, members of the celebrated Moon colony that came from Sevier county, Tennessee, and settled in Clark township in the year 1809, the year before Clinton county was organized as a civic unit. Pleasant Moon was reared in the forest wilderness surrounding his boyhood home, receiving such education as was provided in the "backwoods" school of that neighborhood. Upon reaching manhood's estate he married and moved to Washington township and for twenty-six years lived on a rented farm west of where his son, the subject of this sketch, now lives. Following the death of his wife, in 1863, Mr. Moon returned to Clark township, taking a farm near Lynchburg, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1885.

To Pleasant and Huldah (Pike) Moon were born sixteen children, twelve sons and four daughters, namely: Lucy, Parker, Rachel, Sarah E., Mary A., Samuel, James A.,

Lindley M., Daniel, Carey, Joseph P., William, Harvey, Stephen R., Elwood and Manary (or Manara). The mother of these children died on May 25, 1863, and in April, 1868, Pleasant Moon married, secondly, Mrs. Susan Boyd, widow of Samuel Boyd and daughter of John and Jane Terrell, who was the mother of five children by her former husband, Jane M., Sylvester W., John T., James and Suzana.

Lindley M. Moon was reared on the home farm in Washington township and attended the district schools of that township until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he entered the training school for teachers at Martinsville and equipped himself for teaching, engaging in this profession the following winter, the pay for his first term's service being at the rate of thirty-five dollars the month. The next winter he was engaged as teacher at the Brown school, near his home, at a somewhat better wage and continued as teacher in that school for four years, working for his father for his board. He then was engaged as a teacher at Macedonia for two years, at a further advance of wages, and then for five years served as principal of the graded schools at Cuba, this county. Following this service he was engaged for two years as teacher at Farmers Station. At this period of his career he moved to Wilmington, where he made his home, and for two years was engaged as teacher at Burtonville, after which he went back to the Brown school in Washington township, teaching there for four years, at the end of which time he was engaged to serve as principal of the central school building at Wilmington, a position which he filled for five years, after which he returned to Cuba, where he concluded his service as a teacher three years later, having for twenty-eight years been engaged in instructing the youth of Clinton county, a service of inestimable value. During that time Professor Moon made many enduring friendships, his students, now men and women of affairs in this county, entertaining for him to this day feelings of the most sincere esteem and deepest gratitude.

While thus engaged in teaching, Professor Moon was looking ahead to the future and made some judicious investments in land. In 1892 he bought a small farm of sixty-one acres in Washington township, later adding an adjoining small farm of fifty-three acres, this being the tract on which he now lives; to this latter adding another tract sixty-five acres in extent, to which seven acres later were added and still later a tract of seventy acres, all adjoining, which gives Mr. Moon a fine farm, all of which is under an excellent state of cultivation and to which he has given his personal attention since the year 1905. This farm has three dwelling houses on it, and Mr. Moon rents the larger part of his land to responsible tenants, giving his chief attention to the tract on which his home is situated. In connection with his general farming, Mr. Moon is engaged extensively in the dairy business and has derived considerable profit from his fine herd of dairy cows. He also is much interested in poultry raising, giving particular attention to Black Langshans, and has found this department of his agricultural operations quite profitable.

On May 22, 1890, Lindley M. Moon was united in marriage to Alice B. Brown (one of his former pupils), who was born in this county, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Anson) Brown, and to this union two children have been born, Vivian, who died in infancy, and Vira Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Moon have a very pleasant home and entertain their friends with the most cordial hospitality. They are interested in all measures designed to advance the common welfare of their community and are held in the highest regard by all. They are members of the Christian church and Mr. Moon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being looked upon as one of the leaders in the lodge to which he is attached. For years he has given close attention to public affairs in his neighborhood and is now serving his second term as a township trustee. He has been a member of the Cuba Special District board since 1907 and has been president of that board since 1912, in both of these official positions having given faithful and valuable service to the public.

HARRY L. CONNER.

The Conner family has been represented in Clinton county since 1831, in which year Jacob Conner, born in Maryland in 1801, and his wife, who was Susan White, also a native of Maryland, came to this county and located in Union township, where they became established as among the best-known and most influential residents of that section of the county. Jacob Conner was the son of Patrick and Mary (Lannem) Conner, also natives of Maryland. Patrick Conner was a blacksmith, held a captain's rank in the army of the United States during the War of 1812 and at the close of that war did not return home, the presumption being created that he was numbered with the unknown dead. His widow accompanied her son to this county and spent her last days here. Susan White's father, also a blacksmith, was a soldier during the War of 1812, and he, too, was reported among the missing. His widow spent her last days in Maryland.

Joseph Conner, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, a son of Jacob and Susan (White) Conner, was born in Union township, this county, receiving his education in the district schools of that township. He always has been a farmer and has been quite successful, most of his life having been spent in Washington township, where he now resides. He has given much attention to public affairs and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited men in the township, his services as ditch commissioner and road supervisor for years having given an impetus to highway improvements and drainage in his community that has resulted in vast improvements in this direction. He is now, and for some time past has been, commissioner of drainage in Washington township and his effective administration of the affairs of that office has met with the approval of all concerned, he being generally recognized as a man of large usefulness in the community. Two of Mr. Conner's brothers, Jesse and Charles, performed valiant service in behalf of the nation during the Civil War, as soldiers in an Ohio regiment, and survived that dreadful struggle between the states.

Joseph Conner married Eliza Ireland, who was born in Warren county, this state, a member of one of the old families of that county, and to this union two children were born, both sons, Harry L., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Walter S. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are members of the Christian church and their sons were reared in that faith, the family long having been active in the good works of the community, their influence ever having been exerted in behalf of all movements designed to elevate the standards of living thereabout.

Harry L. Conner, son of Joseph and Eliza (Ireland) Conner, was born on the home farm in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, and his entire life has been spent in that township. He received his education in the neighboring district school and was reared as a farmer, to which vocation he early gave his serious attention. In 1898 he bought the farm of one hundred and two acres in Washington township, on which he since has made his home, and has prospered, being regarded as one of the most substantial farmers of his neighborhood. Energetic, industrious and enterprising, he has done well those things which his hand found to do, and is now very well circumstanced, approaching middle life with a fair competence, well fortified against the future chances of fortune.

On February 3, 1888, Harry L. Conner was united in marriage to Minnie May Stephens, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of Frank and Sarah Drusilla (Gallaher) Stephens, the former a native of Warren county, this state, and the latter a native of Washington township, this county.

Frank Stephens was the son of Obadiah and Susan (Ireland) Stephens, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey and the latter a native of Warren county, this state. Obadiah Stephens came to Ohio when a lad about seventeen years of age, locating in Warren county, becoming a farmer and later operating a distillery in that county.

About the year 1830 he came over into Clinton county and bought three hundred acres of land in Union township, becoming one of the most substantial farmers in that section of the county, and there spent the remainder of his days. His son, Frank Stephens, married Sarah Drusilla Gallaher, of Washington township, this county, daughter of Harvey and Ann (Williams) Gallaher, the former of whom was the first white child born in Warren county, who later became a resident of Washington township, this county, where both he and his wife spent their last days. One of their sons, James Gallaher, served the Union as a soldier in one of the Ohio regiments during the dark days of the Civil War and survived that great conflict.

To Harry L. and Minnie May (Stephens) Conner thirteen children have been born, namely: Armeda Emaline, Eva Eliza, Edwin Leslie, Leo Ray (deceased), Otto Neal, Bessie Lillian, Stacey M. (deceased), James Espy (deceased), Susan (deceased), Ruth (deceased), Harold Joseph, Herbert Franklin and Ruby Rotensis. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are members of the Universalist church and their children have been reared in that faith. They ever have taken an active interest in the general welfare of the community in which they reside and are held in the highest regard throughout that whole section of the county.

FRANK L. GALLUP.

Adapting a sentiment once expressed concerning the writing of history, it is appropriate to quote: "Writing history is like making a bouquet in a garden of rare and beautiful flowers—there is such an array of material, so much to choose from, so little that can be chosen, and so much to be left untouched." The same might be said of the biography of a self-made man, such as the subject of this sketch, for in such a life, it is possible only to portray the external events and final results, though their influence may go down to posterity. There is something in the American heart which makes it respond to the word "self-made," as a soldier responds to a drumbeat. When that term is applied to one of our acquaintance, our respect immediately mounts higher, but the hardships encountered on the journey to success fortunately remain in the memory only of the man himself. One of the best-known and most influential merchants is Frank L. Gallup, dealer in carpets and wall paper, who was born in Wilmington on January 27, 1872, the son of Horace and Frances (Crary) Gallup, both natives of Connecticut.

Whatever of success Frank L. Gallup has attained, has been largely through his own efforts, for the father was a man of moderate means, and in those days a college education was indeed a luxury. But the father left his son something far more priceless than means, and that was an honest name.

Horace Gallup came to Wilmington in the pioneer days of 1848, his journey from the East apparently being made in the desire to find full scope for his adventurous nature. Together with his parents and their family, he started a sash and blind factory with his brothers, Alpha and Henry, which they operated successfully, for many years. He was a man of high standing in the community, and was a Mason. His widow, who still survives him, is living in Wilmington. Mr. Gallup was twice married, his first wife being Emily Clevenger by whom he had two daughters, Nettie, the wife of A. E. Caudel, deceased, and whose home was in Westerville, Ohio, and Emma, now Mrs. Charles Hadley of Wilmington.

The children of the second marriage were three in number, of which the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Anna, the eldest daughter, is the wife of H. T. Cartwright, a prominent attorney of Wilmington; Mary, the youngest, is Mrs. P. F. Dixon of Chilicothe, Ohio, her husband being a dentist in that city.

As before stated, the boyhood home of Frank Gallup was at Wilmington, in its schools of which he was educated, this including a course in the Wilmington college. As it was necessary for him early to assume the responsibilities of life, he first sought and obtained

FRANK L. GALLUP.

employment from H. G. Cartwright, taking charge of the carpet department of his carpet and dry-goods establishment. Some time after this, Mr. Gallup was employed by Cook & Linton until the death of the former, at which time, Mr. Gallup, who had now become a valuable salesman, took over the carpet department of this business. He first started in business on May 14, 1898, and has grown from a modest beginning to be the largest merchant in his line in the county.

That Mr. Gallup is a good business man by nature as well as by training may be perceived by the fact that starting with a small stock and store, he now has a stock four times as large as that of any other town of the size of Wilmington in the state. The store has a floor space of ten thousand five hundred square feet, and the stock and fixtures occupy two floors and the basement. Mr. Gallup carries a large line of carpets, draperies, wall paper, china, vacuum cleaners, and gives especial attention to the work of home decorating.

On January 21, 1900, Mr. Gallup and Maude Anderson of Leesburg, Ohio, were married, the bride being a daughter of Thomas J. and Jennie (Chew) Anderson. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gallup are Helen, Mildred and Chester.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallup's church affiliation has been with the Presbyterians of which denomination, the former is now a trustee. Both he and his wife have been valuable members of the church, active and zealous in all of its work, and sincere in their desire to make their lives count for good.

Mr. Gallup is a loyal and energetic member of various organizations. Besides taking his place among the merchants of the city, Mr. Gallup is a prominent Mason, being up to the commandery; is a member of the Elks lodge; the Knights of Pythias, and is a Republican.

One of the honors which has come to Mr. Gallup recently is an office connected with the Commercial Club. Since he has become its treasurer, the financial affairs of this important business organization have been well looked after. In "boosting" its interests, he has also "boosted" the business conditions in Wilmington. He is a "live wire," and is popular both as a business man and in the social and religious circles in which he and Mrs. Gallup move.

In closing this sketch, it is fitting to note that high moral standards have always actuated Frank L. Gallup, both in his public, business and private life. With honesty and integrity as the key-note to his career, it is not surprising that he has built up a large business, his geniality and kindliness being no small factor in his success.

OTTO GRADY BROWN.

Dating from the very beginning of the social order hereabout, the Brown family has been prominently and influentially identified with the best interests of Clinton county, particularly in the Washington township neighborhood. James Brown was one of the very earliest settlers of that section, having come here from Kentucky upon the opening of the Carrington survey and establishing himself as one of the most forceful and energetic pioneers of this region. His son, David Brown, inherited many of the same forceful characteristics and in his generation was regarded as one of the most influential factors in the community life of that part of the county in which his life was spent, he having remained on the paternal acres which were wrested from the forest wilderness by his pioneer father. David Brown's son, William Riley Brown, in his generation, brought to his labors a similar degree of energy and was accounted a man of substance and quality. He was public spirited and enterprising and for eighteen years served his township as trustee, being the incumbent of that office at the time of his death.

William Riley Brown's son, Otto Grady Brown, in the fourth generation of this

forceful family in this county, is carrying on, in his own life, the work bequeathed to him by three generations of energetic forbears and has done equally well, bringing to bear the same talents and energy which placed his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather in the forefront of the earnest citizenship of their respective fields, and is now serving the township as trustee, following his father's faithful example of devotion to the common welfare of the people of his home township.

Otto Grady Brown has the first tax receipts issued to his grandfather, David Brown, for the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, this being the taxes on fifty acres of land and his personal property. Mr. Brown also has the first tax receipts of his father on his land.

Otto Grady Brown was born on a farm near Farmers Station, in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, on July 22, 1872, son of William Riley and Martha Ann (McKibben) Brown, the latter of whom was a sister of W. J. McKibben, to the biographical sketch of whom, presented elsewhere in this volume, the reader is respectfully referred for details regarding this interesting family in Clinton county. William Riley Brown was the son of David and Rebecca (Lieurance) Brown, the former of whom was born in Washington township, this county, and the latter of whom was born in Ash county, North Carolina, a daughter of George and Mary (Baker) Lieurance, she having come to this county on horseback, with her uncle, at the age of twelve years, locating in the neighborhood of Brown's school in Washington township. Rebecca Lieurance was one of the nineteen children born to her parents, none of whom she ever saw again after coming to this county.

David Brown was a son of James and Mary Elizabeth (Baker) Brown, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of whom was one of the very earliest settlers in what is now Clinton county, having come here with her parents shortly after the opening of this settlement and locating in the vicinity of Morrisville. When James Brown came to this section from Kentucky, he crossed the Ohio river at Cincinnati (then called Ft. Washington), where he was offered the pick of land at the rate of one dollar the acre. He passed this flattering offer by, however, and came on north, buying six hundred acres of timber land in the Carrington survey, much of which still is in the possession of the Brown family, Otto G. Brown's farm being a part of this original tract. James Brown erected a log cabin, of the most primitive type, on this purchase and proceeded to clear his land of the dense forest which covered it. He married Mary Elizabeth Baker, daughter of one of the hardy pioneer couples who had settled near by, and presently supplanted his cabin by a residence of more pretentious appearance, this later to give way to the fine brick house in which his last days were spent, this old brick mansion still standing and in use, being now occupied by the family of William Baker. At the time of James Brown's settlement in this county the wolves still were plentiful hereabout and at times he found difficulty in guarding his homely cabin from the nocturnal incursions of these voracious maurading "varmints." He had to go to Miami mills to have his grain ground, a tiresome trip requiring three days, during which time his wife and little children were compelled to remain alone.

It was amid these conditions of pioneer life that David Brown was reared. A log school house was early erected on the Brown place, near the spot where Otto G. Brown now lives, and there David Brown received his education under the primitive system that then prevailed. Upon reaching his majority he received from his father fifty acres of timber land, which he cleared and brought to a state of cultivation. Upon his marriage to Rebecca Lieurance he erected a humble home in the forest and there he reared his family. By energy and industry he prospered and presently became known as one of the solid and substantial men of the county, his land holdings increasing until he owned three hundred acres of choice land. He and the members of his family were adherents of the Baptist faith and earnest workers in the church of that denomination.

During the Civil War David Brown served as a member of the home guards, or "squirrel hunters," as they locally were known throughout this part of the state. For some time he served as township assessor and took an active part in all public affairs.

William Riley Brown, son of David and Rebecca (Lieurance) Brown received his education in the Brown district school and upon reaching manhood's estate entered upon the life of a farmer, buying one hundred and sixty acres of the old home farm, and there he spent the remainder of his life. At the age of sixteen William R. Brown began to engage in the business of shipping stock, and followed this business with much success all his life, being one of the best-known stock dealers in that part of the county. He married Martha Ann McKibben, member of one of the old families in this county, and later erected the fine home in which his son, Otto, now lives. He and his wife were members of Bethel Christian church, of which he was one of the "main stays," and their children were reared in that faith. William R. Brown was a Democrat and ever took a prominent part in the political affairs of the county, his sound judgment and thorough acquaintance with local conditions giving much weight to his counsels in the deliberations of the party managers. For eighteen years he served his township faithfully in the important office of township trustee and was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death. William R. Brown and wife were the parents of four children, Otto, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch, Oceus, Ohm and Maude.

Otto G. Brown was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his education in the Brown school, and, with the exception of nine years, has spent his whole life on this place, having been located on the old home farm ever since he started farming for himself. He operates one hundred and twenty acres of the original tract purchased by his great-grandfather, James Brown, and has prospered, being accounted quite well circumstanced in world's goods. Mr. Brown has given close attention to political affairs and is prominently identified with the civic life of the county. Six years ago he was elected township trustee, on the Democratic ticket, and is still serving the people of his township in that important capacity, his efforts in behalf of the public welfare having been indorsed by successive re-elections.

On October 11, 1891, Otto G. Brown was united in marriage to Mary Pond, of Washington township, this county, a daughter of Riley and Jemimah (Lieurance) Pond, to which union two children were born, Reba and Riley. Mr. Brown married, secondly, on March 5, 1913, Vesta Bond, of Greene township, this county, a daughter of Thomas and Katie (Smingley) Bond, descendants of early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown take an active part in the social affairs of their neighborhood and are held in the highest regard throughout that part of the county. Mr. Brown is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and of the Order of Eagles and is very popular with the members of both of these orders.

C. M. NOFTSGER.

One of the most highly-treasured relics of a day long gone that is possessed in Clinton county is a Bible four hundred and sixty years old. This truly venerable volume of Holy Writ was brought to America by John Noftsger, grandfather of the gentleman whose name the reader notes above, when he came to this country from Germany back in the early days of the last century. John Noftsger for some time after his arrival in this country was located in Maryland, where he married. He then emigrated to Ohio, locating in Hamilton county, and later moved to Clinton county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Grandfather Noftsger was a great Bible student, being widely noted for the careful manner in which he searched the scriptures and the old Bible which he brought with him from Germany, and which, even then, was a prized heirloom in the Noftsger family, is now owned by his grandson, C. M. Noftsger, the immediate subject of this sketch. As noted above, this venerable volume is four hundred

and sixty years old and has been examined by many persons in the neighborhood of the Noftsger home.

Namond Noftsger, son of John and Mary Jane Noftsger, was born in Hamilton county, near the town of Madisonville, and was reared as a farmer. Upon reaching manhood's estate he moved to Butler county, this state, where he married Mary Jane Gerard, daughter of John and Martha Gerard, members of old families in that part of the state, and later came to Clinton county, where, in 1855, he bought the farm in Washington township, where his son, the subject of this sketch, now lives. This farm of eighty acres was brought to an excellent state of cultivation and Namond Noftsger made on it a good living, rearing his family of ten children in comfort. During the Civil War Namond Noftsger enlisted in the Union army in response to the call for ninety-day men and performed good service. He and his wife were devoted members of the Seventh Day Adventists church and their children were reared in that faith.

C. M. Noftsger, one of the ten children of Namond and Mary Jane (Gerard) Noftsger, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on December 24, 1853, and consequently was but two years of age when his parents moved to this county, practically all of his life, therefore, having been spent on the farm on which he is now living. With the exception of two years he spent in the medicine business at Lancaster, Ohio, C. M. Noftsger has been a farmer all his life. In his early manhood he spent three years engaged in farming in Illinois. He owns thirty-one acres of the old home place, the buildings of which he has remodeled, and is living there very comfortably.

On February 28, 1878, C. M. Noftsger was united in marriage to Mary Eliza Bloom, who was born in this county on August 10, 1858, daughter of William and Miranda (Roberts) Bloom. To this union four children have been born, namely: Maude married William Chambers, living in Washington township; Garri is a painter at Burtonville, Ohio; Harley and Marion. Harley is in Orofino, Idaho, in business with his father-in-law in a department store. Marion is in Moscow, Idaho, manager second floor of the largest department store in the state of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Noftsger are members of the Seventh Day Adventists church and are warmly concerned in the affairs of that church, being among the leaders in the local congregation, in which both are held in the very highest esteem.

SIMEON G. SMITH.

For one hundred years the family of Ephraim Smith, an English sailor who settled on American shores and became the founder of an extensive family, has been represented in Clinton county, the first of that line of Smiths to come here having been another Ephraim, who came from New Jersey in the year 1816 and located on a farm in Vernon township, on which he conducted a roadside tavern which was famed far and wide in that day for the hospitable character of the entertainment it afforded for the weary traveler. This pioneer tavern was situated on the main east and west highway through this section at that time, over which there was a constant stream of travel, and Ephraim Smith's reputation as a boniface extended far beyond the mere confines of this county. Ephraim Smith was twice married and had a large family of children, the numerous descendants of whom, in this generation, are widely scattered throughout this section of Ohio and many of whom have wandered into other states. Of this numerous family probably the best-known member in Clinton county is the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this interesting biographical review, Simeon G. Smith, a well-known lawyer of Wilmington, who for years has been recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of the Clinton circuit court.

Simeon G. Smith was born on a farm situated on the line separating Washington and Clark townships, in Clinton county, Ohio, on August 13, 1846, son of Amos and Hester A. (Morris) Smith, the former of whom was born on the old Smith homestead

SIMEON G. SMITH.

in this county, in April, 1824, and died in April, 1879, and the latter of whom was born at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1822 and died in 1898.

The family of Smiths from which Simeon G. Smith is descended had its origin in this country early in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, when Ephraim Smith, an English sailor, weary of sailing the seven seas, located in Long Island, later moving with his family to New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. Ephraim Smith was born in England in 1691 and died on March 27, 1750, at the age of fifty-nine years, three months and two days. He and his wife, Hannah, the latter of whom died on February 5, 1736, were the parents of four children, namely: Ephraim, born on December 15, 1727; Simeon, great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, born on Friday, January 16, 1730, and died on November 27, 1807; Hannah, born on January 4, 1732, and Daniel, born on June 21, 1734, and died on September 27, 1749.

Simeon Smith, after whom the subject of this sketch was named, was reared to the blacksmith trade and became a man of substance in his home community in New Jersey. On Thursday, June 9, 1768, he was united in marriage to Catherine Servis, daughter of Uri and Elizabeth Servis, and to this union six children were born, as follow: Elizabeth, born on August 29, 1771; Sarah, November 7, 1773; Anna, December 6, 1775; Ephraim, grandfather of Simeon G., born on April 7, 1778, died on October 14, 1838; Cornelius, October 12, 1780, died on January 15, 1859, and Rebekah, October 13, 1783, died on January 7, 1866.

Ephraim Smith, in the third generation from Ephraim, the English sailor, was the first of the line to locate in Clinton county, as set out above. He was twice married, his first wife, Sarah Higgins, grandmother of Simeon G. Smith, having been a daughter of Matthew Higgins, a soldier in the patriot army from New Jersey during the Revolutionary War. Upon her death he married, secondly, Rebecca Dolby, and by both unions had issue, the children of the first union numbering six, namely: Ephraim, a farmer of the Clarksville neighborhood, now deceased; Jonathan, also a former well-known farmer of this county, now deceased; Amos, father of the subject of this sketch; Mary, who married Benjamin N. Austin; Mrs. Eliza Batson and Mrs. Fordyce. To the second union four children were born, as follow: Mrs. Lois Austin, Mrs. Rebecca Osborne, Samuel (deceased) and George, who is living in Iowa.

Amos Smith was reared on the farm in Vernon township and was a farmer practically his whole life. During the period of the Civil War he conducted a general store in the village of Morrisville and then bought a farm in Highland county, this state, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He married Hester A. Morris, member of one of the well-known pioneer families of Highland county and he and his wife early became recognized as among the most influential members of the community in which they resided. Hester A. Morris was the daughter of William and Dephsey (Bales) Morris, the former a Virginian and the latter a native of Alabama. William Morris left Virginia during his early manhood, going to Alabama, where he engaged in farming. There he married Dephsey Bales and about the year 1835 came to Ohio, locating in Highland county, where he became a substantial farmer, spending the rest of his life there, living to the great age of ninety-eight years. His wife died at the age of eighty-three and William Morris married, secondly, at the age of eighty-four. He was a prominent member of the Disciples church and took an active part in the affairs of his community, being an influential factor in both the civic and religious life of the county. Amos Smith and his wife also were members of the Disciples church and were active in all good works thereabout. Amos Smith was an ardent Whig and upon the organization of the Republican party transferred his allegiance to that party, for many years being recognized as one of their leaders in his neighborhood. For years he served his community as a magistrate and the soundness of his judgments in such local disputes as required adjudication in his court, secured to him wide fame as a just judge.

To Amos and Hester A. (Morris) Smith were born six children, namely: Samantha, now deceased, who married S. J. Brown; Simeon G., the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary E., who died in the year 1868, at the age of seventeen; Hiram P., a substantial farmer, of Hillsboro, this state; Sophronia, wife of Judge Savage, of Wilmington, this county, and Almeda, who also lives in Wilmington.

Simeon G. Smith's youth was spent at Morrisville, his elementary education being received in the schools of that pleasant village. He supplemented this instruction by a course in Grear's Commercial College at Dayton, this state, after which he entered the law office of Governor McBurney, at Lebanon, Ohio, as a student. So effectively did he apply himself to the study of law under his excellent preceptor that at the end of two years, in 1874, he was admitted to the bar at Lebanon. After thus qualifying for the practice of law, Mr. Smith returned to his native county, locating at Wilmington, where he since has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Upon locating in Wilmington, Mr. Smith formed a partnership with the Hon. John S. Savage, former congressman from this district, a mutually satisfactory arrangement which continued until the death of the latter in 1884. Mr. Smith then formed a partnership with W. W. Savage, and this connection continued until the latter's elevation to the bench of the Clinton circuit court in 1900, whereupon Mr. Smith entered into a partnership with F. M. Clevenger, a happy combination of talents, which still exists, to the mutual satisfaction of both. Mr. Smith's success as a lawyer was assured from the very start and he rapidly rose to a commanding position at the bar of the Clinton circuit court, quickly achieving a reputation for prudent and sagacious practice which extended far throughout this section of the state. Few legal firms in this part of Ohio are better established than that of Smith & Clevenger, that firm's clientele including many important connections hereabout.

On August 27, 1879, Simeon G. Smith was united in marriage to Althea B. Moore, who was born in Missouri, near the city of Cairo, Illinois. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Moore, both of whom now are deceased, and to this union six children have been born, as follows: Wella M., who is a teacher of domestic sceince in the public schools of Covington, Kentucky; Allan, who was graduated from Wilmington College and the law school of Columbia University and is now engaged in the practice of law at Cincinnati; Anna, a teacher in the Wilmington schools; Jessie, also a teacher in the Wilmington schools; Helen, who also occupies a position as teacher in the Wilmington schools, and Kathryn, a student in the Arnold School of Physical Culture, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Disciples church and their children were reared in the faith of that communion. Mr. Smith is a Republican and takes a keen interest in the political affairs of his home county, being deeply concerned in all matters having to do with the betterment of conditions in the community to which, for years, he has given devoted efforts. He has served the public acceptably in the capacity of city councilman at Wilmington and as a member of the city school board, to both of which important trusts he gave his most intelligent attention. He also is alertly attentive to the rapidly-growing business interests of his home city, ever being found among the leaders in movements designed to promote the city's advancement, and, as a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Wilmington, and formerly a director of the Clinton County National Bank, occupies a prominent position in the financial circles of this region.

Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the Masonic order at Wilmington, having attained to the commandery, and is a past master and a past high priest in the order. He has prospered in the matter of the world's goods, and owns a handsome home on Lincoln avenue, Wilmington, which he built in 1909, and which is the scene of much cordial hospitality, he and his family being regarded as among the leaders in the social

affairs of the city. Genial, affable, a thorough lawyer and a gentleman, Mr. Smith is exceedingly popular, not only among his associates at the bar, but among all classes in this county.

WALTER H. HOSKINS.

Approximately one hundred million people come under the influence of the American educational system, and millions are yet to come under the influence of this system. A few realize their maximum potentialities as citizens of the republic, as workers in the home, in the fields and in the marts of trade. An almost unbelievable majority of the people never rise above the plane of superficial thinking and lackadaisical effort. Far too many fail to attain a higher state of culture because they are unwilling to take modest beginnings. A few men have profited in a large degree by our educational system, and Walter H. Hoskins, a splendid young farmer of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, owes his success in a large measure, no doubt, to the careful and scientific training he received in the public schools of Clinton county and at Wilmington College.

Walter H. Hoskins was born on his father's farm on the Port William pike in the Dover neighborhood of Union township, November 28, 1882, a son of Rev. Josephus and Emily (Gallimore) Hoskins.

Rev. Josephus Hoskins who is a native of Green township, in this county, was born three miles north of New Vienna on April 26, 1841. He is a son of Isaac and Rachel Hoskins, the former of whom was born in 1811, in Guilford county, North Carolina, and died in March, 1897, and the latter of whom was born in 1809, in Guilford county, North Carolina, and died in May, 1854. The parents of Isaac Hoskins, John and Hannah (Hockett) Hoskins, were natives of North Carolina, of Welsh descent. The first members of the Hoskins family to settle in America came about 1750. There were three brothers, one of whom settled in Philadelphia and two in North Carolina. During the War of the Revolution the brothers who located in North Carolina operated a blacksmith shop. All were members of the Quaker church. John Hoskins was the eldest son of Moses Hoskins, he was reared in North Carolina, and was married there. The Hoskins family came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1813, and settled in Green township in the Fairview neighborhood of Friends.

Walter H. Hoskins attended the Dover district school near his home and later became a student at Wilmington College. He worked with his father on the farm until his marriage, and then rented a farm for a few years, and in 1907, purchased seventy-four acres of the old General Denver farm in the Dover neighborhood of Union township. At the time he purchased the land, it was nearly all covered with timber and there were no fences. Mr. Hoskins has built a new house and barn, and has since erected a garage. He cleared the land of its timber and erected fences and improved the place generally. Here he carries on general farming and makes a specialty of raising early lambs, which are dressed and shipped to New York for "baby mutton," and for which fancy prices are received. He also feeds a large number of hogs, being very successful in his live stock business. He has been the local agent for the Regal Automobile Company for some time and has sold a large number of these machines. Mr. Hoskins is considered a very successful young farmer, and has a beautiful farm with neat and attractive grounds.

On September 7, 1904, Walter H. Hoskins was married to Florence Peelle, a native of Wilson township, Clinton county, Ohio, a daughter of Elias and Armetha (Creamer) Peelle, and to this union one child has been born, Robert, who was born on February 11, 1909.

Mrs. Hoskins' father, Elias Hicks Peelle, was born April 5, 1843, in Wilson township, Clinton county, Ohio, and is a son of Reuben and Emily (Corcoran) Peelle, the former of whom was born in Wilson township, and who gave each of his four sons one

hundred acres of land, and each of his daughters an equal value in money. The family were all members of the Friends church. Elias Hicks Peelle married Armetha Creamer, who was born in 1847, in Fayette county, Ohio, and who died in 1909. She was a daughter of Simon and Anna (Johnson) Creamer, the former a native of Fayette county, Ohio, where he was a prominent farmer and an influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hoskins' father is a retired farmer, and for two years has been a resident of Whittier, California. He formerly lived near the corner of Fayette, Clinton and Green counties, Ohio, where he had a farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land. He is a member of the Friends church and retired from active farm life in 1904, removing at that time to Wilmington, and in 1913 to California. Mrs. Hoskins, who was the fourth child born to her parents, is one of five children, the others being: Dr. F. A. Peelle, of Wilmington; Delaware C., a farmer living in Union township; May, who is a trained nurse living with her father; and Pearl T., who is the wife of Burritt Hiatt, of Wilmington.

Mr. Hoskins has a birthright membership in the Dover meeting of the Friends church. He is a Republican and is well known and popular in Clinton county.

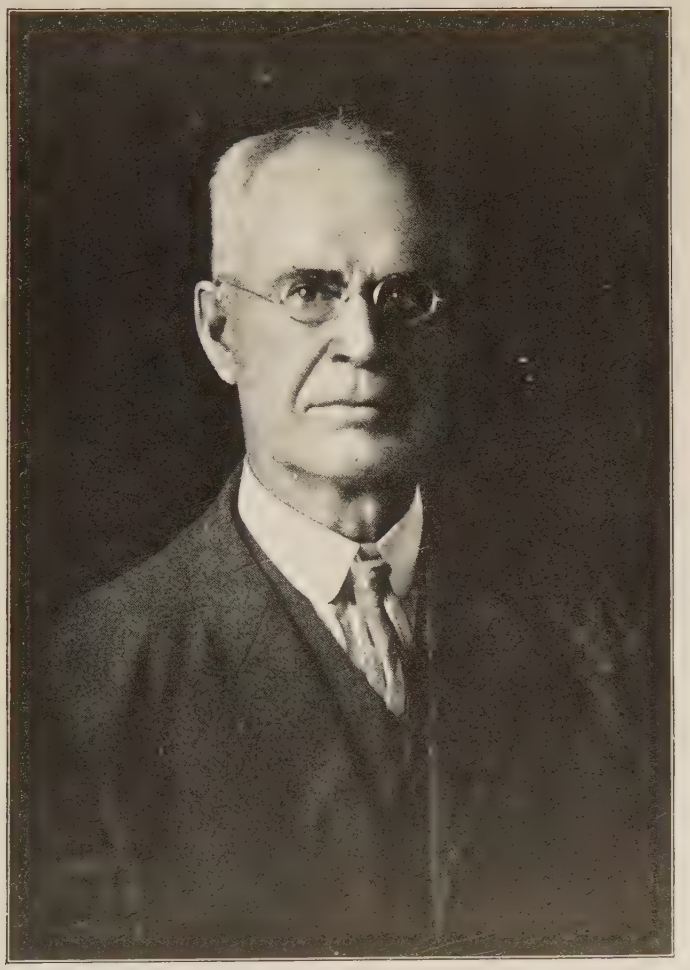
SULLIVAN D. CHANCELLOR.

It may prove a bit of interesting information to the many friends of Sullivan D. Chancellor, proprietor of the well-known Chancellor saw-mill at Wilmington, this county, to learn from the following biographical sketch of that popular manufacturer, that he is a lineal descendant of William the Conqueror's first chancellor. Though Mr. Chancellor is not much given to vaunting his descent, his family having been so long established in this country as to lose that high measure of consideration for distinguished ancestry which marks social relations in Europe, the fact of this distinguished descent is so interesting from a genealogical point of view that the biographer is taking the liberty to make reference to the same here, regarding it as a very proper point to be brought out in a historical and biographical work of this character.

The founder of the well-known Chancellor family was M. Gaultier, a distinguished French law officer of the crown, who accompanied William of Normandy on the Conqueror's historic invasion of England in the year 1066. Chancellor Gaultier was wont to affix his name to crown documents as "M. Gaultier le Chancelleur," indicative of his official position. His descendants gradually dropped the "Gaultier," writing the name "Le Chancelleur." Time gradually made further changes, until in the fourteenth century we find the "le" dropped and the French form of spelling changed to the Anglo-Saxon "Chancellor," which form since has been retained by the family. The founder of the family in this country was Richard Chancellor, who married Catherine FitzGerald, an Irish girl, and came to America in 1682, the descendants of this pair now being found in practically every state in the Union and in many cases have been persons of power and influence in their respective communities.

Sullivan D. Chancellor was born on a farm in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, on September 16, 1855, the son of William and Abigail J. (Colvin) Chancellor, the former of whom was born in Virginia in the year 1825 and the latter of whom was born in Warren county, this state, in the year 1827. William Chancellor was the son of Hyrocelus and Rebecca (Rowe) Chancellor, both natives of Virginia, who, in 1843, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, locating in this county, where for about twelve years Hyrocelus Chancellor taught school, engaging in farming during the periods of the summer vacations. In the winter of 1855-56 the Chancellor family moved from this county to Oxford, Indiana, where Hyrocelus Chancellor and his wife spent the remainder of their days.

William Chancellor was eighteen years of age when his parents emigrated from Virginia to this county. He taught school for several years and was married in this county to Abigail J. Colvin, daughter of John and Margaret (Neil) Colvin, the former



SULLIVAN D. CHANCELLOR

of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Philadelphia. John Colvin was a wagon-maker, who settled in Hamilton county, this state, where he worked at his trade, becoming well-to-do; among his holdings being a number of lots that are now very valuable, the growth of the city of Cincinnati having brought that tract within the corporate limits. He became surety on a note of a friend, who defaulted, and in discharging the obligation John Colvin was rendered a bankrupt, being compelled to start all over again. Following this ill stroke of fortune, Mr. Colvin and his family moved to Canbytown, in Warren county, this state, where they remained for a few years, at the end of which time they came to this county, settling in Chester township, buying a small piece of land on Buck run, on which Mr. Colvin erected a wagon-making shop and continued to follow his trade. He and his family were active in all the good works of the community. William Chancellor and his wife accompanied the parents of the former to their new home in Oxford, Indiana, where he engaged quite successfully in the live-stock business. He and his wife were the parents of but two children, sons, Sullivan D., the subject of this sketch, and Leonidas M.; the latter died in Wilmington in 1910, having for years been associated with his brother in business. William Chancellor died in January, 1865, in the very zenith of his business career, of what probably was appendicitis, though at that time this malady was known merely as an inflammation of the bowels. His widow returned to this county and married John G. McIntyre, a farmer, spending the rest of her life here, her death occurring in 1889. There was no issue of this second marriage.

Sullivan D. Chancellor was but three months old when his parents moved to Indiana, he having been born in September and their move being made in December, and his early years were spent in the town of Oxford, where he received his primary education. He was ten years of age when his father died and his mother returned to this county with her two sons. The next year his mother remarried and he remained with his mother and stepfather until he was eighteen years of age, diligently pursuing his studies in the district school in the neighborhood of his home. When fifteen years of age, he began looking after himself, "working out" on farms by the month. In 1872 he learned the blacksmith trade under J. R. Littler, remaining with the latter for five years, at the end of which time he set up a blacksmith shop for himself at Starbuck town on prairie road, three miles east of Wilmington, where he remained six months and then returned to Chester township and bought out the man from whom he learned his trade. He taught his brother the trade and took him as a partner in the venture. For several years the brothers maintained this shop and then started a saw-mill nearby, operating the two industries in conjunction. They dissolved the partnership, Leonidas retaining the saw-mill and Sullivan taking the smithy. Five years later, Sullivan Chancellor closed the smithy and resumed the partnership with his brother in the milling business, continuing to operate the mill in Chester township until 1900, in which year they moved the plant to Wilmington, where it ever since has been in successful operation. Leonidas Chancellor died in 1910 and Sullivan D. purchased the decedent's interest in the mill, remaining since that time sole owner of this important and growing industry. He handles all kinds of native lumber, retail, beside which the mill has a quite extensive trade in all kinds of custom sawing.

On January 4, 1882, Sullivan D. Chancellor was united in marriage to Emma S. Dakin, who was born in Warren county, this state, daughter of Hiram Dakin. Both of Mrs. Chancellor's parents are dead, her mother having died when she was an infant. To this union two children have been born, Anna May, who died when sixteen months of age, and Mrs. Lena B. Toops, who, with her two children, Benonia and Anna May, makes her home with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Chancellor are members of the Methodist church and are earnestly concerned in the good works of the community, taking an active interest in measures

designed to promote the common welfare. Mr. Chancellor is one of Wilmington's most prominent Masons. He has attained to the royal arch chapter in that order and is president of the board of trustees of the Masonic Temple Association of Wilmington. Few citizens of Wilmington display a more active public spirit than does Mr. Chancellor, and he is held in the highest regard in business and industrial circles throughout this section of the state, being regarded very properly as one of the substantial leaders hereabout.

JOHN LEININGER.

To America, the "melting pot" of all the nations, every country has contributed its quota to make the truly wonderful cosmopolitan character at once the marvel and the puzzle of other nations. Here in the sifting that has come from the struggle with wild stubborn Nature and new obstacles to be met and overcome, and the increasingly accentuated splendid qualities of the mother country. A new character has been developed, retaining the best of the old, added to, and developed by the unequalled conditions of a vast new country. The picturesque little principality of Alsace-Lorraine added its contribution, born of the struggle and emerging into splendid young manhood, in the person of John Leininger, the subject of this sketch.

John Leininger was born fifty miles from the noted city of Strasburg, in the quaint little town of Mietesheim, in Alsace-Lorraine, now a part of Germany, on April 17, 1856. He was the son of John Leininger, who was born in the same place. The paternal grandfather of John Leininger was Jacob Leininger, a well-known blacksmith, who plied his trade all of his life in the place of his birth, dying in Alsace-Lorraine. John Leininger, the son of Jacob Leininger, and the father of the subject of this sketch, learned the blacksmith trade from his father, continuing his labors in Germany in a blacksmith shop of his own. He was a very large sturdy man, a splendid physical type. He belonged to the Lutheran church, following with manly zeal and steadfastness of purpose the early ideals set forth and followed assiduously by the founder of this sect.

In his early manhood days, he met, and later, in 1834, married Kate Root, who was born and reared in the same town with him.

John Leininger, responding to the law of change and the love of the wanderlust, emigrated to this country in 1873. While it is true that in recent years, the emigrant coming to our shores is not the "flower of his native soil," yet in the days when John Leininger left a sure thing for an uncertainty and came to this country, unknown and strange, to cast his lot among new peoples and new conditions, it was a mark of the highest courage and fortitude. His patient and steadfast companion, his wife, had died in 1870. Starting in February with his son, John Leininger, after a stormy voyage lasting almost a month, he arrived in America and traveled to Highland county, Ohio in March, 1873.

For a year, he worked on a farm in Highland county, Ohio. At the end of that time, he moved to Clinton county. True to the steady industry and frugality of his race, although a stranger in a strange land, he had saved sufficient money to enable him to send to Germany for his children. Later, he opened up a blacksmith shop in Burtonville, Ohio, in which he worked and prospered until his death. On account of the training of his father and his own early work, he returned to his trade as naturally as the tiller to the soil.

The children born to John and Kate Leininger were: John Leininger, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, deceased, who married John Emory; Sarah, who married George Riehl and now resides in Wilmington; Maggie, who married Stanley McKenzie, a farmer of Greene township; Kate, who married Isaac Mobley and now lives in Burtonville; Jacob, who is a farmer residing in Union township, and Michael, who is a farmer residing in Washington township.

As a boy John Leininger, the eldest of this family and the subject of this sketch, attended the government schools of Germany, and into his youthful mind were inculcated many of the finest ideals and traditions of his people; but out of school hours, John Leininger was always to be found in the blacksmith shop of his father, literally growing up in the atmosphere where he was to spend the most of his life. We find him in his early youth attracted to the fiery forge and the fine, physical expression exhibited in the work; watching the splendid figure of his father achieving results easily discernable at hand. His youthful imagination and alert understanding were stirred deeply by the horrors of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, witnessing part of a battle, in and around his home.

The trade of the blacksmith has always been held in good repute among the earliest peoples and even until this day, for it is truly an exacting trade, and a very necessary one. The blacksmith produces through honest sweat before the eyes of his customers and he can truly look the whole world in the face—and proudly. When John Leininger emigrated with his father to this country he entered the blacksmith shop of his father in Burtonville, where he toiled for many years.

On September 27, 1887, John Leininger was married to Mary Babb, who was born in Union township, Clinton county. To this happy union were born the following children: Elva, who is living at home; Charles, who married Leona Murphy and is living in Dayton, Ohio; they have one child, Velma C., born on June 25, 1909; and George, who married Edith Summers, and is a farmer living in Washington township.

At the time of his marriage, John Leininger became a partner in his father's business. In 1889 his father died and for a time John Leininger ran the shop alone, but later entered into a partnership with his brother, Jacob. Feeling the "call of the soil," in 1886, he turned the shop over to his brother and engaged in farming. He bought a farm consisting of eighty-seven acres of fine land on the New Vienna pike in Union township, and here he settled and still lives, carrying on general farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Leininger have so improved this tract of land, clearing it and ditching it, that, today, it is one of the finest farms in Clinton county. In addition, in 1905, they built their present, fine, roomy, country home in keeping with its splendid surroundings.

John Leininger, by his honesty and quiet persistency, has won and enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors and his many friends. He is a stanch Republican in politics, not seeking office but choosing rather to add the weight of his opinion in a quiet way, influencing his friends by daily deeds well done. His opinion is due to be relied upon, backed by years of well-poised and quiet deliberation. He belongs to that vast array of people who silently but surely mold the opinion and work out the destinies of this nation.

CHARLES E. DWIGGINS.

Charles E. Dwiggins, a well-known farmer of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, is descended on his paternal side as well as on his maternal side from the very earliest settlers of Clinton county. The family has long been prominent in this county as members of the Society of Friends.

Charles E. Dwiggins was born on December 13, 1856, on the farm where he now lives in Union township, the son of Robert J. and Rebecca B. (Kinsey) Dwiggins, the former of whom was born on February 1, 1832, on the farm where his son, Charles E., now lives, and who died on October 11, 1895, and the latter of whom was born in Union township, on March 31, 1834, and who died on March 14, 1913.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Dwiggins were Robert and Sarah (Dillon) Dwiggins, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, born in 1781, and who died in 1839, and the latter of whom was born in 1785, the daughter of Jesse Dillon and who died in 1861.

Daniel Dillon was a cousin to Susannah Haworth, the progenitor of the Haworth family in Clinton county and the brother of Jesse Dillon. He came to Todd's fork in 1804, settling on a hundred acres of land, which he sold to Samuel Stanton. Later he bought three hundred acres from George Haworth and his son James. The land was the Brackney farm on Todd's fork. His son, Jesse, owned the Levi Smith farm and sold it to Smith. His son, Walter, owned the home place of Elijah Haworth; Thomas, the John Peebles' farm; Nathan, who married a Haskins, was justice of the peace in Greene township, and after his removal to Illinois served as justice there; William Dillon bought land in the Haskins neighborhood and lived there in early times; he, too, moved to Illinois; Absalom and Joseph went west; one of his daughters married Daniel Hodgson; Jane was the first wife of James Fife and the mother of his children; Ann married Michael Bennett. Jesse Dillon, who was Daniel's brother and the father of Sarah (Dillon) Dwiggins, settled on and improved the Denver farm. He bought the whole of the Heath survey on Todd's fork, containing twelve hundred and ninety-two acres. The land was surveyed for him by Nathan Linton, September 28, 1815. His eldest daughter, Achsah, married Hur Holgson; Susanah married Gayer Starbuck; Martha married Dora Fisher, who owned the William Rannell's farm; he sold that and afterwards owned the David Bailey farm and removed to Illinois; Sarah married Robert Dwiggins, Sr.; Hannah married William Wright, who owned a part of the Jacob Jenkins place, which he sold to Joseph Oren, and Oren, in turn, sold it to Isaac Wright, William's brother, both sons of James Wright; Abigail married Isaac Wright; Jonathan Dillon owned the farm known as the Zimri Whinery farm near Gurneyville; there were about two hundred and ninety acres in the farm; Luke obtained the Denver farm and sold it to George D. Haworth; his wife, Charity Wright, was a sister of Isaac Wright; they removed later to Illinois.

When a young man the late Robert Dwiggins, Sr., came to Clinton county, Ohio, and settled on a farm of a hundred and two acres in Union township, where his grandson, Charles E., now lives. He belonged to the Christian church, but his wife was a member of the Society of Friends. A Whig in politics, he served several terms as school director. During his life he went to Grant county, Indiana, and purchased a quarter section of land for each of his elder children. The first seven children in the family settled in Grant county and their descendants still live there. Robert Dwiggins' wife's father and mother, Jesse and Hannah Dillon, came from Nantucket Island about 1800 to the Dover neighborhood in Clinton county, or a little earlier than Jesse's brother, Daniel. Jesse and Hannah Dillon purchased the farm from the government and gave it to their children. The Dillon family were members of the Friends church, and had been whalers, or seafaring people before the Revolutionary War, which drove their boats off the seas.

Robert and Sarah (Dillon) Dwiggins had ten children, born as follow: Daniel, 1807; Elizabeth, 1809; Susannah, 1810; Lydia, 1812; Hannah, 1814; Sarah, 1817; Isaiah, 1820; Nancy, 1822; Martha, 1825; and Robert J., the father of Charles E., in 1832. The last three of the children lived and died in Clinton county.

Mr. Dwiggins' maternal grandparents were Edmund and Matilda (Ballard) Kinsey, the latter of whom was the daughter of Enoch and Rebecca Ballard, and was born in Clinton county. Edmund Kinsey was the son of Christopher and Mary Kinsey, who were among the earliest settlers in this county. He and his wife lived on a farm in Union township for some time, but later removed to Marshall county, Iowa, where they lived until their death.

Robert J. Dwiggins purchased the interest of his brothers and sisters in the home place and lived and died on his father's farm in Union township. He was a Republican in politics and served as school director. He was also a very strong temperance man, and during the later years of his life voted the Prohibition ticket. He was instrumental in the founding of Wilmington College, and was an elder and overseer in the Dover

meeting of Friends. His wife was also an elder in the church. Robert Dwiggins, Sr., built the brick house in which Charles E. now lives in 1828. There were five children born to Robert J. and Rebecca B. (Kinsey) Dwiggins, of whom Charles E. is the eldest; Sallie M., who married Allen Brackney, was born in 1862 and is now deceased; Emma, 1866, married Joseph McMillan, and they live near Waynesville, Ohio; Clara Anna, 1868, died in 1871; Mata lives with her brother, Charles E.

Charles E. Dwiggins attended the public and subscription schools of Union township, and later Wilmington College. During the time his father was living he remained on the farm and operated it. In 1880, he and A. L. Starbuck purchased a portable sawmill and engaged in custom work for several years. Subsequently, he operated a threshing machine in the neighborhood for twenty years. He and his sister, Mata, operated the home place.

On October 29, 1885, Charles E. Dwiggins was married to Clara E. Hilling, a native of Union township, Clinton county, the daughter of John and Mary (Postlewaite) Hilling, the former of whom died in 1867, and the latter in 1868, when Mrs. Dwiggins was two years old. She grew up with the family of Jesse G. Starbuck. Mr. and Mrs. Dwiggins have had one son, Arthur, who was born on June 11, 1886. He married Anna Carman, and they have two children, Howard C., born on March 24, 1908, and Edith Lucile, September 3, 1910.

Mr. Dwiggins has served as road supervisor of Union township ever since the law creating this office was passed. He is a Republican in politics. At present he is one of the overseers of the Dover meeting of Friends. All of the members of the family belong to the Dover meeting.

Charles E. Dwiggins is a good citizen and an upright, honorable man in all the relations of life. He is popular in the community where he lives and enjoys the confidence of all his neighbors.

ARTHUR D. ANTRAM.

No event has occurred in recent years in Union township which cast a deeper gloom over the hearts of the people of this township than the unfortunate accident which resulted in the death of Arthur D. Antram on August 10, 1911. He was a well-to-do and popular farmer of Union township and a man who had a host of friends in this section of Clinton county and prominent in the political and civic life. He was devoted to his family and their interests and was admired by all with whom he had come in contact.

The late Arthur D. Antram was born on the farm where his widow now lives in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, March 27, 1855, and died on August 10, 1911, as a result of injuries sustained when his horses ran away in the woods. He died three hours after the accident. He was a son of John M. and Catherine (Babb) Antram, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, one mile west of Wilmington, June 19, 1825, and who is still living at the homes of her son, Frank William, and his daughter, Mrs. Arthur A. Antram, the latter of whom was born on July 21, 1827, on a farm in Union township, where Frank Antram now lives, and died on June 24, 1898. John M. Antram is the son of Hiram and Sarah L. (Whitson) Antram, the former of whom was born on January 29, 1798, in Frederick county, Virginia, and the latter of whom was born in 1800 in Center county, Pennsylvania, and who died in 1872. In 1817 Hiram Antram came to Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, with his parents, John and Ann (Hackney) Antram, who were among the first families to settle in Clinton county. Sarah L. Whitson came from Pennsylvania to Madison county, Ohio, in 1816 and to Clinton county in 1817. They were married in Clinton county. John Antram was a farmer and kept a hotel and store at Harveysburg in Warren county for a number of years. Sarah L. Whitson was the daughter of John Whitson, who married a Miss Moore.

The Antram family have been members of the Friends church for many generations.

Hiram Antram's family came from Ireland to Virginia in an early day and the family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Hiram Antram owned a farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres one mile west of Wilmington. He and his wife had nine children, of whom five are deceased. The living children are: James W., who is living at Monticello, Missouri, and who is ninety-two years of age; John M., who is living with his son, Frank William, and is ninety years old; Calvin H., who lives in California; and Priscilla, who married Frank Larzelere. The deceased children are: Emily, who died unmarried; Amanda Louisa, who died in infancy; Joseph, who died in Warren county, Ohio, in 1912; Maria, who married Alfred Haines; and Mary, who died at the age of twenty.

The Antram family is noted for its longevity and John M., who is now ninety years old, has spent all of his life with the exception of six years, when he lived in Warren county, in Clinton county. He grew up on his father's farm and in 1861 was married, after which he purchased seventy-seven and three-quarter acres of land and added to it until he owned one hundred and forty acres at what is now known as Antram Corners. He lived there for thirty-seven years, or until 1888, when he retired and moved to Wilmington. Since 1903 he has made his home with his son. He was trustee of Union township for four years and an ardent Republican in politics. In 1870 all the members of the Antram family joined the Friends church and John M. Antram was an elder in the church for some time. He was not only a farmer during his active life but was engaged in buying and selling stock. He kept a tavern at Antrams Corners for several years. He had only two children by his marriage in 1851 to Catherine Babb: Arthur D., the subject of this sketch, and Frank William.

Catherine Babb was the daughter of Azel and Hannah (Hollingsworth) Babb, the former of whom was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Babb. Henry Babb came to Ohio in 1806 from Frederick county, Virginia, and settled about a mile and one-half north of the court house in Wilmington. His wife's father, Mordecai Walker, in 1805, purchased a thousand acres of land from Thomas Posey, the owner of the survey on which Wilmington was laid out, and divided the same into four equal parts, giving each of his four children, two sons and two daughters, one of these parts. Elizabeth Walker received her portion in the northeast corner of the one thousand-acre purchase, including the land on which Mr. Babb had settled. At the first election of county officers, Henry Babb was elected county commissioner and served two years. He was the father of five sons and six daughters. His sons were Peter, Thomas, Henry Azel and Samson. His daughters were Mary, who married Thomas Babb; Rebecca, who married William Crumley; Rachel, who married John Walters; Hannah, who married Joseph Smith; Lydia, who married a Mr. Smith; and Betsy, who married a Mr. Wall.

Arthur D. Antram attended the district school at Antram's Corners and later Wilmington College. After leaving college, he was married and purchased a farm at the edge of Liberty, in Union township, comprising one hundred and fifty acres, in partnership with his brother, Frank W. Later he sold his share to Frank W., and lived with his parents, operating the home farm. In 1888, when his parents moved to Wilmington, he purchased a part of the home farm and later bought the entire tract of one hundred and twenty acres. Subsequently, he bought sixty acres of the Curl farm and added it to his land which he already held. In 1910 he remodeled his house.

On February 2, 1878, Arthur D. Antram was married to Margaret Welch, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States with her parents when a baby. She was born on December 25, 1850, and was reared by George and Lydia Bailey, now deceased, who lived on a farm in Liberty township. Mrs. Antram had a half-sister, Catherine, who married Samuel Brann, of Wilmington, but more than that she is not acquainted with her family history. Mr. and Mrs. Antram had three children: John, Ralph and Mary C. John was born on September 1, 1879, and lives on a part of the Antram farm which he purchased. He married Maud South. Ralph, who was born on March 7, 1881,

is unmarried and operates the home farm for his mother. Mary C., who was born on December 27, 1883, lives at home. She attended Wilmington College and has taught school for five years. Mrs. Antram has also taken a boy to rear. His name is Orville A. Paris and was born on March 21, 1904.

Arthur D. Antram was prominent in the political life of Union township, having served as township assessor and as road supervisor for a third of the township. He was identified with the Republican party. The family are members of the Dover meeting of the Friends church.

FRED STOLTZ.

In the history of agriculture in Clinton county, Ohio, Fred Stoltz, who owns one hundred and ninety-two acres of land in Union township, occupies a conspicuous place. During several decades he has been one of the representative farmers of the county, progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success sooner or later, and to Mr. Stoltz they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well-directed efforts. While he has benefited himself and the community in a material way, he has also been influential in the educational, political and moral advancement of the community where he has lived so long.

Fred Stoltz was born six miles from Stutgart, in the province of Wurttemberg, Germany, March 28, 1846, the son of John and Fransine (Stoltz) Stoltz, who were second-cousins. John Stoltz was born near Stutgart, December 25, 1823, and died in February, 1903, and his wife was born at Stutgart in 1821 and died in 1872. They came to America in 1851 and located in Adams county, Ohio.

The paternal grandparents of Fred Stoltz lived and died in Germany, as did also his maternal grandparents. They were all members of the Lutheran church. John Stoltz, before coming to America, owned fourteen acres of land in Germany, and this was considered no small amount in that country. After coming to America they purchased a farm in Adams county, and later he purchased another farm. In 1870 he sold out and moved to Clinton county and purchased one hundred and fifty acres in Union township. John and Fransine Stoltz had eleven children: Rachel, who is the deceased wife of James Keach; Dora, who died unmarried at the age of fifty-two; Fred, the subject of this sketch; John, who is a retired farmer of Highland county, Ohio; Jacob, who is a retired farmer of Sabina, Ohio; Fannie, who is unmarried and lives in Wilmington; Mary, who died in 1912; William, who lives in Greene township; Christian, who lives on a farm in Washington township; Callie, who is the deceased wife of Joe Sherman; and Lizzie, who married R. M. McCoy and lives in Wilmington.

Fred Stoltz was three years old when the Stoltz family immigrated to the United States. The voyage to America required forty-two days. After the family settled in Adams county, he attended the public schools in a German settlement. He was twenty-four years old when the family came to Clinton county and shortly afterwards he purchased seventy-two and one-half acres on the New Vienna pike in Union township. Since 1884 he has added eighty-six acre in one tract and thirty-three acres in another and now owns one hundred and ninety-two acres altogether. In 1885 Mr. Stoltz built a new house and in 1910 he remodeled and enlarged this house. One year before building the house, he built a splendid barn. He makes a specialty of purebred Jersey cattle and has been very successful as a farmer and dairyman.

On September 4, 1884, Fred Stoltz was married to Mary J. O'Niel, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Mary Ann (Miskelly) O'Niel, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, and is now deceased, and the latter of whom was born near Philadelphia in 1810 and died in 1893. Mary J. O'Niel has lived all her life thus far in Clinton county and was a teacher in the public schools for eight years before her marriage.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz have been born five children, namely: Charles William, who was born on January 3, 1886, and who travels for the International Harvester Company; Mary, June, 1887, died at the age of seven years in 1894; Cora O., who is a school teacher at Batavia, Ohio; Viola, who is attending Wilmington College; and Winifred, who was born in January, 1893, and died in June, 1894, of scarlet fever. Cora O. received the scholarship for excellence in her senior year at Wilmington high school and used her scholarship at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which she was graduated in 1913 and is now a teacher of languages in high school at Batavia.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz and family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stoltz is a Republican.

DARIUS J. MILLER.

Darius J. Miller, a successful farmer of Union township, Clinton county, was born on the farm where he now lives on April 21, 1852, the son of John D. and Jane (McKenzie) Miller, the former of whom was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1817, and died on March 18, 1892, and the latter of whom was born in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1816, and died on April 27, 1883.

John D. Miller was a son of David and Tamzen (Whitson) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The latter was born on June 23, 1792, and was married to David Miller on December 30, 1815. David Miller came to Clinton county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in 1819. He died on April 15, 1869. A brother of his, John, served in the War of 1812, in a company from Center county, Pennsylvania. After his removal to Clinton county, Ohio, he owned two different farms in Union township.

David and Tamsen (Whitson) Miller were the parents of eight children: Emmeline, born on April 10, 1815, married John McCool, of Wilmington; Mary Ann, April 12, 1821, married Samuel Collins, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Almina Margaret, January 10, 1823, married Charles Jones, of Wilmington; Priscilla, October 7, 1824, died July 3, 1837; Angeline, June 5, 1828; Alfred Adams, May 5, 1826, was a farmer in Iowa where he died; John D., the father of Darius J., was the seventh born; Louisa Ellen, January 1, 1832, became the wife of Nathaniel Hale.

John D. Miller was married on October 31, 1841, to Jane McKenzie, a daughter of John McKenzie, a native of Kentucky, who emigrated to Warren county, Ohio. The settlement in the southeast part of Union township was made in 1804 and 1805, John McKenzie and the Spencer family being the first to locate here, building their cabins on Cowan's creek. Although the families of McKenzie and Spencer were unfriendly, it became a necessity for them to assist each other in raising cabins and at log rollings. At this period a number of Indian camps still remained along the brow of the hill facing the creek, where Mr. McKenzie and the Spencers were making their improvements, but they were friendly to the whites, whose children often visited the Indian wigwams. Hunting parties of the Shawnee tribe made annual visits to their old camping ground on Allen's creek until 1811, when, on account of the approaching trouble with the whites, their hunting expeditions ceased.

When John D. Miller was brought to Clinton county, Ohio, by his parents in 1819, he was only two years old. He grew up on the farm, married and rented land. His wife inherited seventy acres of land in Union township from her father, to which she and her husband moved, and here they lived the remainder of their lives. John D. and Jane (McKenzie) Miller had the following children: Isabel, the eldest, who married William Carver, is deceased; Miles D. is a farmer living in Union township on a farm adjoining the one on which Darius J. is living, who is the youngest of the family.

Darius J. Miller attended the Sugar Grove district school, and grew up on the farm, living at home with his father until the latter's death in 1892. Afterwards Darius J.

Miller purchased the interest of his sister in the farm and now owns fifty acres. In 1886 the house burned, and Mr. Miller built a new house, in which he now lives.

On August 17, 1883, Darius J. Miller was married to Anna M. Gumley, who was born on July 14, 1865, in Union township, the daughter of George and Mary (Irvin) Gumley, both now deceased. Mrs. Miller's parents were both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to America in their younger days, he being eighteen years of age at the time of his arrival in this country, and was married after coming to this county. George Gumley died on April 27, 1911, at the age of eighty acres, and his wife died on April 30, 1913, in her eightieth year. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, who are still living, and two sons who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of four children: Ennie, born on May 4, 1885, married Nell Elliott, has one daughter, Josephine, and lives on a farm in Adams township; Pearl, April 28, 1888, married Russell Crouse, of Wilmington, and they have one daughter, Evelyn May, born May 18, 1912; May, October 19, 1890, lives at home with her parents; and Lloyd, March 13, 1904, also lives at home.

In politics, Darius J. Miller is independent and casts his vote regardless of parties and party emblems for the man he believes to be the best fitted to fill the office sought. Mrs. Miller is an earnest and consistent member of the Central Christian church, of Wilmington.

LORIN A. VANDERVORT.

It is an axiom demonstrated by human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it with a reasonable interest on his investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. The man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of his will, forges ahead and at length attains a position of honor among his fellow citizens, is a success which can hardly be appreciated. To a considerable extent Lorin A. Vandervort is a creditable example of the man who has succeeded by his own unaided efforts.

Lorin A. Vandervort was born on December 14, 1860, in Greene township, Clinton county, Ohio, and is the son of Thaddeus H. and Minerva (Noble) Vandervort, the former of whom was born on October 30, 1830, in Greene township, near New Antioch, and died on July 5, 1900, and the latter of whom was born in 1836, in Greene township, and died in June, 1911. Thaddeus H. Vandervort was the son of Nicholas and Nancy Vandervort. Nicholas Vandervort was born at Columbia, near Cincinnati, in 1803, and his wife was born in Warren county, Ohio. Nicholas Vandervort was six years of age when brought to Clinton county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married. He was an earnest worker in the Christian church and lived a most useful life, at his death having been a resident of Clinton county for sixty-four years. He passed away on June 23, 1876, and his wife on January 11, 1873. They had seven children besides Thaddeus H., the father of Lorin A., as follow: James M., John M., Nicholas W., Jonah S., Paul C., William V. and one unnamed. Paul C. and William V. were soldiers in the Civil War, having been members of the Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The former died of typhoid fever at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, February 8, 1862. The latter became a drummer boy and served throughout the war, being discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, in December, 1864. He came home, was married and died on April 14, 1880.

The ancestry of the Vandervort family goes back to Michael Paulus Van Der Voort, who came from East Flanders, the region of Deudermonde, prior to 1640 and located in New Amsterdam, now New York. The records show that Michael Paulus Van Der Voort was married to Marie Rapalye on November 18, 1640, and their marriage is the fifth recorded in New Amsterdam. Among their children is one son, Paul, who was baptized

on January 3, 1649. He married Lysbeth Paulus Deickson and they had one son, who was called Paul and who was born at Bedford, Long Island, and baptized in 1681. He married Nultze Staats and they had a son, Nicholas, born at Bedford, Long Island. Subsequently, the family moved to Orange county, New York, where Nicholas married Abigail Halstead and they had six children: John, Martha, Paul, Peter, William and Jonah.

Jonah settled in Clinton county and sat on the first jury impaneled in Clinton county in 1810. He was born at Shepherdstown, Virginia, May 30, 1765, was married to Jane Tibbs, March 29, 1796, and moved to the Northwest Territory in 1800, locating at Columbia, now within the city limits of Cincinnati. He died at New Antioch in 1842 and she died in 1845. Jonah had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, among whom was Nicholas, the father of Thaddeus and grandfather of Lorin A. The descendants of Jonah now number about four hundred souls scattered over eight different states.

Mr. Vandervort's maternal grandfather, Elisha Noble, who married a Miss Matthews, was one of the contractors who assisted in the erection of the present court house at Wilmington, about 1838. He lived on a farm near New Vienna, in Green township. Minerva Noble was one of eight children born to her parents: Elisha and John M., the two eldest, now deceased; Mrs. Vandervort; Mrs. Melinda Elliot; Mrs. Emily Slocum; Mrs. Spear; Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Bowers. When a child Minerva Noble made her home with Doctor Runnells at New Antioch and was living with them at the time of her marriage to Thaddeus H. Vandervort.

Thaddeus H. Vandervort grew up on a farm in Green township and attended the public schools at New Antioch. After his marriage he drove a huckster wagon for Wilson's store at New Antioch, but subsequently rented a farm at Snow Hill. Later he purchased a farm two and one-half miles north of New Antioch in Green township, where he lived until his death. He added to his farm from time to time until he owned two hundred acres. He was a Republican and served several years as township trustee. He was well known in Clinton county as a hog raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus H. Vandervort belonged to the Christian church at New Antioch. They had eight children: Andrew R., who married Alice Devers and lives on a farm in Washington township; William, who lives in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he is a farmer; Lorin A., the subject of this sketch; Nannie J., who married B. B. Vandervort, a distant cousin, and lives near Jamestown, Ohio, where he is a fruit grower; Mary E., who married Frank Hare, and lives on a farm in Jefferson township; E. Bert, who lives on his father's place, in Green township; James S., who is a farmer in Trumbull county, Ohio; and Nettie, who married Samuel Traum, a minister in the Christian church at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Lorin A. Vandervort was educated in the public schools of Green township, assisting his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, at which time he was married. After his marriage he lived on his father-in-law's farm in Union township for ten years, and, in 1892, purchased one hundred acres of land from the Catherine Glass farm. Since that time he has added fifty-one acres, the farm now consisting of one hundred and fifty-one acres altogether. The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Vandervort live was built in 1891.

On December 29, 1882, Lorin A. Vandervort was married to Alice C. Wilson, a native of Union township, daughter of James and Mary (Custis) Wilson, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Vandervort have had two children, Lloyd and Augusta. Lloyd, who was born in September, 1883, died on April 25, 1899. Augusta, who was born in October, 1890, married M. R. Snyder and lives on the James Wilson homestead in Union township.

Mr. and Mrs. Vandervort belong to the Walnut Street Christian church in Wilmington, where Mr. Vandervort has served as a deacon. Mr. Vandervort is a Republican.

JOHN STEPHENS.

A celebrated moralist once remarked that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." There can be no doubt of the truth of this opinion when expressed by one of the greatest and best of men and it is particularly fitting to present the salient facts in the life of the late John Stephens, of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio. He was an industrious and successful farmer, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, who, as a consequence of his industry, perseverance, temperance and integrity, rose to a position of prominence among the hundreds of eminent farmers of this county. During his long and useful life he was highly esteemed in the locality where he resided.

John Stephens was born on March 31, 1846, near Waynesville, Ohio, and died on May 2, 1914. He was the son of Obadiah and Susannah (Ireland) Stephens.

Obadiah Stephens was a well-known farmer and stock raiser of Clinton county, who was born in Morris county, New Jersey, April 22, 1813. He was the son of Ebenezer and Maria (Phoenix) Stephens, natives of New Jersey and of English and German descent. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and his father in the War of 1812. Ebenezer Stephens was a millwright by trade and also a farmer. His son was a farmer and later a distiller. At the time of his death, he owned about four hundred and fifty acres in Clinton county. Obadiah Stephens came to Clinton county in 1847. On April 13, 1837, he was married in Warren county to Susanna Ireland. She was a native of Frederick county, Virginia, the daughter of Francis and Sarah (Curl) Ireland, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation and who located in Warren county in 1815, on a farm of sixty acres, where he lived until his death in November, 1817, and the latter of whom was also a native of the Old Dominion. Francis and Sarah (Curl) Ireland had six children: Thomas J., Lucinda, Susannah, John C., Artimesia and James M.

Obadiah and Susannah Stephens were the parents of four children: Ann, Eliza, Emmeline, Francis I., and John, the subject of this sketch. Obadiah Stephens was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Democrat. His paternal grandmother, who was a native of Wales and who lived to be ninety-seven years old, left one hundred and forty-four descendants at her death, including in all five generations. Some years before his death, Obadiah Stephens built a large frame house which still stands. Of the children born to him and his wife, Ann Eliza married Henry Lewis and they are both deceased; Emmeline is a resident of Wilmington, Ohio, and lives on Rhombach avenue; Francis I., who was born on June 30, 1842, married Sarah Gallaher and died on September 12, 1912. He was a farmer. The father of these children died in October, 1897, at the age of seventy-three and the mother, March 9, 1895, at the age of seventy-one.

John Stephens received the rudiments of an education in the public schools of Union township at Burtonville. He lived with his father and mother until his marriage, and in 1876 his father built another house for his son on the same farm and near the public highway. There he lived and assisted in the operations of the farm until his parents' deaths. Afterwards he moved into the large old homestead where he lived until his death. At the death of his father and mother, he received as his inheritance the homestead farm in partnership with his unmarried sister, Emmeline. Mrs. John Stephens still lives on the farm and continues its management. Altogether the farm now comprises two hundred and thirty-one acres of land.

On March 2, 1876, John Stephens was married to Alwilda McKenzie, who was born in Henry county, Iowa, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Morton) McKenzie, both of whom were natives of Clinton county, born near New Antioch, the former of whom died in 1866 at the age of thirty-three and the latter of whom is still living at the age of seventy-seven. Soon after their marriage William and Elizabeth McKenzie moved to

Iowa, where they took up a claim. Later Mr. McKenzie kept a hotel in Nebraska City, where he died in 1866. His widow and children returned to Clinton county, Ohio, and she afterwards married Eli Carson. They now live near Martinsville in Clinton county.

To the marriage of William and Elizabeth McKenzie there were born five children, of whom Mrs. Stephens was the eldest. The others are: Perry, who lives at Martinsville, Ohio, where he is a carpenter; Stanley, who is a farmer and lives near New Vienna; Geneva, who married Samuel Skimming, a farmer living in Wilmington; and Keith, who died young. Eli and Elizabeth Carson were the parents of three children: Stella, who married Benson Wert; Bert, who lives at Dayton, Ohio; and Carey, who is a resident of Logan, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stephens had no children but they reared one child, Lola Clevenger, although she was not legally adopted. She married Matthew Ewbanks, a farmer of Union township.

Mr. Stephens was a Democrat but one who never aspired to office and one who was never especially active in political matters. He was a man of quiet and unassuming manners, modest in his claim to greatness but gentle and kind to his wife and to those with whom he was most closely associated. He was a good man and a good citizen.

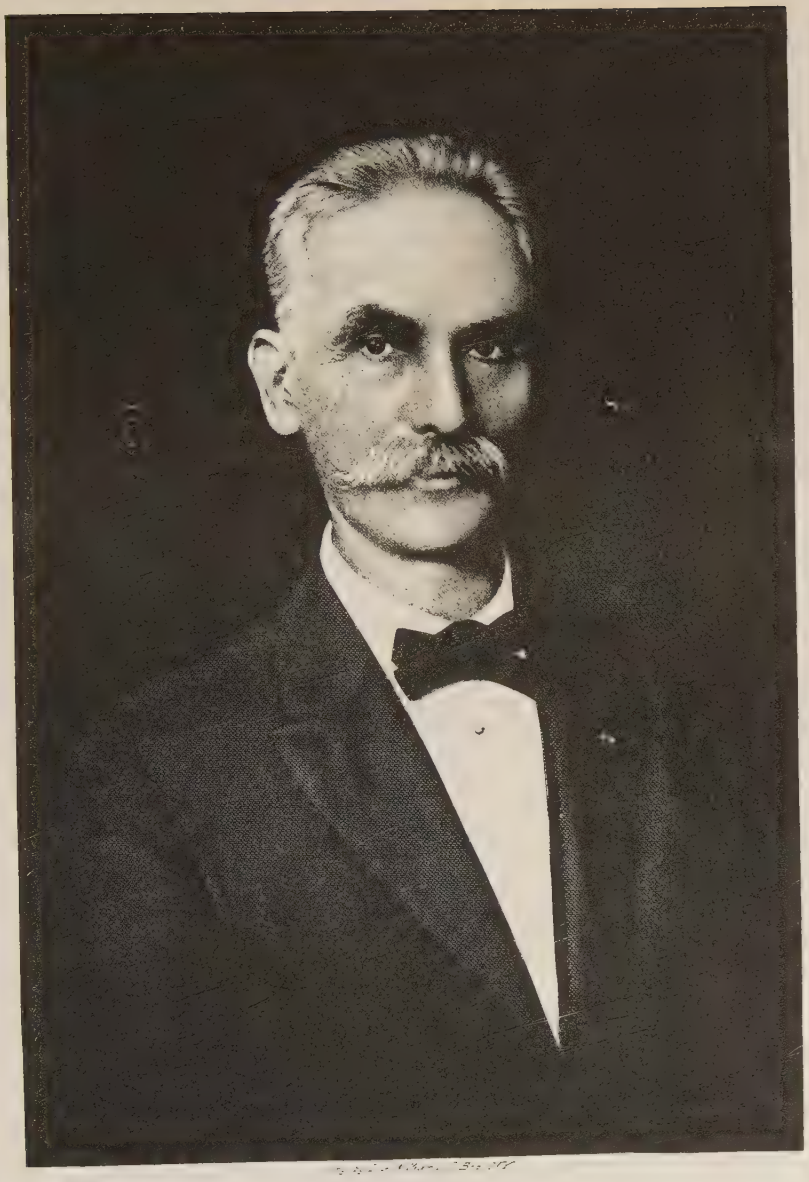
ELDORADO BRIGGS, M. D.

Dr. Eldorado Briggs is entitled to classification among those whose names add distinction to the medical profession, not only in Wilmington, this county, although that city is his headquarters, but throughout a locality comprising a much larger area. As an able and skillful practitioner, Doctor Briggs is worthy of due consideration in a publication such as the present one, in which one of the functions is to record the chief events in the lives of those who have been especially useful to their community. It has been largely through his own efforts that the subject of this brief review has risen to a position of prominence and popularity in the medical profession, as well as in business circles of the city in which he lives.

Eldorado Briggs was born on a farm near Wilmington, this county, on October 6, 1853, son of Capt. Samuel and Catherine (Clevenger) Briggs, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey, and the latter, of Ohio. When Abel Briggs, paternal grandfather of Dr. Eldorado Briggs first came to Ohio, he settled in Warren county, and later finding the county of Clinton more to his liking, in 1828 he moved his family here, where he spent the rest of his life. Dr. Eldorado Briggs was the third of five children, born to his parents, the others being Alonzo, Romeo, Abel and Sarah, the only survivors now being Prof. Abel Briggs, of Wilmington, and Doctor Briggs. Capt. Samuel Briggs died on the old home farm in this county, when the subject of this sketch was seventeen years of age. His widow continued to make a home for her children and survived until 1910.

The early life of Eldorado Briggs was not widely different from that of other farmer boys. He finished his common-school education at Martinsville, Ohio, and began teaching school in 1874, continuing thus engaged for four years, at the end of which time he began the medical studies which were to make of him a prominent physician. In 1879 he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and was graduated from that institution in 1881. He then practiced medicine for the seven years at Cuba, this county, at the end of which time, he took a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic school in New York City. Upon returning from the East, he began to practice in Columbus, Ohio, but remained there only a year when he settled permanently in Wilmington, and engaged in the general practice of his profession.

Doctor Briggs has been twice married. His first wife was Eva Cast of this county, to whom he was married in 1885. In 1903, Mrs. Briggs passed away. The following year he married Carrie Elder, and since that time their home is one of the most attractive and popular centers of social life in the city.



Eldorado Briggs, M. D.

Professionally, Doctor Briggs is a man of more than local reputation, his association with many important organizations professional and otherwise, being the result of his personality as a man, and his success as a physician. As an indication of the latter, especially might be mentioned the fact that he is local medical examiner for Clinton county with the Industrial Commission of Ohio; he is also surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad and United States Examining Surgeon for pensions; is medical examiner for many insurance companies; he is a fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Ohio State Medical Association, and the Clinton County Medical Society. Besides those activities directly concerned with the medical profession, Doctor Briggs has been and is connected with several of the largest business enterprises of the city. He is a director of the Citizens' Bank, and also a director of the Champion Bridge Company, as well as a member of the Commercial Club. Notwithstanding all of the above pursuits which go to make up a busy life, the doctor finds time to look after his farm in Vernon township of this county. During his residence in Cuba, Ohio, Doctor Briggs participated actively in politics, and was from 1885 until 1889 postmaster of that town, under a Democratic administration; this being the party with which he has always cast his vote.

Doctor Briggs is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been liberal in both time and means in building up the strength of his church of which he is at present a trustee. Doctor Briggs is also a prominent member of the Masonic lodge, in which he takes a very deep interest.

As the lives of many physicians have shown, much of their success is due to the kindly and sympathetic co-operation of their wives, and it would be difficult indeed to close the present sketch without acknowledging the service which Mrs. Briggs has rendered not only to her husband in his practice, but to the community, by her interest in his work and her practical helpfulness. In this respect, the physician's wife no less than the preacher's, is called upon to make personal sacrifices, and she too merits grateful recognition.

It is quite evident from the facts here set forth, that both Doctor and Mrs. Briggs are useful as well as conspicuous members of the social group called a city, in which they have for some years made their home. They belong to that class of citizenship, which by its adherence to high ideals, and a strict sense of obligation, contribute largely to the prosperity and the good of the body politic, and their influence is thus very strongly felt by a very large circle of friends and associates.

SAMUEL HORACE HODGIN.

The final causes which determine the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence is wholly unexpected until exposed by result. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial and industry, call into play the higher moral elements and lead men to risk all upon conviction, such causes lead to the turning of great states, great peoples and great movements. The country is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men. The intrinsic safety depends not so much upon measures and methods as upon that true manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work this out as a logical result, having wrought on the lines of the greatest good. What Samuel Horace Hodgin, president of Wilmington College, is doing for his fellowmen and the community in general, might be told in words, but in its far-reaching influence his work cannot be measured by any finite gauge of value. A well-educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator has brought him prominently before the public, and today he stands in the front ranks of educators in the Middle West. Because of his earnest life, high attainments, well-rounded character and large

influence, he is eminently entitled to specific mention in a work of the province of the one at hand. He is too well known to the people of Ohio to need any introduction through this history, and is by nature averse to any notice savoring of adulation, but in the belief that honor should be accorded to whom honor is due, the following lines are devoted to a brief review of his career.

Samuel Horace Hodgin was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on September 11, 1872, his home being near the famous old battle-ground of Guilford court house, where on March 15, 1781, Cornwallis was outgeneraled and forced to abandon the Carolinas. The subject's parents were David and Martha (Blair) Hodgin, both natives of North Carolina, the father of Guilford county, and the mother of Randolph county. David Hodgin came of good old Whig stock and was in religious belief, an ardent Quaker, as were the generations before him. The progenitor of the family in this country, Robert Hodgin, was a Quaker preacher, who in 1657, came from England to America and located in Pennsylvania. Samuel Hodgin's father was a man of splendid qualities, a gentleman farmer and schoolmaster. During the war between the states, he gave splendid service as collector for the eastern district, and later was a member of the North Carolina state Legislature. A leading citizen of his county, he exerted large influence and was held in high repute. David Hodgin died in 1898, and the mother of Samuel Hodgin is still living in North Carolina. Her great-grandmother was a first cousin of Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the British forces in America during the War for Independence. To David and Martha (Blair) Hodgin were born thirteen children, of whom eleven are now living.

Samuel H. Hodgin received the ground work of his education in a log school house, known as the Concord school in Guilford county, North Carolina. His father was the master of the school and to his training and discipline the subject gives a large share of credit for his mental training. Mr. Hodgin entered Guilford College, where he was graduated in 1895, following which he taught in the same college for two years. He went to Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1898, and then returned to Guilford College as head of the department of English literature and history. He entered Harvard University in September, 1901, where he was graduated in 1902. During the following year, he was superintendent of the city schools of Oxford, North Carolina, and then accepted the position of head master of Oakwood Seminary, over which he presided for two years. This is the educational institution of the Society of Friends in New York state, and is counted among the best schools in that section of the country. In the autumn of 1905, he returned to Guilford College as head of the department of English language and literature. In 1912 he was offered and accepted the presidency of Wilmington College and at once entered upon his official duties. What he has done here is a matter of record.

As president of Wilmington College, Mr. Hodgin has earned the commendation of all who are well acquainted with the splendid work he has done. From a purely business standpoint, he has exhibited ability of the highest order, and during the few years in which he has been at the head of the college, the finances of the institution have been so handled and the policy of the school so wisely formulated and carried out that never in its history has it been in better condition to carry on the great work before it than it is today. It was under Mr. Hodgin's direction and largely through the stimulus of his own personal effort that the reorganization of management of the college was effected. When he came to the presidency, the college was under the control of two different boards —one a board of trustees of nine members, and the other, a board of managers of eighteen members, all appointed by the quarterly meetings. Mr. Hodgin secured a change in the charter of the college so that it is now under the management of a board of trustees of nine members, and the affairs of the institution are managed with more ease and con-

fidence and with less cause for friction. Along with this improvement in the management of the institution has come a substantial increase in the attendance, the student body having increased about fifty per cent during Mr. Hodgin's administration. The growth of Wilmington College since Mr. Hodgin became president is the highest testimonial that could possibly be paid to his ability and foresight as an executive and to his eminent standing as a broad-minded, scholarly and enterprising educator. He has always stood for the highest grade of work in the class room, exercises the greatest care over the buildings and grounds, looks after the comfort and welfare of the students, and, being proud of the college and jealous of its good name and honorable reputation, it is easily understood why he enjoys such great popularity with all connected with the institution. He has proved himself equal to every emergency in which he has been placed and to every position with which honored, and, as a ripe scholar and gentleman of cultivated taste and high ideals, fills a large place in the public view and enjoys to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

Samuel H. Hodgin was married in August, 1906, to Olive L. Jenkins, of Richmond, Indiana, the daughter of Amasa and Mary Ann Jenkins, and to this union have been born two children, Olive Marian, born in 1909, and Samuel H., Jr., born in 1913.

Mr. Hodgin is a member of the Friends church, and takes a deep interest in spiritual matters. He is keenly alive to the interests of the locality with which he is identified and, as a member of the Commercial Club, exerts a marked influence among the business men with whom he is associated. He is a man of fine and forceful personality—the best type of young manhood. Genial and companionable and a splendid conversationalist, he is a welcome guest in any circle which he chooses to enter, for he carries with him the spirit of optimism and good cheer, while his life is a constant source of inspiration to those who come under his influence.

PERRY M. CHAMPLIN.

One of the enterprising and highly-respected farmers of Clinton county, who has succeeded in his chosen vocation, largely as the consequence of his own courage, persistency and good management, is Perry M. Champlin, who owns a farm of two hundred and thirty-one acres in Washington township. He is a man who believes in taking a part in public affairs but he has never permitted outside interests and influences to interfere with his success as a farmer.

Perry M. Champlin was born on August 28, 1866, on the old home farm in Washington township, the son of Edward M. and Sarah (Bates) Champlin, the former of whom was born on December 8, 1836, and the latter of whom was born on August 30, 1841.

Edward M. Champlin, the son of Joshua and Hannah E. Champlin, was reared on a farm and lived there until seventeen years of age. Joshua Champlin was a retired sea captain and settled in Washington township, Clinton county. He bought one hundred seventy-nine and three-quarters acres of land in 1830 and remained here the balance of his life. Beginning at the age of seventeen, Edward M. Champlin served an apprenticeship of three years learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, at the end of which period, he engaged in the retail grocery business with his brother, John M., at Cincinnati, where they lived for four years. At the end of that time, they returned to Clinton county, where, after living a year, an additional year was spent in the west. Upon returning to Clinton county, Edward M. Champlin enlisted on September 15, 1861, in Company F, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving under General Thomas. He participated in the battles of Wild Cat, Somerset, the siege of Corinth, Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Stone's River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. Still later he enlisted as a veteran under Sherman and was engaged at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and Atlanta. He participated in the famous march from Atlanta to the sea and was discharged with worthy honors at Camp Chase, Ohio, July

17, 1865. On July 25, 1864, he was appointed first lieutenant and was finally promoted to adjutant, with which rank he was discharged. At the end of the war, he returned home and engaged in farming.

Edward M. Champlin was married to Sarah E. Bates, October 5, 1865. She was a native of Warren county and died on February 20, 1873. To this union were born four children: Perry M., the subject of this sketch; Minnie A.; and George and Edward B., both deceased. Mr. Champlin was married, secondly, June 18, 1874, to Mary E. Ireland, the daughter of John C. Ireland, of Wilmington. She was born in Warren county, October 20, 1842, and bore her husband two children, Emma B. and Lena. Edward M. Champlin was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Republican and served two terms as township trustee.

Perry M. Champlin, whose paternal grandparents were Joshua and Hannah E. Champlin, natives of Rhode Island, was educated in the common schools of Washington township and, when a young man, began farming on his father's farm. This vocation he has followed ever since. He owns two hundred and thirty-one acres of land in Washington township.

Perry M. Champlin was married to Florence E. Purdy, who was born in 1870 and died on October 2, 1910. To this union were born four children: Edward L. (deceased), who married Iva Sprinkle and had one child, Frances; May, who married George Irvin; Orval, who died young; and Burdette. On August 27, 1911, Mr. Champlin was married, secondly, to Elizabeth Armbrewster, who was born on August 14, 1872, in Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of Dominic and Hannah Mary (McLaughlin) Armbrewster. No children have been born to this second marriage.

As a Republican, Mr. Champlin has served in various minor capacities, especially as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

ALFRED J. WILLIAMS.

In the wonderful progress humanity has been making along so many scientific lines in recent years, no more significant step has been taken in any direction than that which marks the improvement in the methods of caring for the physical ailments of mankind. All "schools" of medicine have been effected by the irresistible demand of humanity for something that will actually touch at the roots of disease and provide correctives for the manifold bodily sufferings of humanity. In all of these "schools" there no doubt has been marked advance, due to this insistent demand, but in the field so rapidly being filled by the progressive school of osteopathy, there has been an advance in the last few years that has been remarkable and which is being taken note of by thoughtful persons everywhere.

Among the practicing osteopathic physicians of Ohio, there is none who enjoys a better reputation for keeping abreast of all the latest knowledge which the unceasing research of science daily is bringing to light relating to the treatment of humanity's ailments, than Dr. Alfred J. Williams, who, since March, 1900, has been very successfully engaged in practice at Wilmington, this county, where he has well-equipped offices. During the time Doctor Williams has been located in Wilmington he has made many warm friends, not only in the county seat, but in all parts of Clinton county, where the practice of his profession has called him. He undoubtedly has succeeded in proving to even the most doubting ones, who, not very many years ago, were inclined to look askance at the claims set up by the osteopathic school of treating human ills, the actual and unmistakable benefits growing out of the methods of this school of practice.

Alfred J. Williams was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on January 7, 1853, son of William and Lucinda (Allison) Williams, the former of whom was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, and the latter of whom was born in Gallia county, this state.

DR. ALFRED J. WILLIAMS.

William Williams was the son of William and Mary (Watts) Williams, the former of whom was a Virginian, a native of Fairfax county, Virginia and later moved to Greenbriar county, and the latter of whom was born in Maryland, who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio when William, Jr., was eight years of age, settling in Gallia county. The elder William Williams was a soldier in the Continental army during the War of Independence, serving for a period of eighteen months in that historic struggle, for which service he never received a penny in payment. He was an earnest Methodist and lived to be seventy-eight years of age. The younger William Williams, father of the immediate subject of this biographical narrative, was reared on the paternal farm in Gallia county and became a personage of much prominence in his community, being a man of large influence therein. He was one of the leaders of the Republican party in that neighborhood after the formation of that party and served his community ably as a justice of the peace for many years. He was united in marriage to Lucinda Allison, daughter of John and Rebecca (Carter) Allison, natives of Ohio, and pioneer farmers of Gallia county, the former of whom was a soldier in the American army during the War of 1812, and to this union were born seven children, namely: John H., deceased; James K., deceased; William Harvey, deceased; David Y., a prominent fruit grower living at Redlands, California; Dr. Alfred J., the subject of this sketch; Salathiel W., a well-known physician, living in Gallia county, Ohio, and Rebecca Harriet, deceased.

Alfred J. Williams received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county, which he supplemented by a course in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, after which for two years he taught school in Gallia county, at the end of which time he moved to Livonia, Putnam county, Missouri, where for four years he was engaged in teaching. During this term of service he made many friends in that section and was elected clerk of Putnam county on the Republican ticket, giving such excellent service in that office that he was re-elected for a second term, serving eight years in that capacity, after which, for five years, he served as deputy clerk in the office of his successor. His mind then turning in the direction of further professional occupation, he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri; following a course of instruction at this institution, he practiced for one year at Wellsville, Missouri, and in 1900 came to this county, locating at Wilmington, where he ever since has been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

On April 9, 1876, Dr. Alfred J. Williams was united in marriage to Eliza E. Minear, who was born in Schuyler county, Missouri, daughter of the Rev. Alpheus and Margaret J. (Brown) Minear, the former of whom was a minister of the United Brethren church, and both of whom are now dead. To this union five children have been born, as follow: Dr. William E., a practicing osteopathic physician, of Massilon, Ohio; Dove, who married J. A. Campbell and lives at Akron, Ohio; Lucille, who married G. A. Steen and also lives at Akron; Dale, who married Z. Underwood and died at the age of twenty-three years, and Cleta, who remains with her parents.

Doctor and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist church and their children were reared in this faith, to which they also gave their active adherence. Doctor Williams is a Mason and is a member of the American Osteopathic Association and the Ohio Osteopathic Society, in the deliberations of both of which organizations he takes an active part. Doctor Williams is entitled to all the commendation which has been bestowed upon him by the people of Wilmington and surrounding country, since taking up his residence in Clinton county's capital. He has made a fine reputation in the practice of his chosen profession, and his earnestness and painstaking efforts to apply the practical proofs of the osteopath's principles, are doing very much to make that school of treatment really popular in the community in which his influence is being so widely manifested.

ALLEN M. WEST.

The great state of Ohio has been honored by the careers of its professional men, its industrial managers, its commercial magnates and especially by its farmers and stockmen. In every section are to be found men born to leadership, men who have dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to present the salient facts in the lives of such men, seek out their ancestral origin, weigh their motives and examine their achievements. These reflections are suggested by the career of Allen M. West, farmer, stockman and public-spirited man of affairs, of Cuba, Clinton county, Ohio. No citizen in this part of Clinton county has achieved a more honorable position or occupied a more conspicuous place in public affairs than Allen M. West. He owns and operates a large farm of three hundred acres near Cuba and is perhaps the largest individual live stock dealer in Clinton county, but he has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs, especially in educational development and to him, perhaps more than to any other man, is due the splendid school system which now prevails at Cuba. He is related collaterally to the great Benjamin West, the artist who gained lasting fame, not only for himself and the West family, but for his native land.

Allen M. West was born on October 1, 1869, in Washington township, near Cuba, and is the son of Allen L. and Martha J. (Maxfield) West, the former of whom was a native of Clark township, Clinton county, and the latter of whom was a native of Clermont county and the daughter of James Maxfield. The paternal grandparents were James and Elizabeth West.

About the year 1716 John W. West, who had married Sarah Pearson, came from England and settled in Pitts county, Pennsylvania, where they reared a family of seven children: Joseph, Mary, William, Sarah, Samuel, Rachel and Benjamin. Benjamin, the youngest child in this family, was an artist, whose work came to be well-known on two continents. Joseph, the eldest child in the family, married Jane Owen, the daughter of John Owen. To them were born nine children: Isaac, Facy, Owen, John, Sarah, Joseph, Hannah, George and Benjamin. About 1750 Owen West, the third child of this family, was born. He married Elizabeth Martin and moved to Virginia from Pennsylvania and later from Virginia to Clinton county, Ohio. Owen and Elizabeth (Martin) West had thirteen children: Nancy, Jane, William, Mary, Susan, Owen, Thomas, James, Plyton, Elizabeth, Emily, Rebecca and John. Of this family, James, the eighth child, whose wife was Elizabeth West, was the father of Allen L. West and the grandfather of Allen M. The great-grandfather, Owen West and his wife, Elizabeth (Martin) West, came to Ohio from Virginia and located in the valley of the east fork of the Little Miami river, where they purchased nineteen hundred acres of government land all in Clinton county and nearly all in Clark township, where he and his wife died. James West was a farmer, who remained on the old estate and added to his inheritance until he owned one thousand acres of the original nineteen hundred. He and his wife died on the old home estate. For nine years he was a justice of the peace in Clinton county.

Allen L. West was educated in the common schools of Clark township and when a young man began farming in the township of his birth. About 1865 he moved to Washington township, where he farmed the remainder of his life, owning, at the time of his death, three hundred acres of land in that township. He was an extensive stock breeder. To Allen L. and Martha J. (Maxfield) West were born nine children, of whom Allen M., the subject of this sketch, was the seventh. The other children were Silas B., Susannah, Elizabeth, James, George, Jennie, Martha H. and Mary J. The parents were members of the Methodist church and Allen L. West was a trustee in the church for many years. He was a brother of Col. Owen West, farmer, manufacturer, inventor and soldier, of Clark township, and a distinguished citizen of this county.

Born and reared in Washington township near Cuba, Allen M. West was educated

in the schools of Cuba, Ohio. When a young man, he began farming in Washington township. After farming here for fifteen years or until September, 1903, he moved to Cuba, where he has since lived. Mr. West owns two farms near Cuba, comprising three hundred acres, and oversees them personally. For the last fifteen years he has dealt in hay, grain and live stock and is probably the most extensive individual stock buyer in the whole county.

On December 25, 1890, Allen M. West was married to Rhoda S. Biggs, the daughter of George and Ruth (Wright) Biggs. She was born on June 4, 1865. George Biggs, the son of William B. and Rhoda Biggs, was born in Washington township, December 23, 1824, and reared on a farm. After 1847 he was engaged in lumbering and, at this time, built the first steam saw-mill in Washington township, at Cuba. He was married in January, 1849, to Ruth Wright, the daughter of Daniel and Teresa Wright, and they had seven children, three of whom died early in life. At the time of his death, Mr. Biggs owned a farm of one hundred and five acres in Clinton county.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen M. West are the parents of five children: Hazel May, who is now a teacher of music and art in the Wilmington high school and is a graduate of Miami University; Mabel Edna, who is a student at Miami University; Ruth Ellen, Alma Martha and Allen Biggs, all of whom are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. West and family are members of the Christian church. Mr. West is a Democrat and for sixteen years he has been a member of the school board. He is possessed with a natural interest in education and deserves much credit for the high standard of the schools in this community.. Mr. West was township clerk for twelve years.

ALFRED S. PENQUITE.

Alfred S. Penquite is a thrifty farmer of Washington township, Clinton county, and a man not only of strong character but of pleasing personality and who is exceedingly popular with the people of this township.

Born on February 8, 1867, in Marion township, Clinton county, Ohio, Alfred S. Penquite is the son of Alexander and Susannah (Vandoren) Penquite. The father was born in Clarksville in Warren county and the mother also was born near Clarksville. She was the daughter of William and Athlina Vandoren.

The paternal grandfather of Alfred S., William Penquite, was a sea captain along the Atlantic coast and was lost at sea. His children were William, John, Alexander, Nancy and Elizabeth.

Alexander Penquite received a good education in the schools of Warren county and farmed in that county until about 1865, when he moved to Clinton county and located in Washington township. He remained in that township only one year, however, when he moved to Marion township in Clinton county. There he spent the remainder of his life on a farm of one hundred acres which he owned. Alexander and Susannah Penquite had four children, of whom Alfred S., the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. The three elder children were: Louisa, who married J. H. Pennington; Amanda, who became the wife of J. E. Mitchell; and Lucian, who married Lizzie Hallstead. The father's family were members of the Free-will Baptist church. He was a Republican in politics.

Educated in the common schools of Marion township, Alfred S. Penquite began farming in that township. In 1892 he moved to Washington township, where he rented the farm which he purchased in 1897, and which consists of one hundred acres. He is a general farmer and stock raiser, but his standing as a citizen consists not so much in his success as a farmer as in his natural powers of leadership, his wide information and his cordial relations with his neighbors.

In 1892 Alfred S. Penquite was married to Jennie M. Mitchell, the daughter of G. R. and Mary (Clevenger) Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Penquite have no children. Mr. Penquite

is a Republican and served a term of six years as trustee of Washington township, a very important office and one which he filled with credit to himself and to the community he served. Mr. Penquite is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Penquite enjoy the comforts of a modern home and pleasant surroundings.

CHARLES W. SEWELL.

Among the younger farmers of Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, who are making rapid strides in farming, is Charles W. Sewell, who belongs to one of the oldest of the old families of Clinton county and who is one of the most active citizens and farmers of Washington township. His paternal great-grandfather was, for several years, judge of the Clinton county court and built the first grist and saw-mill in the county as well as the first stone house. The Sewells are from Virginia originally, the first emigrant having been Charles W. Sewell's great-grandfather, Judge Aaron Sewell, who came about 1798 to Lebanon and two years later, accompanied by many other members of the family, to Vernon township, Clinton county.

Charles W. Sewell is a native of Vernon township, born on April 28, 1872, the son of Amos T. and Amanda N. (Flora) Sewell, the former of whom was a native of Vernon township and the latter of whom was born near Martinsville. He was educated in the common schools of Vernon township and began farming, when a young man, in his native township. Amos T. enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and served until the close of the Civil War in the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in many battles, especially the battle of Gettysburg. Shortly after the war, he began farming in Vernon township on the farm which Charles W., subject, now owns. In 1914, he moved to Clarksville, where he now lives retired. By his marriage to Amanda N. Flora, there were born three children: Rose, Charles W. and Amanda, the latter of whom is deceased. The mother of these children died in 1874 and later Amos T. Sewell was married to Patience Green. To them were born ten children: Gladys, Mary, Roy, Cyrus, Carrie, Edwin, Cecil, Frederick, Irene and Mabel. Amos T. Sewell is a Democrat in politics and a well-known and prominent citizen of this county.

The paternal grandfather, Aaron R. Sewell, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, was one of five children born to his parents, Aaron and Catherine Sewell. The others were Ezra, David, Elizabeth and Mary. Aaron R. Sewell was a justice of the peace at Clarksville for many years and he also served early in the history of the county as county commissioner for several years. He was a miller, farmer and surveyor and in his early days also taught school. His first wife was Lydia Stansbury, the daughter of Recompense and Catherine Stansbury, the former of whom was one of the old settlers of Clarksville, Vernon township. By this marriage there were four children: John G., Mary E., Cyrus L. and Amos T. Mrs. Lydia Sewell died and after her death, Aaron R. Sewell married Mary M. Lazenby, who bore him six children: Celestia Ella, who died at the age of fourteen; Ruth Caroline, Oscar L., Edgar Newton, Elmer A. and Florence M.

The old Sewell mill was located on the East Fort on what is known today as the David Pond place and, for many years, was a landmark in this section of Clinton county.

Charles W. Sewell was educated in the common schools of Vernon township and, early in life, began farming in this township. In 1898 he rented a farm in Washington township of ninety-seven acres, where he now lives. About 1908 he purchased a half interest in the farm. He now owns two hundred and fifty acres which of itself speaks volumes with regard to his enterprise and thrift. He is a stock dealer and does a large business in buying and selling hogs, cattle, horses and sheep.

On March 10, 1907, Charles W. Sewell was married to Vinnia Wisbey, the daughter of Louis and Agnes (Clark) Wisbey. Louis Wisbey was a well-known citizen for more than a half century in the city of Cincinnati. His father was a hero of the War of 1812 and his grandfather was a valiant and courageous soldier in the Revolutionary War.

In 1841 Louis Wisbey became a volunteer fireman in the Cincinnati fire department and rose by virtue of sheer merit to chief of the fire department in 1884 and filled this office for many years. As a matter of fact, he filled every office in the fire department of Cincinnati with the exception of that of secretary. He served thirty-eight years continuously in some capacity or other. He died on April 23, 1902, one of the best beloved and most widely known citizens of the Queen City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sewell have been born two children, Charles R. and Louis J. The former was born in January, 1898, and the latter in December, 1903.

Mr. Sewell is a justice of the peace and was road superintendent of Clinton county for fifteen years. He was the chief road officer in his township for three years and for nine years served on the school board. He was treasurer of the board for six years. Mr. Sewell is an ardent Democrat. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cuba, and the Knights of Pythias at Clarksville, Ohio.

AMOS W. LIEURANCE.

Amos W. Lieurance, a retired farmer of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born on January 25, 1840, the son of Alexander and Sallie Ann (Morris) Lieurance, the former of whom was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, June 16, 1816, and the latter of whom was born on February 10, 1807, in North Carolina.

Alexander Lieurance was the son of Peter, Jr., and Hannah (Philips) Lieurance, the former of whom was a native of Ashe county, North Carolina, born on January 9, 1795, and the latter of whom was born on November 4, 1794. They were married in North Carolina and came to Clinton county, Ohio, with their one son, Alexander, who was then six months old, in November, 1816, making the entire trip on horseback. They settled near Cuba and in 1824 Peter Lieurance, Jr., bought one hundred acres of land. He died on November 9, 1829, and his wife died on January 15, 1873.

Alexander Lieurance took the responsibility of clearing the farm and became a farmer and stock raiser. By his earnest and untiring industry he accumulated considerable property. Besides the home farm, he owned one hundred and eighty-seven acres elsewhere in Washington township, which he cleared and improved. He was a well-known stock breeder and made a specialty of raising Poland China hogs. On June 16, 1836, Alexander Lieurance married Mrs. Sarah A. Morris, widow of William Morris and the daughter of Eldridge and Sallie (Burnett) Bales. She had two children by her former marriage, John and Avery P. By her marriage to Mr. Lieurance, six children were born, of whom only three, Amos W., Wyatt H. and Jemima F., are living. The deceased children are Peter, Emma and Ann. Jemima F. married Riley Pond, Emma married J. M. Whinnery, Ann was the wife of Rev. Edward McHugh. Peter died at the age of eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lieurance were devoted members of the Baptist church. Mr. Lieurance voted the Republican ticket. He died in June, 1898, and his wife died on October 26, of the same year.

Amos W. Lieurance followed farming from the time of his young manhood until about twelve years ago, when he retired. His son-in-law now manages the home place. In 1862 Mr. Lieurance purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres and, after clearing seventy acres, sold it. In 1869 he bought a farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres, upon which he paid five thousand dollars and for which he gave his note for ten thousand dollars. During his active life, he dealt extensively in hogs and horses and was accustomed to sell from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars worth of hogs every year, as long ago as 1863. He paid sixty dollars for two Poland China pigs and in 1865 he sold two hogs for one hundred and sixty dollars. One weighed eight hundred and the other weighed eight hundred and five pounds.

On October 16, 1862, Amos W. Lieurance was married to Ann Baker, the daughter of William and Sarah Baker, a native of Washington township, born on December 24, 1840.

Mr. and Mrs. Lieurance have been the parents of four children, namely: Chloe I., who was born on September 18, 1863; Frank W., March 29, 1866; Olive Estella, January 28, 1874; and Silas W., December 23, 1864, died on September 23, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Lieurance are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Lieurance is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a Republican.

On March 25, 1893, Olive Estella Lieurance married James A. Graham, who was born in Vernon township, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1875, the son of Samuel and Margaret A. (Hunter) Graham, natives of Westboro and Martinsville, respectively. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Graham was Jonathan Graham and his maternal grandfather was James Hunter, who married Harriet A. Neal. Samuel Graham was educated in the public schools of Vernon township, where he owned one hundred and forty-four acres of land. He was a member of the "squirrel hunters" during the Civil War. The Grahams were originally members of the Friends church but James A. Graham is not a member of this church. Among the children born to Samuel and Margaret A. Graham were: Mary and Martha, twins; Charles, who died at the age of nineteen; Alice, deceased; B. Frank, of Herman, Illinois; James A.; and William R., who lives on the old home place.

James A. Graham was educated in Vernon township and has always followed farming. Mr. Graham now manages his father-in-law's farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres. He is an extensive breeder of hogs and horses, specializing in draft horses and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Graham is a member of the Martinsville Lodge, No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons.

One of the remarkable members of the Lieurance family, of whom mention may be made was Peter Lieurance, not, however, the Peter Lieurance heretofore mentioned. He was a man of great physical power and lived to be one hundred and four years old. At one time he owned a farm in Washington township, upon which was located one of the early public cemeteries. Peter Lieurance died in the state of Illinois.

REZIN J. LAZENBY.

The Lazenby family is one of the fine old families of Washington township and was established in Clinton county by Joshua Lazenby, a native of the Old Dominion state. It was his father who served in the Revolutionary War and it is his musket which has been handed down from generation to generation and is still in possession of the family. Rezin J. Lazenby, a representative of the third generation of the family in this county, is not only descended on his paternal side from a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but his father, Rezin Lazenby, Sr., was a soldier in the Mexican War. For several generations, the family have been farmers, and very successful ones.

Rezin J. Lazenby, Jr., a native of Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born on September 11, 1856. His father, Rezin Lazenby, Sr., was a native of Highland county, Ohio, born on January 22, 1817. He was married on October 12, 1843, to Jerusha Kibby, who was born on April 3, 1823, and who was the daughter of Ephraim and Nancy (Vandervort) Kibby.

The paternal grandparents of Rezin J. Lazenby, Jr., Joshua and Ruth (Guthrie) Lazenby, moved from Highland county, Ohio, to Washington township, Clinton county, in 1818. Joshua Lazenby was born on September 11, 1775, in Virginia, and died on January 13, 1867. His father, Robert Lazenby, served as a teamster in the Revolutionary War, and the old flint-lock musket, which he carried, is still owned by the family. Joshua Lazenby's wife was born in 1781 in Maryland and died on February 13, 1868. They moved from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio, in 1817 and in 1818 to Clinton county. Here they lived on a farm the remainder of their lives and owned, at the time of their death, five hundred acres of land in this county. Joshua and Ruth Lazenby had nine children, of whom Rezin, Sr., the father of Rezin J., was the seventh. The names of the

children in the order of their births are: Henry, Robert, John C., Benjamin I., Penelope, Christopher, Rezin, Polly Margery and Joshua, Jr. The family were members of the Baptist church.

Educated in the common schools of Washington township, Clinton county, Rezin Lazenby, Sr., engaged in farming early in life and followed this occupation all of his life, owning, at the time of his death, four hundred acres of land. He and his wife had five children: John E., who was a soldier in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and died with measles while serving in the army; Henry, who died in infancy; Virginia A.; Laura L., and Rezin, Jr. The father of these children was a Republican in politics and a prominent and influential member of the Christian church, in which he served for a long period as trustee.

Born and reared in Clinton county, Rezin J. Lazenby received a good education in the public schools of Washington township and took up farming early in life. At the present time he owns two hundred and ten acres, comprising a splendid farm in Washington township.

Rezin J. Lazenby was married on November 15, 1877, to Laurabel Z. Smith, the daughter of John and Jane E. Smith, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lazenby are the parents of three children, Alta May, Ethel J. and Herman N. Alta May died after becoming a young woman. Herman N. married Olive Moore and lives on a part of Mr. Lazenby's farm. Ethel J. lives at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lazenby are members of the Christian church and he is a deacon and trustee in this church. He is a Republican.

LEWIS P. WHINERY.

Lewis P. Whinery, a native of Clark township, Clinton county, and a farmer by occupation, was born on the farm where he lives, March 1, 1854. He is a son of John V. and Nancy (Shields) Whinery, the latter of whom was a daughter of George and Ann (McDaniel) Shields. George Shields was a native of Virginia, and he and his wife were the parents of six children, Ann, Jane, Nancy, Harriett, Rebecca and John.

Mr. Whinery's maternal grandparents, George Shields and wife, came to Clinton county, Ohio, from the Old Dominion among the first families to settle here and located near Clarksville. They owned land near that village, but subsequently removed to the farm now owned by Lewis P. Whinery, their grandson, near Morrisville. George Shields was the owner of over five hundred acres of land, all of which was covered with virgin forest. Much of this land he cleared, and upon this farm he lived until his death.

John V. Whinery, the father of Lewis P. Whinery, was married three times, the subject of this review being a son by the third marriage. He was a school teacher, merchant and farmer, and at one time conducted a general store in Morrisville. He died on the farm where his son, Lewis P., now lives. He was a director of the Clinton county infirmary, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By his third marriage there were three children.

Lewis P. Whinery received his elementary education in the common schools of Clinton county, Ohio, and also attended the high school at Martinsville, under the preceptorship of Prof. Thomas J. Moon. After finishing school he took up farming on the old home place and has always lived there. He owns eighty-five acres of land in Clark township.

On February 22, 1883, Mr. Whinery was married to Clora Peale, a native of Highland county, Ohio, and a daughter of Alexander Peale. To this union has been born one daughter, Verna. Mr. Whinery and his daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Whinery is identified with the Christian church. Mr. Whinery is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Martinsville, Ohio.

WILLIAM KELLEY HALE, M. D.

"Blessed is the man who has found his work." So says the sage. When this can be aptly applied to the life of a physician, it is eloquent of meaning, perhaps more so than of any other professional man. It may well be doubted whether any other profession affords more opportunity for genuine service to humanity than does the daily life of the doctor, and yet, so accustomed have we become to his unselfish ministry that it is taken as a matter of course. It is with grateful recognition of such service that the biographer includes in the history of Clinton county a brief record of the life of Dr. William Kelley Hale, who stands high in his profession. Doctor Hale spent his boyhood on a farm in Vernon township, having been born on June 30, 1884, and is, therefore, a native of this county.

Although one of the youngest of Clinton county's professional men, Doctor Hale is one of its most successful and best equipped physicians and surgeons. He has been absorbed in the study of *materia medica* ever since his introduction to the science and is making a brilliant success in its practical application, as well as in the science of surgery.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Frank E. and Ann (Kelley) Hale, both of whom are natives of this county, the father being a well-known farmer, and locally famous as a fox-hunter. Among the early pioneers from North Carolina to this county in 1803 was Jacob Hale, the son of the progenitor of the family in America. The parental grandfather of our subject was William Hale, also an early settler in the county. As evidence of his prominence, as well as of his popularity, it may be stated that he was an extensive landowner and at one time was county commissioner. Possessed of an active mind, he was a successful farmer and trader. This interesting man is now living in Wilmington at the age of eighty. Doctor Hale has a brother named Layton Hale, who is a well-known farmer and a skilled mechanician.

Dr. William Kelley Hale began his education in the local schools, graduating from the Wilmington high school in 1904. Four years later he graduated with honors from the medical department of the St. Louis University. In order to further perfect himself in his profession, after the regular college course, he spent one year practicing in the St. Louis Obstetric Dispensary, and another year in the city hospital, of the same city.

Returning to his native locality, Doctor Hale began his professional life in Wilmington, specializing in general surgery, in which he has become eminently skillful, his repute in this science being more than local. He maintains a private hospital, finely equipped with all the modern apparatus required by science, and so successful has he become that patients come for treatment from many parts of the state.

Doctor Hale, whose well-trained mind has always been attracted to science, proposes to make a life study of research work. His laboratory is equipped with special mechanical apparatus that enables him to delve into the mysteries of organic function and to work out original ideas. He is also a student of biology, a science closely allied to the study of medicine. He has a remarkable collection of moths and butterflies, which he has arranged with originality and care. Each specimen is preserved upon an individual glass plate, and the whole collection housed in a closed cabinet especially constructed for the purpose. Doctor Hale also possesses a rare and interesting collection of snails.

Doctor Hale's beautiful home is one of the interesting landmarks of the city, and his equally attractive garage was erected by the hands of its owner during his leisure moments. Doctor Hale has a wife of unusual helpfulness in his important work of healing the sick. Mrs. Hale was formerly the assistant superintendent of nurses at the St. Louis city hospital. Before her marriage Mrs. Hale was Dessa C. Raydure, of Conneaut Lake, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hale's knowledge of medical subjects, as well as her ready sympathy and womanly nature, has made her an invaluable aid to her busy husband, and it is only fair to say that some, at least, of his success is due to this fact. Doctor

WILLIAM KELLEY HALE, M. D.

Hale is a member of the Christian church and his wife is attached to the Dutch Reformed church.

Doctor Hale is a member of the Medical Association of the state of Ohio, of the Clinton County Medical Society and of the St. Louis City Hospital Alumni Association, and a fellow of the American Medical Association of Chicago, in all of which organizations he is held in high regard and esteem.

The greatness of the physician consists in his proper blending of sympathy and skill, for it is certain that both are necessary. A doctor without sympathy is like a rose without perfume. It is thus in the uniting of heart and brain in his daily work that the social ministry of the physician consists. To this high type does Doctor Hale belong.

LEVI H. CUSTIS.

Everyone who lives in a state and enjoys its protection, must contribute through his work, directly or indirectly, to further the objects of the state as a community for the purposes of justice and civilization. Levi H. Custis, of Richland township, Clinton county, Ohio, who is a kind and generous citizen now living retired, worthily fulfilled his obligations and duties, not only to the members of his family, but to the state as well. He is one of those men of honorable and humane impulses who have had so much to do with the agricultural development of Clinton county.

Levi H. Curtis was born in Union township, Clinton county, December 26, 1845, and is the son of Douglas W. and Penniah (Gustin) Custis, the former of whom was born in Scioto county, Ohio, December 20, 1811, and the latter of whom was the daughter of Elkany Gustin. They were married on November 19, 1835, and after their marriage, settled on land now owned by Alfred Sprague and daughter. Mrs. Douglas W. Custis died on September 27, 1881.

Seven children were born to Douglas W. and Penniah Custis: William, Isaiah, Anna M., Hannah J., Levi, Rhoda and Mary M. Of these children, Isaiah enlisted in 1862 in Captain Giffin's company of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and, after serving a short time, became disabled and was discharged. Douglas W. Custis was a member of the Protestant Methodist church as was also his wife.

Douglas W. Custis was the son of William and Elizabeth (Savage) Custis, who settled in Scioto county, Ohio, shortly before 1811. William Custis was twice married. By his first marriage to Elizabeth Savage, there were five children: Sallie, John, William, Harriet and Douglas W. The mother of these children died in 1812 and he married again, by which marriage there were three children: Nancy, Margaret and Littleton, who came to Clinton county with their mother. William Custis died in Scioto county about 1828 and Mrs. Custis, his second wife, died in 1863, at the age of ninety-seven years. During the Civil War, William Custis was what was called a "squirrel hunter."

The late Douglas W. Custis was educated in the common schools, and throughout his life was engaged in farming. He came to Clinton county on horseback and settled in Richland township on one hundred and eighteen acres. He was a man of honorable and humane impulses, a member of the Methodist Protestant church and of strong domestic inclination. He passed away in 1897.

Of the children born to Douglas and Penniah Custis, William, who was born on September 8, 1836, married Susan Drake and they had eight children, Charles, Franklin, Ida B., Anna, Lulu, Grace, James and Levi Dorcy. Isaiah was born on November 2, 1838, and married Eliza J. Acher and had two children, Oscar W. and Etta; Myra, March 18, 1840, married James Thompson and had four children, Sadie, Elva, Ora and Cora; Hannah, July 21, 1843, married A. J. Wilson and has no children; Rhoda, October 23, 1848, died young; Mary, who was born on February 13, 1851, married Thomas L. Huffman and had three children living, Lawrence, Leo and Mamie. Mary is dead.

Levi H. Custis was educated in the common schools, which he attended until the age of fifteen years, when he was taken ill. From the time he was eighteen until the time he was twenty-five, he was engaged in clerking in a store with his brother, William. In fact, he was associated with him altogether seven years in the mercantile business at New Antioch and Sabina. On June 8, 1871, he engaged in farming and the stock business and remained on the farm until 1910, when he retired and moved to Sabina, where he now lives.

Mr. Custis now owns one hundred and fourteen acres of land, but at one time he gave to his children nearly five hundred acres. Aside from his interest in the farm property he is a heavy holder of securities in several industrial enterprises, especially in the Geiger-Jones Company of Canton, Ohio, the Ralston steel car works and other companies.

Mrs. Levi H. Custis, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Jane Vanniman, born in Greene county, Ohio, February 8, 1850, and who is the daughter of Elias and Eva (Early) Vanniman, who were farmers in Greene county until 1865, when they came to Clinton county. Here they became large landowners, owning approximately between five and six hundred acres in this county. They were prominent people in the community where they lived and active in the Methodist Protestant church.

Mr. and Mrs. Custis have been the parents of five children: Lillian, Edna, Dwight L., Heber W. and Maude. Of these children, Lillian married Clark Haines, of Warren county, Ohio, and has six children, Lloyd, Mildred, Ruth, Harold and Donald, twins, and Raymond, deceased. Edna married Irving Peelle, of Wilmington, and has one son, Miles. Dwight married Nettie Hughes and has one child, Miriam. They reside at Richwood, Ohio, where he is a minister in the Methodist Protestant church. Heber W., who lives on the home place, married Hazel Reed and they have two children, Jean nad Freda Ellen.

Mr. and Mrs. Custis are members of the Methodist Protestant church and are especially interested in the Sunday school. Mr. Curtis has been superintendent of the Sunday school and class leader in the church. In fact, the entire family are interested in religious work. Fraternally, Levi H. Custis is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 324, Sabina, Ohio.

HOY MOORE WOODMANSEE.

The sedulous cultivation of a "sweet tooth" on the part of the present generation has created a distinct industry, an industry that no doubt would have seemed an amazing outcropping of civilization to our pioneer forefathers, but which to the present generation has become one of the essential factors of life, being taken as much for granted as are the modern developments of those earlier industries which had to do with providing for the mere primitive necessities of mankind. The confectioner and the ice-cream manufacturer have come to be recognized as very necessary cogs in the complex machinery of modern life, and as such occupy a quite important position in the industrial life of the nation. In this section of the state the development of the ice-cream trade has been very rapid in recent years, and no one factor has contributed more largely to this rapid development than the gentleman whose name the reader noted above, H. M. Woodmansee, the popular purveyor and manufacturer of ice cream at Wilmington, this county.

Hoy Moore Woodmansee was born in the pleasant village of New Antioch, Clinton county, Ohio, on March 26, 1870, son of Joseph and Sarah Elizabeth (Moore) Woodmansee, the former of whom was born on a farm in Green township, this county, in 1841, and died in 1903, and the latter of whom was born in Highland county, this state, in 1851.

Joseph Woodmansee was the son of Reuben Woodmansee, who also was born in

Green township, this county, son of one of the earliest settlers in that section of the county, a native of Scotland, who located in the Snow Hill neighborhood and became one of the most influential of the early settlers of Green township. Reuben Woodmansee became a substantial farmer in that neighborhood, being the owner of about three hundred acres of choice land, and was regarded as one of the leaders of the community. He and his wife, the latter of whom was a Spears, were members of the Christian church, devoutly rearing their children in the faith of that communion, and were active in all good works thereabout. Their son, Joseph, father of the immediate subject of this biographical sketch, was reared on the home farm, receiving such education as the schools of that period provided. He was but twenty years of age when the Civil War broke out, but he enlisted in the Union army and served his country valiantly for a period of three years. Upon returning from the service, he opened a general store in the village of New Antioch, which he conducted for seven years, at the end of which time he sold his store and became a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, later transferring his services to the Norfolk & Western Railroad, making his home in Columbus, Ohio, from the year 1884 until the time of his death. Joseph Woodmansee, as a boy, learned surveying in Cincinnati, and during the years in which he was engaged in business at New Antioch often was called on to run the lines in connection with property divisions in this county.

Shortly after returning from the war, Joseph Woodmansee was united in marriage to Sarah Elizabeth Moore, who was born in Highland county, this state, daughter, of the Rev. William D. and Sarah Moore, both of whom were born near Brushcreek, in Adams county, this state. Rev. William D. Moore was for many years one of the best-known ministers of the Christian church in this section of the state. He was a man of liberal education and came to this county in his young manhood to serve as principal of the schools of New Vienna. During this form of service, his Sundays were devoted to the preaching of the Word to the local congregation of the people of his faith, and he presently gave up teaching, thereafter devoting his whole time to the ministry, becoming a man of large influence in his neighborhood. Rev. William D. Moore was a tall man, of dignified and courtly bearing, known widely throughout this whole region. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1900, at the age of seventy-two years.

To Joseph and Sarah Elizabeth (Moore) Woodmansee were born four children, all sons, and all of whom are still living, namely: William B., who is a railway telegrapher at Greenfield, Ohio; Hoy Moore, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Oren, a confectioner and wholesale dealer in ice cream, living at Hillsboro, Ohio, and Charles D., who occupies an important position with the Standard Oil Company, with headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa.

Hoy Moore Woodmansee was reared at New Antioch, this county, receiving his early education in the public schools of that village, completing his common-school education in the schools of Columbus, supplementing the same by a course in a business college in the latter city. Upon leaving school he entered the employ of an extensive dealer in confectionery at Columbus, and for ten years was thus engaged, during which time he thoroughly familiarized himself with all departments of the business. In 1893 Mr. Woodmansee returned to Clinton county, locating at Wilmington, where he was given charge of the confectionery department of the J. P. Cole restaurant. For the next six years he was thus employed, and then he went to Sabina, this county, where, for one year, he conducted a restaurant. In 1901 he sold this business and returned to Wilmington, where he erected a plant for the manufacture of ice cream and has ever since that time been thus engaged, the business having proved very successful, the fame of the Woodmansee ice creams having extended far beyond the confines of this county. In 1912, Mr. Woodmansee was compelled to enlarge his plant, on account of the rapidly

growing demand for his products, and he erected a more extensive factory, changing his location to a pleasant spot in the Northwood addition of Wilmington, at the same time erecting a fine dwelling house there, and is meeting with much success.

On December 19, 1897, Hoy Moore Woodmansee was united in marriage to Mary A. Starbuck, who was born in Wilmington, this county, daughter of Arden and Louise (Pigeon) Starbuck, the former of whom is a native of this county and the latter of whom was born in North Carolina, daughter of Charles and Catherine Pigeon, who came to this county years ago and settled in Union township, where they became influential citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck both are still living on the old Starbuck place in Union township.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodmansee are members of the Christian church at Wilmington, and take an active part in the good works of that congregation. They have hosts of friends in and about Wilmington and are very popular in the circle of their acquaintances.

JOHN SHERMAN ANTRAM.

John Sherman Antram, who is descended from an old family of this county and who is a prominent farmer and dairyman of Union township, was born on September 1, 1879, in Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Arthur D. and Margaret (Welsh) Antram, the former of whom, born on the farm where his widow now lives in Union township, March 27, 1855, was accidentally killed on August 10, 1911, in a runaway. He was the son of John M. and Catherine (Babb) Antram, the former of whom, born in Clinton county, June 19, 1825, is still living at the home of his son, Frank William, and the latter of whom, born on a farm in Union township, July 21, 1827, died on June 24, 1898. John M. Antram was the son of Hiram and Sarah L. (Whitson) Antram, the former born on January 29, 1798, in Frederick county, Virginia, and the latter, born in 1800, in Center county, Pennsylvania, died in 1872. In 1817 Hiram Antram came to Clinton county with his parents, John and Ann (Hackney) Antram, who settled in Union township. Sarah L. Whitson came to Ohio in 1816, first locating in Madison county, and came to Clinton county in 1817. Hiram Antram's family came from Ireland to Virginia, the family being of Scotch-Irish descent. Catherine Babb was the daughter of Azel and Hannah (Hollingsworth) Babb, the former of whom was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Walker) Babb. Henry Babb came to this county in 1806 from Frederick county, Virginia, and settled north of the court house at Wilmington. His wife's father, Mordecai Walker, purchased one thousand acres of land from Thomas Posey in 1805 and had given each of his four children portions of that estate. Henry Babb was one of the early commissioners of this county.

The late Arthur D. Antram, father of John Sherman Antram, received a good education from the public school at Antrams Corners and at Wilmington College and became a well-known farmer of this county. On February 2, 1878, he was married to Margaret Welsh, who was probably born in Ireland and who came to the United States with her parents when a baby. She was born on December 25, 1850, and was reared by George and Lydia Bailey, now both deceased, who lived in Liberty township, this county. Mrs. Antram had a half-sister, Catherine, who married Samuel Brann, of Wilmington. To Arthur D. Antram and wife three children were born, namely: John Sherman, the subject of this sketch; Ralph, born on March 7, 1881, who operates the home farm for his mother, and Mary C., December 27, 1883, who attended Wilmington College and has taught school for five years.

John Sherman Antram was a mere lad when his parents moved from Liberty township to Union township. He attended the public school at Antrams Corners, on the Xenia pike, in Union township, and later was a student at Wilmington College. Being the eldest son in the family, he was his father's mainstay on the farm and after he grew up, he and his brother and father all worked together on the farm and shared in its profits. Some

time before his death, the father purchased the Anthony Curl place of fifty-four and one-quarter acres, where John S. Antram now lives. It is situated on the Xenia pike in Union township and it was this farm which Mr. Antram received as his share of the estate at the time of his father's death. Mr. Antram keeps a large herd of registered Jersey cattle and sells milk in wholesale quantities.

On October 3, 1907, John S. Antram was married to Maud South, who was born at Watseka, Illinois, the daughter of Alexander and Martha South, the former of whom died in December, 1906, and the latter of whom lives at Watseka, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Antram have no children.

John S. Antram is a Republican and has served as school director and is especially interested in educational affairs. He holds a birthright in the Dover meeting of the Society of Friends and takes a more or less active part in the affairs of that congregation. He is a good farmer and a good citizen.

JOHN P. LANGDON.

John P. Langdon, who has served in various official capacities in the political life of Clinton county, as county commissioner, township trustee and a member of the board of education, is one of the most public-spirited citizens of Richland township.

John P. Langdon was born on February 6, 1859, at Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton county, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Martha J. (Lyon) Langdon, the former of whom was born on April 16, 1823, on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and the latter born on January 25, 1829, at the same place. Martha J. Lyon was the daughter of James C. and Maria (Carder) Lyon, the former of whom, a native of Virginia, was pastor of the old Duck Creek Baptist church of Cincinnati for forty years. His father located on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, buying the land there for seventeen and one-half cents an acre. This land remained in the family until the bulk of it was sold for five hundred dollars an acre. The last eight acres sold for thirty thousand dollars. James C. and Maria Lyon had four children, Joanna, James, Mary and Martha, the mother of John P. Langdon.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Langdon was Mark Langdon, a native of England, who came to America in 1816, locating on what is now East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, where he lived the remainder of his life. He and his wife had five children, Joseph, Samuel, William, John and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased.

Samuel Langdon, the father of John P., was educated in the common schools. He and his wife had four children, Frank, Mary, John P. and Fannie. Frank resides at Riverside, California. Mary and Fannie are living with their mother on Norwood Heights, Cincinnati. Samuel Langdon took a great interest in politics and was a well-known farmer of Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton county. He owned one hundred acres of land, which had been given to him and which sold on March 27, 1912, to the LaSantiville Country Club, of Cincinnati.

John P. Langdon was educated in the common schools of Cincinnati and also in the Cincinnati high school, where he spent two years. After completing his education, he returned to the farm and helped his father until the latter's death, which occurred on January 9, 1882. On March 7, 1887, Mr. Langdon moved to Clinton county and purchased one hundred and twenty-nine acres at the edge of Sabina, where he is living at the present time. He makes a specialty of raising Percheron horses and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

John P. Langdon was married on December 30, 1880, to Florence Cole, the daughter of Dr. P. C. Cole, of Sabina, who was a sergeant in the Union army during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon have been the parents of five children, Elmer C., Gordon P., Edith May, Morris C. and Clara E.

From 1909 until 1913, Mr. Langdon, as a Republican, was a commissioner of Clinton county. He was trustee for nine years, from 1890 until 1899. He has also been a member of the Sabina board of education for some time. The Langdon family live on their farm in Richland township just at the east edge of Sabina.

GEORGE W. WIRE, M. D.

Who can estimate properly, or convincingly, the influence for good upon the life of a community wielded by the thoughtful, conscientious practicing physician? What record, save that of the great Recording Angel, ever will contain a complete transcript of the unselfish labors of the healer who goes about his business in behalf of ailing humanity, all uncomplainingly, patiently, devotedly and sincerely giving himself; the strength of his hand, of his mind and of his heart, to all who call for such relief of bodily suffering. A mere formal historical and biographical work, of this character, is highly informative and instructive, and to future generations of this county this volume will be held as a priceless heritage of the past; but there is very much the future generations ought to know of the doings of their forbears that cannot be put down in cold letters and figures on a printed page. Among these phases of commercial life that only can be recorded in the hearts of men here below, that relating to the unselfish labors of the earnestly consecrated physician properly may be considered as of paramount importance. While no attempt shall be made to convey a further message of sentiment in that connection on this page, it is but proper that, in a work of this nature, something of the life's record of the well-known and popular physician whose name forms the caption of this sketch, shall here be presented for the information of those generations yet to come who will want to know all that is obtainable of the history of the devoted men and women who wrought, giving the best that was in them, in order that richer material blessings, than they have ever known, might descend upon those who were to follow.

George W. Wire was born on a farm near the city of Princeton, in Gibson county, Indiana, on October 9, 1852, son of John and Lieuvica (Pond) Wire, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, born in 1801, who died in 1870, and the latter of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1807, and died in 1857.

John Wire, whose parents were of German descent, was reared on a farm in Maryland and upon reaching manhood's estate emigrated to Ohio, locating for a time in this county, where he married Lieuvica Pond, whose parents were among the very earliest settlers of this part of the state, and moved by wagon to Gibson county, Indiana, where he bought a farm near the city of Princeton, on which he spent the remainder of his life, becoming a prosperous and influential resident of that community.

To John and Lieuvica (Pond) Wire were born eleven children, namely: Peter, a lieutenant in the Union army during the Civil War, was shot and slain while attempting to escape after having been captured by the enemy; John, deceased; Elizabeth, who married William McCleary, both of whom now are dead; Mahala, with her husband, also is dead; Matilda, deceased; Andrew, a school teacher, who enlisted in the Union army for service during the Civil War and was killed during the storming of Ft. Donelson; Sarah, deceased; Lieuvica, deceased; William B., a former prominent lumber dealer, now deceased; Thomas, who also was engaged in the lumber business, deceased; and George W., the subject of this sketch, he being not only the youngest of this notable family, but now the sole survivor.

George W. Wire was bereaved of his mother when eight years of age. His father married again, but to this second union there was no issue. Upon completing the course in the public schools of Gibson county, young Wire entered DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered the office of Dr. S. E. Munford, at Princeton, Indiana, for the purpose of studying medicine. After two years spent under this admirable preceptor, he entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, from which excellent old institution he was graduated in 1876, with the full honors of his degree. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Wire immediately located in Wilmington, this county, where he ever since has been successfully engaged

in the practice of his chosen profession, having gained in that time a reputation as a physician that extends far beyond the confines of this county.

Upon locating in Wilmington, Doctor Wire formed a partnership with Dr. J. R. Walker, which continued most harmoniously and effectively until the latter's death in May, 1877. Not only has Doctor Wire been one of the most active practicing physicians in this part of the state, but he has been active in public affairs and during the past ten years has served in the Wilmington city council, being elected to his seat therein on the Republican ticket, his services in that connection having been of large value to the community. In matters affecting the public health, Doctor Wire's services in his official capacity have been of particular value, and for the past four years he has carried the additional official obligation of serving in the capacity of public health officer of the city of Wilmington. In a business way, he has not been inactive, and for years has been a member of the directorate of the Clinton County National Bank at Wilmington. In his professional capacity, Doctor Wire is widely known throughout this part of Ohio. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society and the Clinton County Medical Society, in all of which bodies he takes an active and prominent part.

On January 2, 1879, Dr. George W. Wire was united in marriage to Mary E. Lacy, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of Elijah and Sarah Jane Lacy, the former of whom was also a native of this county, who lived to the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Wire died on February 25, 1914, and was widely mourned, for her life had been full of good works, she having in all things been a competent helpmeet to her husband, the position of a physician's wife often carrying trying duties, to all of which she ever proved equal.

To Dr. George W. and Mary E. (Lacy) Wire but one child was born, a son, George L., who was born on March 29, 1881, who now is engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. George L. Wire was graduated from Harvard University in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1907 was graduated from the Harvard Law School, after which he entered practice in Chicago and has been very successful. He married Alma L. Biklen, of Burlington, Iowa, a graduate of Wellesley College, to which union one child has been born, a daughter, Louise.

Doctor Wire was married, secondly, June 23, 1915, to Jennie Ethel Brown, a native of Union township and a graduate of Wilmington College, a daughter of Jasper and Dora Brown, an old family of this county, a teacher in the Wilmington schools.

HENRY VENNEMAN.

Henry Venneman, who is one of the most prosperous farmers of Richland township, Clinton county, Ohio, is one of the most widely-read and best-informed men of this township. Although he never attended an American school, he speaks the English language without accent. He is today one of the wealthiest men of his community.

Henry Venneman was born on January 12, 1839, in Hanover, Germany, the son of John Henry and Mary (Wellinghoof) Venneman, the former of whom died about twelve years ago. They were farmers by occupation and members of the Catholic church. They spent their entire lives in their native land. They were the parents of four children, Herman, Ferdinand, Henry and Frank. Of these children, Herman came to America, served in the Civil War about three years and died in Cincinnati. Ferdinand died in Germany. Frank also spent his life in Germany and was able to escape military service.

The subject of this sketch, received a good education in the schools of his native land, which he attended until fifteen years old. At the age of fifteen, Henry Venneman landed in Baltimore, having come to America on a sailing vessel, which took forty-nine days to make the trip. After stopping a brief time in Baltimore, he went on to Cincinnati

to visit a cousin, with whom he remained for six months. Later he moved to Fayette county, Ohio.

Henry Venneman has been twice married, first to Jane Clifton, and after her death, he was married, secondly, to Sophia Pavey, who was born on July 17, 1842, the daughter of William and Anna (Johnson) Pavey. The latter was the first wife of William Pavey.

William Pavey was a native of Highland county, Ohio, and a farmer in that county, where he owned about eight hundred acres of land. By his first wife he had ten children, namely: Isaac; William; Mary, deceased; George; John, deceased; Henry, who served in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War; Sophia; Elizabeth; James, who was a soldier in the Second Ohio Regiment, Heavy Artillery; and Eliza. The second wife of William Pavey, who was Jerdena Kirby, bore him four children, Charles, Thomas, Kitora and Gilbert. Isaac Pavey, who was Mrs. Venneman's paternal grandfather, was a farmer and minister in the Methodist Episcopal church.

After his marriage, Henry Venneman moved to Clinton county, Ohio, and lived on a farm in Richland township. He owned in all three hundred and eighty-eight acres of land, situated in Highland and Clinton counties. In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Venneman moved to Sabina, where they have since lived retired. Mr. Venneman was a soldier in the Civil War, having served in Company B, Second Ohio Regiment, Heavy Artillery, for a period of two years, one and one-half months. He and his good wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Venneman owns stock in the First National Bank, in the Geiger & Jones Company, which operates the rolling-mill at Kenton, Ohio, and also heavy holdings in school and municipal bonds, issued prior to 1913.

Mr. Venneman is a man of democratic tastes and has long been popular in the community where he has lived and where he is so well known. Possessed of honorable and humane impulses, his large success in life is due primarily, to his native, German thrift.

JOHN S. HUMMEL.

John S. Hummel, who is a well-known publisher and now postmaster of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, was born on March 28, 1854, at Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Joshua and Harriett (Hess) Hummel, both natives of Pennsylvania.

Joshua Hummel worked on a railroad until 1860, when he came to Athens county, Ohio, and took up farming. He remained here for six years, and then moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he died in 1867. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Ashmore P., of Toledo, Ohio; Anna T., deceased; Salome Louise, deceased; John S., the subject of this sketch; Charles F., deceased, and Carrie V., of Lancaster, Ohio.

John S. Hummel received his education in the common and parochial schools of Lancaster, Ohio, and, when fourteen years of age, went into the office of the *Lancaster Gazette* to learn the trade of a printer. He completed his apprenticeship in four years, and then went to Middletown, Ohio, where he worked for one and one-half years for the Brock Brothers, who had the only printing office in the town. Obtaining a position on the *Crescent*, of Frankfort, Indiana, he remained here for seven months, going from there to Columbus, Ohio, where he was employed as a compositor on the *State Journal*. In the spring of 1879 he went to Delaware, Ohio, where he took up his duties as foreman in the composing room on the *Herald*, of which paper he later became business manager and associate editor. Here he remained for five years, when he went to Urbana, Ohio, being associated with James K. Newcomer in the publication of the *Champaign County Democrat*, a prominent weekly. Three years were spent at this work, when he went to Columbus and remained one winter, and spent the following summer in Hillsboro. In October, 1883, he came to Wilmington and purchased the *Democrat* from James K. Newcomer, the same man with whom he had been associated at Urbana. At the time of the

JOHN S. HUMMEL.

purchase of the newspaper plant it was necessary for him to buy on credit, but by hard work he soon had the debt paid off, and placed the business on a substantial basis.

On September 15, 1886, Mr. Hummel was married to Alice Brockman, a native of Clinton county, and to them have been born two children, Anna M., who assists her father in the newspaper office and Karl B., who is a graduate of Wilmington College.

Politically, Mr. Hummel is a Democrat, and on July 4, 1914, was appointed by President Wilson to the position of postmaster of Wilmington, the first public office he has ever held. Mr. and Mrs. Hummel are members of the Presbyterian church and have brought up their children in that faith.

JOHN M. CHAMPLIN.

Among the many enterprising commercial establishments at Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton county, few have a wider or better sustained reputation for fair-dealing and up-to-date business methods than the popular clothing store of Champlin & Mitchell. Though this firm has been in business, as a firm, but four years, it has established itself firmly in the commercial life of the county seat and the members of the firm are known far and wide throughout this section of the state as gentlemen of push and energy, eminently entitled to the favor they have received at the hands of a discriminating and critical public.

John M. Champlin was born on a farm near the pleasant village of Westboro, Jefferson township, Clinton county, Ohio, on November 7, 1868, son of Joshua and Lucy (Michaels) Champlin, the former of whom was born in Rhode Island in 1829 and died at his home in this county in 1899, and the latter of whom was born in Washington township, this county, in 1829, and died in 1911.

Joshua Champlin was a son of Capt. Joshua and Elizabeth (Warren) Champlin, both natives of Rhode Island, of old colonial stock, who emigrated to Ohio about the year 1835, locating on a farm near the village of Cuba, in this county, where both spent the remainder of their lives, living to ripe old ages and attaining positions of prominence and influence in that community. Capt. Joshua Champlin for years previous to his settlement in this county had been engaged as a captain on ocean-going steamers and had done valiant service during the Mexican War. The younger Joshua Champlin was a small boy when his parents emigrated to this county and he was reared amid conditions familiar to pioneer days. He became a farmer, remaining on the home farm until 1855, in which year he moved to the state of Missouri, locating on a farm in that state. He was living there when the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in a Missouri regiment, serving for three years as a valiant soldier in the Union army. At the close of the war he returned to this county and opened a general store in the village of Cuba, which he continued for a short time. He then retired from the store, buying a farm near by, on which he passed the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of three children, of whom John M., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest. John M. Champlin has two sisters, Anna and Mary, both of whom also reside in Wilmington.

John M. Champlin, following the completion of the course in the public schools at Cuba, this county, began his mercantile career as a clerk in the general store of G. R. Kearans, in that village, a position which he retained for three years, at the end of which time he went to Wilmington to clerk in the dry-goods store of F. S. Broomhall. Following a short service in that store he was engaged by Rannells Brothers, and for five years served as a clerk in their clothing store, during which time he gained a thorough acquaintance with the clothing business, as well as a comprehensive familiarity with the needs of the patrons of clothing stores in this section of the state, an experience which later was to prove valuable when he entered the clothing business for himself.

He terminated his connection with the store of Rannells Brothers to enter the employ of the Courticelli Silk Company as traveling salesman and for thirteen years "covered" Ohio territory in the interests of that firm, becoming, in this period, one of the best-known and most popular traveling men in the state of Ohio. Tiring of "the road," Mr. Champlin, in 1911, formed a partenrship with Harley E. Mitchell, one of the best-known clothing men in Wilmington, and bought the Rannells clothing store; Mr. Champlin thus entering as proprietor the establishment in which many years before he had served in the capacity of a clerk. The firm was organized under the title of Champlin & Mitchell, and from the very start has been a great success. The store is well stocked and admirably equipped to supply all the clothing needs of the community which it serves. In addition to a full and complete line of general clothing and men's furnishings, a completely-stocked shoe department is operated by the firm, the store being one of the largest establishments of its kind in this part of the state.

On February 10, 1899, John M. Champlin was united in marriage to Estella Braughart, who was born in Covington, Kentucky, daughter of Jack and Amanda (Taylor) Braughart, and to this union three children have been born, Robert, born in 1901; Earl, 1903, and Harold, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Champlin are earnest members of the Christian church, in the various beneficences of which they take an active interest, and in the faith of which their children are being reared. Mr. Champlin is a member of the Masonic order and a member of the Elks lodge at Wilmington and is a prominent factor in the affairs of both of those popular fraternal organizations. Enterprising and energetic in business, popular socially, public-spirited and up-to-date, few men in this part of the state have a wider acquaintance than John M. Champlin or are held in higher esteem. His thorough acquaintance with business methods and his manner of acquitting himself in all his relations with his fellow men have given Mr. Champlin a high place in business and commercial circles hereabout and he possesses the full confidence of all with whom he is brought into contact in a business way; the same measure of confidence being extended to his partner, Mr. Mitchell, giving this firm a high standing in and about the city of Wilmington.

GERARD B. NOFTSGER.

Gerard B. Noftsger is a successful farmer of Washington township, who was born in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, September 13, 1858, the son of Naaman and Jane (Gerard) Noftsger, both of whom were born near Hamilton, Ohio.

Mr. Noftsger's paternal grandparents were John and Mary Noftsger, natives of the Keystone state, and of German descent. Early in the history of Hamilton, Ohio, they located near there, when the city was a mere straggling village. John Noftsger was a farmer and spent all his life on his farm near Hamilton, but died at the home of his son, Naaman, in Washington township, this county, where his wife also passed away. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Noftsger were also early settlers in Hamilton county, where they were farmers.

Naaman Noftsger received his education in the schools of Hamilton county, Ohio, and later became a farmer in the Mill Creek bottoms. In 1855 he removed to Clinton county and bought the farm where Gerard B. was born. He bought eighty acres of land and cleared seventy acres of this and made many improvements upon the farm. Here he and his wife lived the remainder of their lives, and reared a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, Emily, Charles, Clinton, Milton, Gerard, Anna, Butler, Wellington, William and Laura. Naaman Noftsger was identified with the Seventh-Day Adventist church, while his wife was a member of the Baptist church.

Gerard B. Noftsger received an education in the common schools of Clinton county, and became a farmer early in life. In 1881 he removed to the farm where he now resides,

consisting of eighty-seven acres. Mr. Noftsger has erected excellent buildings on this farm, and has been engaged in general farming.

In 1881 Gerard B. Noftsger was married to Ida A. Whinery, the daughter of John V. Whinery. Mrs. Noftsger's family history is contained in the sketch of L. P. Whinery, recorded elsewhere in this volume. She died on May 16, 1896, leaving three children, one of whom, Mazy, the eldest, died in infancy. The other children are Edna and Ada. Mr. Noftsger was married, secondly, May 26, 1899, to Chloe Lieurance, the daughter of Amos Lieurance, whose family history is also given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Noftsger are earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are active workers in the affairs of this communion.

FRANK FARQUHAR.

As we perceive the shadow to have moved along the dial, but did not perceive it moving; and it appears that the grass has grown, though nobody ever saw it grow; so the advances we make in knowledge, as they consist of such insensible steps, are only perceived by the distance. The same truly may be said of the progress of communities in a civic, social and industrial way. The present generation is conscious of the countless advantages shared by all the members of the community, but rarely is thought given as to how these advantages were secured, it requiring the perspective of the historian to bring into view the insensible steps by which the present lofty height was reached. It is this perspective which volumes of this character design to lend to the view.

A rigid comparison of the days of the pioneers in this community with those of the present generation is as startling as it is illuminating, and if this historical and biographical work shall do no more than to create within the breasts of the younger generation of readers a vivid and comprehensive appreciation of the blessings they so readily accept as common gifts, the labor of its compilation shall have been well requited. There are still a few of the pioneers remaining in this section, who have seen these commonly-accepted blessings slowly bud and blossom and fructify, and it is of one of these that this brief biography shall treat, the venerable Frank Farquhar, of Wilmington, one of the best-known and most highly-regarded citizens of Clinton county, a man to whom this whole community owes much for the active part he has taken in the development of the same. Though now past eighty years of age, Mr. Farquhar continues actively in charge of the industry he has built up and takes as firm an interest in current affairs as does many a man of half his years. Born in this county, he has been a witness of the marvelous development of the community along all lines and possesses a fund of reminiscence regarding the past that, in his hours of ease, makes him a most entertaining and instructive companion.

Frank Farquhar was born on a farm about five miles west of what then was the struggling village of Wilmington, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on April 10, 1835, son of Josiah and Abi (Linton) Farquhar, the former of whom was born in the state of Maryland in the year 1894, and the latter of whom was born in this county in the year 1808, and died in the year 1896.

Josiah Farquhar was one of the earliest settlers of this county, he having been but a baby when his parents emigrated to this section from Maryland and located in Union township, where they spent the rest of their lives. His father, Benjamin Farquhar, was a man of substance in his day, owning a fine farm of three hundred acres, which he brought to a high state of cultivation after clearing it and rendering it fit for agricultural purposes. Benjamin Farquhar and his wife were earnest Quakers and performed a fine service in aiding to bring about proper social and moral conditions in the community to which they give their most intelligent and conscientious efforts. Under exemplary home conditions, even though that home was but a rude pioneer dwelling,

Josiah Farquhar was reared to useful manhood on the Union township farm. In connection with his work as a farmer he also operated an oil mill for the manufacture of castor oil and flax-seed oil. His wife, Abi Linton, was the daughter of Nathan and Rachel Linton, pioneers of this county, the former of whom was the first county surveyor of Clinton county, a position which he held for thirty-six years. His original plats, still preserved in the court house, are models of careful penmanship and were drawn with quill pens. Both Nathan Linton and his wife were natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They emigrated to this county about the year 1805, settling on a farm about three miles from Wilmington and were among the most influential pioneers of that neighborhood. In the year 1828 they erected a fine dwelling house, which, after weathering the storms of nearly a century, was but recently destroyed by fire.

Josiah Farquhar's useful life was cut short at the age of thirty-five years, his death occurring on April 9, 1838, his son, Frank, the immediate subject of this sketch, being then but three years of age. There was another son, Benjamin, the elder of the two, who for many years was a prominent merchant in Wilmington, his grocery store at the county seat town having long been a "land-mark" there. Benjamin Farquhar was a good man and a useful, honorable citizen, whose death some years ago was widely mourned. In 1842 Josiah Farquhar's widow married, secondly, Dr. Joseph K. Sparks, a substantial resident of that neighborhood, and to this union two sons were born, Stephen L., who was a Union soldier during the Civil War, now deceased, and Josiah W., a prominent hardware merchant and banker, of Wilmington, this county. In 1848 Doctor Sparks erected a new house on the old Farquhar farm on the Waynesville road. Though he was an active member of the Baptist church and his wife a very devout Quaker, the two never permitted their religious differences to create a barrier in their home life, they for many years participating in the services of their respective communions without thought of personal dissension.

Frank Farquhar was reared on the old home farm in Union township, receiving his elementary education in the district school near his home, supplementing the same by a course of one year at Dennison College. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. In 1856 and 1857, Mr. Farquhar traveled extensively through the west, with a view to locating in one of the territories that then gave promise of the wonderful development realized within the next few decades, and went so far as to pre-empt a claim for a tract of farm land in Kansas, and while there voted to make Kansas a free state. Giving up thought of locating permanently in the west, however, he returned to this county and in 1858 was united in marriage to Hanna A. McMillan, who was born in this county, daughter of Milton and Elizabeth (Kirk) McMillan, pioneer farmers of Chester township, Clinton county, to which union three children were born, Milton J., one of Wilmington's prominent business men, a director of the Farquhar Furnace Company; Harriet, who married E. M. Nordyke and lives in California, and Henry, also identified with the furnace company. Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar also had an adopted daughter, Nellie R. The mother of these children died in 1913 and was widely mourned throughout the county, for she was a noble woman, her life ever having been devoted to all good works.

Frank Farquhar, early in life, gained the reputation among his friends of being a "natural mechanic." Following his natural bent he left the farm in 1866 and entered the manufacturing business. He resided in Richmond, Indiana, engaged in the manufacture of feed cookers and evaporators of his own design. In 1872 he met with a serious accident that necessitated the amputation of one of his limbs. Feeling this to be a handicap, he sold his interests in Richmond and returned to Ohio and engaged in the hardware and roofing business at Wilmington, in partnership with his half-brother, J. W. Sparks. Later, Mr. Farquhar and his sons re-entered the manufacturing business and organized a company for the manufacture of the Farquhar house-heating furnaces. He served a number of years as president of the Farquhar Heating Company, of Chicago;

but in 1897 retired, and returning to his home in Wilmington, engaged in the coal business. In his activities this octogenarian has not yet experienced any "declining years," but each year has seen an appreciable increase in his business and acquaintance, and improvement in his business plant. His unique equipment for handling coal economically has attracted the attention of coal men, has been illustrated in the trade journals, and draws visitors from many parts of the country.

Mr. Farquhar is one of those energetic men who believe that the greatest happiness and contentment is found in the greatest activity, it being his firm conviction that a man will far more easily "rust out" than wear out.

Mr. Farquhar is a devoted member of the Friends church, to which he came by birthright, and from the days of his early manhood has been one of the most earnest workers in that sturdy communion. No man in Wilmington is actuated by a broader public spirit than he and it is undoubted that the town, and this entire community, owes him much. He ever has been interested in educational affairs and is gratefully recalled as one of that faithful band of earnest subscribers who helped support Wilmington College during the first five precarious years of its existence. Mr. Farquhar's interest in the development of the resources of Clinton county has been unflagging throughout all the years of his life and no man in the county possesses in a higher degree the confidence and respect of the people than he, a respect marked by the utmost esteem.

B. J. DARBYSHIRE.

B. J. Darbyshire, a venerable citizen of Sabina, Ohio, who is now almost ninety-two years old, was born on November 7, 1823, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, the son of John and Elizabeth (Jennings) Darbyshire, the latter of whom was the daughter of Benjamin Jennings, of the Keystone state.

Mr. Darbyshire's paternal grandparents were Thomas and Anna (Covert) Darbyshire, of Pennsylvania, who had seven children, John, Thomas, Samuel, Morris, Jessie, Martha and Ann. Thomas Darbyshire was a furniture maker by occupation, who came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and from there immigrated to Wilmington, where he spent the remainder of his life.

John A. Darbyshire, who was educated in the common schools of his native county, owned land near Wilmington, consisting of eighty-three acres, where the ice plant is now situated. He married Elizabeth Jennings, the daughter of Benjamin Jennings, of Pennsylvania. John Darbyshire was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, B. J., Anna, who died at the age of twelve years, and a twin sister who died in infancy; Thomas, Samuel, John and James. Thomas, Samuel and John are deceased. After the death of his wife, John Darbyshire was married to Elizabeth Hoblet, and to them were born six children, Joshua, Morris, Zenephen, Maggie, Mary Ann and Letitia. Maggie and Mary Ann are deceased.

B. J. Darbyshire was reared on a farm and lived at home with his parents until of age. He was married on April 6, 1851, to Maria Moore, who was the daughter of John P. and Margaret (Large) Moore, farmers of Fayette county, Ohio, where they owned one hundred and twenty acres of land. Mrs. Maria Darbyshire died on August 17, 1905.

For many years Mr. Darbyshire was a brick contractor, but this was in the days when brick was made by hand. He built, with Robert McMillan, the college at Wilmington and also the school house at the same place. Until nine years ago, he lived on the farm, but at that time moved to Sabina, having deeded his land, comprising two hundred and seventy-six acres, to his children. In 1880 and 1881 he was engaged in the hardware business at Sabina. Near the close of the Civil War, Mr. Darbyshire was in the Union service and was a soldier for four months.

Mr. and Mrs. Darbyshire were the parents of seven children, Maggie, who died at the age of twenty-three; James died when five months old, A. J., Frank, Oliver M.,

Lydia and Oma. Mr. Darbyshire served as township clerk of Richland township for five years. He was also trustee of the township. For many years he was a school director in the township also. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 501, and of Encampment, No. 183. He is a charter member of Sabina lodge of Encampment.

CHARLES A. WARD.

In compiling a history of the movements of the present generation in Clinton county, the future historian will, perforce, be compelled to take into account the enormous influence for good exerted by that earnest band of conscientious educators which today is doing such a noble work in this community. Among these enthusiastic and zealous educators few have brought a better equipment to their labors than has Prof. Charles A. Ward, principal of the Smith Place school at Wilmington, the county seat, and the biographer finds pleasure in here setting out the salient points in the brief though highly useful career of this cultivated gentleman. Though young in years, Professor Ward has had a wide experience as an educator and is accounted one of the leading factors in the excellent educational system of this county, the prediction being freely made that he is destined to a much wider field of usefulness than that which he now so creditably occupies.

Charles A. Ward was born on a farm near the pleasant village of New Antioch, Clinton county, Ohio, on January 20, 1883, son of J. Wesley and Emma (Pond) Ward, the former of whom was born at Madisonville, Hamilton county, this state, on August 1, 1858, and the latter of whom was born in Greene township, this county, on October 6, 1860; both of whom are still living, being very comfortably situated in a delightful farm home near New Antioch, where they have lived since their marriage.

J. Wesley Ward is the son of William and Mehala (Noftzger) Ward, natives of Hamilton county, this state, both having been born near the town of Madisonville. William Ward, who recently died at New Antioch, at the ripe old age of eighty-six, was a son of George Ward, who was born in New Jersey and upon reaching manhood emigrated to this state, locating in Hamilton county, where he married, entered a farm from the government and reared his family in the Baptist faith; the various members of this family becoming largely influential in the affairs of that community.

At the age of twelve years, J. Wesley Ward came to this county with his parents and grew to manhood on the Greene township farm, he still owning one of the farms which his father bought upon coming to Clinton county.

On September 24, 1879, J. Wesley Ward was united in marriage to Emma Pond, who was born in this county, daughter of John and Mary (Frost) Pond, both of whom are still living, making their home in comfortable retirement at Columbus, Ohio. John Pond is a native of this county, being a son of William and Polly Pond, North Carolinians, who emigrated to Ohio in the early days of the settlement of this section of the state and located on a farm in Green township, this county, where they spent the rest of their lives, being regarded in their day as among the most substantial pioneers of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are among the best-known and most influential people of the New Antioch neighborhood, and are held in the highest regard by all who know them. They are members of the Disciples church at New Antioch and for years have been active in all the good works of that fine community. Mr. Ward is an ardent Republican and has given intelligent and thoughtful attention to the political affairs of Clinton county, ever displaying his interest in all measures designed to promote the common good; his sound judgment and close acquaintance with local affairs in that neighborhood giving value to his counsels in the deliberations of the party managers.

To J. Wesley and Emma (Pond) Ward three children were born, of whom Charles A., the immediate subject of this sketch, is the eldest, the others being Thomas Frank

Ward, general manager of a large manufacturing concern at Columbus, Ohio, and May Elizabeth, who married Edward Brining, of Dayton, this state.

Charles A. Ward was reared on the home farm in Green township, receiving his elementary education in the public schools at New Antioch, following which he took a course of instruction in Wilmington College, later supplementing this by a course in the normal school at Oxford, Ohio. In the year 1903 he entered upon his career as a teacher, for three years his activities in the educational field being confined to the district schools of this county. At the end of that time, his excellent record as a teacher in the district schools having attracted the attention of the school authorities, he was made principal of the New Antioch schools, a position which he filled with the utmost satisfaction to the patrons of the schools in that village for a period of six years. The excellence of his methods as a teacher having been proved so convincingly during this period of service, Professor Ward, in 1912, was elevated to the position of principal of the Smith Place school at Wilmington, a post which he still retains and in the discharge of the duties of which he has further demonstrated his admirable qualities as an instructor of the youth.

On July 19, 1911, Charles A. Ward was united in marriage to Anna Reynolds, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of William and Jennie (Brown) Reynolds, prominent residents of that community, both of whom still are living on their farm in Union township. To this union one child has been born, a daughter, Marjorie, born on March 24, 1913.

Professor and Mrs. Ward are members of the Disciples church, to the affairs of which they give their close and unselfish attention, taking a warm interest in all good movements in the community of which they are so valuable a part. Professor Ward is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is an active worker therein. His work as an educator has demonstrated his eminent fitness for the noble work to which he has devoted his life, and he has received many expressions of the entire confidence reposed in him by the city school authorities, as well as of the high esteem in which he is held by the grateful patrons of the school over which he presides so successfully.

MARTIN J. SPINKS.

Occupying a position of trust and of high responsibility in the industrial affairs of the community, with the affairs of which, both past and present, this history treats, Martin J. Spinks, mechanical engineer for the Champion Bridge Company, of Wilmington, this county, enjoys the unbounded confidence of the company in whose interests his talents are actively engaged and the esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact. A fine native energy and the posession of a valuable sense of initiative, together with an inherent talent for the work which he is so ably performing, have brought Mr. Spinks to his present position, and it is but proper that a record should here be preserved of the steps by which he has attained to that position, a position requiring a special ability of a high order.

Martin J. Williams was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and when quite young was bereft by death of both of his parents. At the age of nine years he was formally adopted by William and Kate Spinks, prominent residents of the neighborhood of the pleasant village of Cuba, this county, the order of adoption legally conferring upon him the name of Spinks, by which he, of course, ever since has been known. He was the only child of his parents.

Growing up on the farm of his foster parents near Cuba, Martin J. Spinks was given an excellent home, receiving from Mr. and Mrs. Spinks all the devotion and consideration they could have paid to a son of their own. They gave him a good education, keeping him in the public schools until he had completed the course there pre-

scribed, and after that sent him to Wilmington College for a further course. Upon completing his college work, Mr. Spinks entered the ranks of Clinton county's excellent corps of school teachers, and for three years was very successfully engaged in teaching in the district schools of the county. At the end of that time he decided to improve his native talent for mechanical drawing, having long before discovered that this form of endeavor possessed for him an unusual attraction, and thoroughly grounded himself in the art of draftsmanship, after which, in 1896, he entered the service of the Champion Bridge Company, at Wilmington, as a draftsman, and has ever since been employed in the offices of that extensive concern. Displaying his aptitude for this form of work, Mr. Spinks rose rapidly in the ranks of that company's employes, and presently was promoted to the post of mechanical engineer and designer, a position which he still holds, the substantial and scientific character of his work being demonstrated on bridge construction throughout this entire section of the country.

On October 15, 1905, Martin J. Spinks was united in marriage to Ethel B. Williams, who was born at Lebanon, Ohio, daughter of Paul and Mary (Thompson) Williams, who now are living at Wilmington, this county, Mr. Williams, a well-known carpenter, being the constable of the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Spinks are members of the Methodist church and take a warm interest in the good works of their home community and are very popular in their wide circle of acquaintances. Mr. Spinks is a York rite Mason, belonging to the commandery at Wilmington, is past high priest of the chapter and past commander of the commandery. He also is a member of the Wilmington lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and in both of these popular orders takes a warm interest, being regarded with high favor by his lodge associates.

Martin J. Spinks is doing well those things his hands have found to do. Having cultivated his natural talent, he has turned it to useful advantage and very properly may be regarded as a prominent factor in the industrial development of this section of the state.

ULYSSES GRANT MURRELL, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of Wilmington, Ohio, who have endeared themselves to the hearts of the people of this city, and who are recognized as pre-eminent in their profession, is Ulysses Grant Murrell, M. D., who was born near London, Madison county, Ohio, June 19, 1868, the son of John and Mary (Coberley) Murrell, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1841 and who died in 1908, and the latter of whom was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1847 and who died in 1912.

Doctor Murrell's paternal grandparents were Thomas and Sarah Murrell, who were early settlers in Clinton county, Ohio, and who owned and lived on a farm in Liberty township, where they died. They belonged to the Methodist Protestant church. His maternal grandparents were Thomas and Louisa Coberley, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. They were early settlers in Madison county, Ohio, and there lived on a farm at the edge of London.

The late John Murrell was a mere lad when the family came to Clinton county, Ohio. He grew up on the farm, and when nineteen years of age enlisted in the Union army as a soldier in Company D, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He gave four years of his life to the service of his country, and during the war, while he was living in the barracks at Columbus, met the young woman, Mary Coberley, who afterwards became his wife. At the close of the war he returned to Columbus and was married, and thereafter lived in Madison county for four years, when he removed to Wilson township, Clinton county, and there lived until his death. When he had reached middle life he gave up active farming to devote his time to contract building in Wilson township and vicinity. He was a Republican in politics and a man of more than average

ULYSSES G. MURRELL, M. D.

prominence, having served on the board of education for thirteen years. He was also a very active worker in the Methodist Protestant church. John and Mary (Coberley) Murrell had four children, of whom Dr. Ulysses G. was the first born; Allen lives in Wilson township, near Bloomington, and is a cement contractor; William lives on a farm in Union township, near Beech Grove; Ora married James Klein, deceased, and she now lives in Springfield, Ohio.

Ulysses Grant Murrell, M. D., attended the public schools of Bloomington, Ohio, and after finishing his common school education, worked in a dry goods store owned by F. S. Broomhall, of Wilmington, for five years. After a time he entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, and was graduated with the class of 1896. Immediately after his graduation he located at New Burlington, in Chester township, Clinton county, and practiced medicine there for nine years, at the end of which time, or in 1905, he removed to Wilmington. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession here since that time and has built up a large and lucrative practice, and possesses the confidence of the people of this city. He belongs to the Clinton County Medical Society, to the Ohio State Medical Association and to the American Medical Association.

On July 11, 1894, two years before his graduation from the medical college, Doctor Murrell was married to Ora Hinshaw, who was born at Westboro, Clinton county, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Garner and Maria Hinshaw, both of whom are deceased. The father was a dry goods merchant, first in Westboro, Ohio, and later in Wilmington. Doctor and Mrs. Murrell have had two children, Cordelia, born in December, 1898, and Mabel, born in February, 1901.

The Murrell family all belong to the Friends church. Doctor Murrell is a member of the Knights Templar, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PHILIP EDWIN SNYDER.

Philip Edwin Snyder, the proprietor of one of the large hardware stores in southern Ohio, has made a worthy success in life because he was never willing to quit, and because, when the great test of his life came, he was unwilling to yield to misfortune or give up the battle he had previously begun. Stripped of practically all his property in 1895, when the fire swept over Blanchester, he undertook to build up the business he had entered as a partner with a very small investment, and the years which he had spent working for others, and the reputation he had established for honor and integrity gave him unlimited credit when it was necessary to start over again. He could have had fifty thousand dollars' credit had he asked it. There is certainly a lesson in this experience for all young men, as it shows conclusively the value of upright dealing.

Philip Edwin Snyder, who began the hardware business with D. H. Moon on a salary of fifty dollars a year, and who worked the second year for eighty dollars, the third for two hundred and forty dollars, was born on October 13, 1869, in Butlerville, Ohio, the son of Philip Augusta and Barbara Ellen (Fox) Snyder, the former a native of Rochester, Ohio, and the latter a native of Germany. Mr. Snyder's paternal grandparents were natives of Ohio, and his maternal grandparents were natives of Germany. His mother came to America with friends, who first located in Indiana. His father, who was educated in the schools of Ohio, was a harness maker, and operated a large harness shop at Butlerville. During the last twenty-five years of his life he became active in real estate and worked as an abstracter until his death, in 1903. His wife died in 1907. He was active in religious affairs and in temperance work, the first prayer meeting held in Blanchester under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church having occurred in his home. He was also active in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church at Blanchester, and for many years served as steward and director in that

denomination. He had enlisted for service in the Union army during the Civil War, but the regiment was sent back in four days. Philip A. Snyder and wife were the parents of the following children: Henry, Gilbert, Mary, Sarah Jane, Lewis, Nelson, Warren, Giffon, Anna and Philip Edwin.

Philip Edwin Snyder received his education in the schools of Blanchester. In 1887 he entered the drug and hardware business, working with D. H. Moon. When he entered the business he had invested twenty-five dollars. In a short time afterward a hardware business was formed. In 1895 the big fire swept over Blanchester, burned the store and stock, and having lost the entire stock and the results of his hard labor in this fire. Philip E. Snyder revived the business with his savings of three hundred dollars. He opened a store on the street opposite his present location in a small shed which he erected. One year later he removed to the First National Bank building, and since to his present location. He now utilizes over thirteen thousand square feet for his stock of hardware, paints, harness, buggies, china, ranges and five-and-ten-cent department. He now has one of the largest hardware stores in southern Ohio. When he undertook to revive the business which had been destroyed by the fire, he found to his great delight that his credit was unlimited, because he had always made it a point to be square in his dealings.

Philip E. Snyder was married in June, 1898, to Lucy Cooper, of Salisbury, Maryland, and to this marriage have been born three children, Clarence, Harry and Isabel. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Snyder has taken a prominent part in the active work of the church, having served as a director for many years. He is a director in the Ohio Hardware Association, and one of its original members. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

ALEX CROSSON.

Alex Crosson is one of the prosperous business men of Blanchester, Ohio, who is interested in the lumber business, in the operation of the Blanchester Flour Mill, and is president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank.

Mr. Crosson was born within one mile of Blanchester, Ohio, on Lick run, July 14, 1844, the son of George and Charlotte (Morrison) Crosson, both natives of Marion township. His paternal grandparents were early settlers in Clinton county, the paternal grandfather having emigrated from Ireland to this country. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Crosson was the first person buried in the cemetery at Blanchester. Both the paternal and maternal sides of the family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both families entered land in Clinton county, Ohio.

The late George H. Crosson, who received only a limited education, was a farmer by occupation and owned one hundred and thirteen acres of land near Blanchester. Eleven children were born to George and Charlotte (Morrison) Crosson, five sons and six daughters, of whom one son, Edward, served as a soldier in the Civil War in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Alex Crosson's early life was spent on the farm and he engaged in farming until five years after his marriage, when he moved to Blanchester, and entered the meat business. In the fall of 1870 he "salted" one hundred hogs in partnership with Squire Rice, but this business was continued only a year and one-half, when Mr. Crosson sold out and engaged in the retail lumber and implement business. In 1883 he established a flouring-mill at Blanchester, and still owns and operates this mill. He was one of fourteen men to organize the Merchants and Farmers Bank, of Blanchester, and some years later he became its president, and still holds this office. It is a private bank, and is now owned by Mr. Crosson and four others. He is also interested in the Starham

Company, being president of it. He is also connected with a large mercantile store in Blanchester, and is acting as president of this business.

On January 1, 1866, Alex Crosson was married to Mary J. Leggett, and to this union two children were born, Emma and Lenna. In 1876, Mr. Crosson was married, secondly, to Mary E. Supinger, and to this union two children were born, Laura and G. R.

Mr. Crosson is prominent in the circles of Masonic lodge of Blanchester, being a member of both the blue lodge and the chapter.

ROBERT J. LACY.

The gentleman, whose life history is here given, is one of those strong, sturdy characters who have contributed largely to the welfare of the community where he lives, being a business man of more than ordinary sagacity and foresight, and as a citizen, progressive and public spirited in all that the term implies.

Robert J. Lacy is descended from sterling Virginian ancestry, his great-grandparents, John Johnson and Ruth (Clevenger) Lacy, both having been born in the Old Dominion, in which state also part of their children were born. In 1816 they drove through with wagons to Clinton county, Ohio, buying a tract of land near Cuba. He cleared and improved the place, but eventually claimants to the title of Mr. Lacy's land made their appearance and in court they defeated him and he died without much property. To him and his wife were born ten children, five sons and five daughters. Robert J. Lacy's paternal grandfather, Enos Lampkin Lacy, was born near Apple Pie ridge, Virginia, in 1806, and died on April 1, 1880, near Wilmington, Ohio. He always carried on farming and first bought one hundred acres of land near Burtonville, Ohio, which he sold one year later and bought two hundred acres of timber land in Union township. Of this he cleared up one hundred and fifty acres and sold the remainder to his brother. In 1860 he bought a tract of land just south of the city of Wilmington and lived there until his death, in 1880. He was prominent in the county and was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, serving as county commissioner of Clinton county. He was interested in local affairs and served as a director of the First National Bank.

Enos L. Lacy married Sarah Wright, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1808 and died in 1862. She was the daughter of Abel and Sarah Wright, who were natives of Pennsylvania and became early settlers in Washington township, Clinton county, where the father followed farming. To Enos L. and Sarah Lacy were born the following children: Joshua, who is now eighty-seven years of age; Elijah, who is deceased and who was a prominent farmer in Clinton county and the father of Robert J., and Peter, who was a retired lumberman and lived in Knoxville, Illinois, where he died on July 26, 1915, at the age of eighty-four. Joshua now lives on the site of his father's old home on the south edge of the city of Wilmington. Joshua Lacy was married on March 12, 1850, to Ruth C. Bankston, who is still living. Joshua Lacy owns many acres of land and is numbered among the prosperous men of his locality.

The maternal grandparents of Robert J. Lacy were residents of and died in Indiana and there his mother, Sarah Jane Lea, was born on January 21, 1827. Her death occurred in Wilmington, Ohio, in 1894. On November 8, 1852, she was married to Elijah Lacy, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on April 22, 1829, and who died on October 31, 1901, in Wilmington, Ohio. Elijah Lacy was reared and lived on the home farm until 1889, when he retired and moved to Wilmington. He was a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations and was a man of splendid personal character. To him and his wife were born four children: Augusta, who died in 1884, and who was the wife of Doctor Connard, of New Vienna, Ohio; A. Wulbur, a retired farmer, who lives in Wilmington; Mary E., who died on February 25, 1914, and who was the wife of Dr. George W. Wire, of Wilmington; and Robert J., who is the subject of this sketch.

Robert J. Lacy was reared on his father's farm and secured a good practical education in the public schools. He remained on the home farm until about thirty years of age and then moved to Wilmington and engaged in the livery business for several years. He had taken a deep interest in public affairs and his ability and interest were recognized in 1899, when he was elected sheriff of Clinton county. This was a marked evidence of his popularity, for, although a Democrat, he was elected in a county which has for many years been known as "rock-ribbed" Republican, he being the first Democrat to hold a county office for over thirty years. Mr. Lacy's residence is at 228 North South street. Since the expiration of his efficient term, he has been giving his attention to his private business affairs and the management of his farms. Mr. Lacy was one of the founders and has served as president since its organization of the Clinton County Mutual Insurance Company. A man of good business judgment and forceful personality, he has made his presence felt in local business circles and is numbered among the good business men of his community.

On May 13, 1890, Robert J. Lacy was married to Louie A. Evans, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, near Spring Valley, the daughter of Isaac and Matilda Catherine (Stump) Evans. Isaac Evans now lives retired in Xenia, Ohio, and his wife died in 1897, at the age of sixty-two years. Matilda Evans was the daughter of Jonas and Prudence (Smalley) Stump, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Clinton county, Ohio. Mrs. Stump's parents had come to this state from Pennsylvania, her father being one of the first settlers of Clinton county. Isaac Evans' parents were Robert and Sarah (Copic) Evans, both natives of Carolina, who came to Greene county, Ohio, in the early days. Here Mr. Evans had a mill on the Miami river. They were Quakers in religious belief.

CAREY A. HOLLADAY.

Men who begin the duties of life under serious handicap and without the patient and affectionate guidance of parents of their own flesh and blood are entitled to the profound respect of the community for whatever they accomplish in life. Carey A. Holladay, a prominent undertaker of Wilmington, Ohio, was adopted by a family without children when he was one and one-half years old, and, taking their name at that age, never knew any other than his foster-parents', who were Louis and Nancy (Cartwright) Holladay, both natives of Highland county, Ohio, and both now deceased. While his early life was protected, in so far as foster-parents are capable of guarding and protecting the interests of a child, yet from the time he was ten years old Carey A. Holladay was compelled to shift for himself. That he succeeded unaided in his personal efforts is a great tribute to his personal energy and worth.

Carey A. Holladay was born at Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio, September 7, 1865. His foster-father died on June 25, 1899, and his foster-mother died on July 4, 1910. The former was a farmer near Sabina and an ardent Republican politically, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife had no children of their own.

Educated in the public schools of Sabina, Ohio, in 1875, at the age of ten years, Carey A. Holladay came to Wilmington, and for the next eight years worked at whatever he could find to do. In 1883 he began working for C. A. Marble, a well-known undertaker, and learned the business from him. Subsequently, he attended a professional school at Columbus, Ohio, and on January 1, 1893, bought out Mr. Marble, and after that, until April 4, 1903, he was in partnership with Frank McDonald in the undertaking business. On the latter date he purchased the interest of Mr. McDonald and since that time has carried on the business alone. In 1897 Mr. Holladay and Mr. McDonald purchased the Thomas Carruthers corner in Wilmington and he still lives in that home.

In October, 1888, Mr. Holladay was married to Margaret Smith, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and the daughter of Austin and Martha Smith, both of whom are now

CAREY A. HOLLADAY.

deceased. He was a farmer in Union township. Mrs. Holladay died on February 15, 1905, leaving only her husband in her immediate family.

Carey A. Holladay is a member of the Presbyterian church and a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Holladay is a man of generous and humane impulses, charitable to a fault, honored and respected by his fellow townsmen, and worthy of their highest commendation and praise. Needless to say that he is the recipient of their respect and esteem, freely conferred upon him in bountiful measure.

WILLIAM H. CARNAHAN.

The earliest Carnahans known in America were two brothers, who came from Ireland, one of whom took a claim where Washington, D. C., now stands. The other located in Pennsylvania. It is from the brother who located on the site of the capital that William H. Carnahan is descended. Later he removed from Washington, D. C., to North Carolina, and became the father of Aaron Carnahan, the great-grandfather of William H. James, the brother who located in Pennsylvania, was either a captain or lieutenant in the War of 1812, and after the close of that war was drowned in the Susquehanna river.

William H. Carnahan, a well-known merchant of Blanchester, Ohio, and dealer in farm implements, was born near Cuba, Clinton county, January 17, 1849, the son of David and Deborah (Thornhill) Carnahan, the former a native of Somerset, Kentucky, and the latter a native of Tennessee.

David Carnahan carried a chain on the survey of the road from Goshen, Indiana, to Martinsville, Ohio. He was born in Kentucky in 1812, the son of Aaron and Alvira (Mitchell) Carnahan, who, in 1831, settled in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, where they acquired a farm and where they subsequently died. David Carnahan was educated in the pioneer schools of his home neighborhood, and after his marriage rented a farm in Washington township, receiving as his share all that he raised. After his father's death he lived with his mother for a time, and then removed to Marion township, where he purchased fifty acres of land. This tract had a double log house upon it, but in 1856 he built a two-story brick house, which is still standing. Subsequently, he added forty-six acres to his original holdings, and owned at the time of his death ninety-six acres of excellent land. Mr. Carnahan's wife, the mother of William H., was Deborah Thornhill, who was born in Ohio in 1814, the daughter of Barnett and Ruth (Jones) Thornhill, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, where they engaged in farming. David Carnahan and wife were the parents of ten children, of whom four sons, John, Fergus, Barnett and Aaron, were soldiers in the Civil War. John was a member of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment of Zouaves. Fergus was a soldier in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Barnett was a member of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Aaron also served in the same company as his brother, Barnett. The latter was on the march from Atlanta to the sea with General Sherman, and when the regiment participated in the Grand Review at Washington, only twenty members of his company were left. Barnett, however, was not in a hospital nor an ambulance during his entire service. The other members of this family were Ruth, Harvey, William H., James, Mary and Louisa. Mrs. David Carnahan died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Trovilo, at Blanchester.

William H. Carnahan received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Marion township, and in the village schools of Blanchester. During the early years of his life he was engaged in farming, a vocation which he followed for twenty-

six years on the old home place. In 1877 he entered the farm-implement business, and has been continuously in this line since. He gives all his time and attention to it and has been very successful in his operations.

In 1883 Mr. Carnahan was married to Ella Wood, of Blanchester, and to this union have been born two children, Lula and Bessie.

Mr. Carnahan is a member of the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a well-known citizen of Blanchester, and one who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all the people of this community, where he has lived for so many years.

ODOS L. HAWORTH.

The late Odos L. Haworth was a well-known business man of Blanchester, this county, a prominent restaurant keeper of that town. He was born at Wilmington, this county, the son of Thomas and Mary (Drake) Haworth, and died on September 22, 1912. Thomas Haworth was born on June 19, 1844, and died on March 28, 1909. He was married on March 5, 1872, to Mary Drake, who was born on September 16, 1848, the daughter of Daniel and Ann (Messereu) Drake. Thomas Haworth was engaged in farming all of his life in Clinton county and owned seventy-three acres of land in Union township. He and his wife were the parents of four children, of whom Odos L. was the eldest, the others being Ralph W., Clarence L. and Edith D., wife of Orvall Wall. Thomas Haworth was the son of Richard M. and Elizabeth (West) Haworth, the former of whom was a native of Clinton county, born at Dover in 1824, and one of the early farmers of this county. He was the son of Mahlon and Phoebe (Frazier) Haworth, the former of whom was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on October 23, 1775, later emigrating to Tennessee and still later coming to this county, locating at Dover about 1803.

Odos L. Haworth entered the Star restaurant with his father in Sabina in 1896 and was in business tt that point for about two years, moving to Blanchester in 1898, where he continued in the same business the rest of his life. The business is now conducted by his widow. At the age of nineteen years, Odos L. Haworth took up the study of telegraphy at the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad station at Wilmington and after having become proficient as a telegraph operator, worked at Roseville, Washington and Wilmington, becoming express agent, with William McMillan, at the latter point and was twenty-one years old when he entered into partnership with his father in the management of the Star restaurant.

On April 22, 1894, Odos L. Haworth was married to Ada R. Staubus, who was born at Wilmington, daughter of Louis J. and Mary J. (Clark) Staubus. Louis J. Staubus was born on March 2, 1849, in Augusta county, Virginia, and was married on December 22, 1870, to Mary J. Clark, who was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on June 19, 1849, daughter of William D. and Rachel R. (Miller) Clark. Louis J. Staubus was the son of Jacob Staubus, a native of Germany, who came to America with his parents at the age of four years, locating in Augusta county, Virginia, where he became a farmer and where he and his wife, Regina Swatzel, died. They were the parents of five children, John C., William, David, Louis J. and Ellen. Louis J. Staubus was educated in the common schools of Augusta county, Virginia, and came to Ohio when a young man. After living in this state for several years he returned to Virginia, where he was married, and about 1874 he and his wife moved from Highland county, Ohio, to Reevesville. He has been a contract plasterer all of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Staubus are the parents of nine children, namely: Cora, who married George Bernard; Ada R., who married Odos L. Haworth; Leona E., who died at the age of six years; Worthy, who married Olive West; Samuel P., who died in infancy; Lottie Lee, who became the wife of James Bernard; Anna L., who is the wife of Harry Brook; Emma, who married

Granville Gano, and Royal D., who married Gayle Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Staubus are members of the Methodist church, and he votes the Democratic ticket.

To Odos L. and Ada R. (Staubus) Haworth were born two children, Leah Rannells and Dorothy Virginia.

Odos L. Haworth was a well-known citizen of Clinton county, a man who was honorable and upright in all of the relations of life, who was admired by his fellow townsmen and respected for his cordial and friendly attitude toward the public at large, and his death in 1912 was mourned by many friends.

MILTON L. HUNT.

The late Milton L. Hunt, a former well-known banker and merchant of Martinsville, this county, was born on February 2, 1836, in Clinton county, a son of Jesse and Anna (Moon) Hunt, the former a native of Grayson county, Virginia, and the latter a native of Clark township, this county.

Like most boys born and reared on the farm, Milton L. Hunt attended the country school, but pursued his education further in the high school at Martinsville and in the normal school of Lebanon, Ohio. After finishing his education, he was engaged for eight years in teaching school, during the last three years of which time he was principal of the Martinsville public school. He then became a book-keeper in the Clinton County National Bank of Wilmington, a position which he occupied until October, 1867, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Martinsville, with Larkin Cleland, under the firm name of Cleland & Hunt. About six years later this firm succeeded Moore & Hunter in the Farmers Bank, and Mr. Hunt was engaged in the banking business until his health failed, in 1896. After retiring from business, in that year, he continued to live at Martinsville until his death, in 1907.

Having begun life with very limited means, Milton L. Hunt succeeded in a large measure as a teacher, merchant and banker, and, at the time of his death, few men living in Clinton county were more widely known or more highly respected than he. For sixteen years he served as township treasurer of Clark township and as treasurer of the special school district and corporation for the same length of time. For five years he was a member of the board of school examiners.

On November 1, 1866, Milton L. Hunt was married to Sarah E. Wright, daughter of James and Mary Jane (West) Wright, who was born in Clark township, this county, on September 29, 1845. Mrs. Hunt's father, James Wright, was born in South Carolina in 1804, the son of John and Sarah (Haworth) Wright, prominent members of the Society of Friends in South Carolina. About 1808 John Wright entered land on the present site of Martinsville and eventually became the owner of a large tract of land, including a farm that Mrs. Hunt now owns. John Wright erected his first house where Mrs. Milton L. Hunt now lives in Martinsville, but in that time there were no neighbors for miles around and the land was a dense wilderness. He and his wife were descendants of good old Quaker stock and were devoted members of the Friends church. James Wright's wife, who, before her marriage, was Mary Jane West, was the daughter of James West, who was the son of Owen West, one of the pioneer settlers of Clinton county. James and Mary Jane (West) Wright had only two daughters, one of whom died early in life, the other being Sarah E., who is now the widow of Milton L. Hunt.

To Milton L. and Sarah E. (Wright) Hunt were born two sons, James Wright Hunt and Reid Hunt. The former was graduated from the Harvard Law School, and immediately after his graduation began the practice of his profession at Duluth, Minnesota, and has become one of the successful lawyers in the great northwest. He married Hildegard Pearl, a native of Texas, July, 1901. Reid Hunt, the other son, who is a well-known pharmacologist, was born on April 20, 1875, at Martinsville. The following account of him is condensed from "Who is Who in America:" "He received the

Bachelor of Arts degree from Johns-Hopkins University in 1891, the Ph. D. degree in 1896. Later he was a student at the University of Bonn, Germany, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1896. On December 12, 1908, he married Mary Lillie, daughter of Hannis Taylor, minister to Spain during the two administrations of President Cleveland. He has successfully been a tutor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, professor of pharmacology in Johns-Hopkins, chief of the division of pharmacology in the United States public health and marine hospital service; and is the author and joint author of a large number of technical works on medicine and pharmacology." Reid Hunt is now professor of pharmacology in Harvard Medical School.

The late Milton L. Hunt was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and his widow is also a member of the Friends church.

JAMES F. FITZHUGH.

Few men in Clinton county are better known or more generally popular than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical review. On both the paternal and maternal sides of his family James F. Fitzhugh is a scion of distinguished families in this section of Ohio, pioneers who exerted a powerful influence in the formative period of this favored region. His father was a second cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the leader of the Confederacy, and he was connected with the Washington family through his grandmother, Anne Ashton, who was a daughter of Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington; while his mother was the daughter of one of the foremost pioneers of southwestern Ohio, her father having been one of the first two lawyers who began practice in Xenia, and for many years was a prominent member of the Ohio General Assembly. It is a pleasure on the part of the biographer to here set out some of the salient points in the interesting career of Mr. Fitzhugh, who stands in the forefront among the citizens of the city of Wilmington.

James F. Fitzhugh is a native of Clinton county, having been born in Wilmington, the son of Lawrence and Clarissa (Elsberry) Fitzhugh, the former of whom was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in February, 1802, and died at his home in Wilmington, this county, in February, 1855, and the latter of whom was born at Xenia, this state, in 1816, and died on August 20, 1886.

Lawrence Fitzhugh, one of the most prominent of the pioneers of Clinton county, was the son of Nicholas and Sarah (Ashton) Fitzhugh, both natives of Virginia, and representatives of two influential old colonial families. Nicholas Fitzhugh was a distinguished lawyer in the Old Dominion and for many years was justice of the United States district court for that district, his entire life having been spent in the city of Alexandria. Anne Ashton, the mother of Sarah (Ashton) Fitzhugh, was a daughter of Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington, and inherited fourteen hundred and twenty-five acres of land in the adjustment of the Washington estate. The Fitzhughs were members of the Episcopal church and occupied high positions in the old Virginia aristocracy.

Lawrence Fitzhugh inherited from his parents six thousand acres of the Spottswood survey, in the southern part of Clinton county, and in 1824 came to Ohio to enter upon his inheritance. He first located at Chillicothe, where he remained about a year, at the end of which time he came to Clinton county, locating at Wilmington, where he spent the rest of his life, becoming one of the most influential citizens in the county. For two terms Lawrence Fitzhugh served the public as county clerk, in which position his services proved of incalculable value in the proper preservation of the county's early records, and, after that period of service, he served with equal efficiency and high regard for the welfare of the public for some years as county auditor. He was an ardent

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W. C. Whitney

Democrat and for many years was regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this section of the state.

Lawrence Fitzhugh sold off his vast holdings in the Spottswood survey in tracts, as settlers sought homes in that part of the county, and became quite wealthy. In 1831 he erected a fine brick residence on Locust street, Wilmington, which at that time was regarded as one of the handsomest residences in southwestern Ohio. The imposing front of this old mansion is still standing, forming an attractive portion of the present home of James F. Fitzhugh and his sister, Catherine L. Lawrence Fitzhugh, in addition to being one of the most extensive real estate dealers in this section of Ohio, was largely interested in other enterprises of that day, and was a most public-spirited and energetic man. He was one of the organizers of first Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville, which later became the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company, and which is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which line passes through Wilmington, and he was a director in that company until his death.

In 1831 Lawrence Fitzhugh was united in marriage to Clarissa Elsberry, of Xenia, Ohio, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Miller) Elsberry, prominent residents of Xenia. William Elsberry, a native of North Carolina, came to Ohio upon reaching man's estate and became one of the most influential members of society in the Xenia neighborhood. He engaged in the practice of law, being one of the first attorneys of Xenia. He rapidly attained a commanding position in that community and for years served his district most usefully in the General Assembly, acquiring a reputation as a wise and prudent legislator, which is not forgotten to this day. His wife, Elizabeth Miller, was a native of the Dayton neighborhood, a member of one of the first families to settle in that section. Both she and her husband were members of the old-school Presbyterian church and prominent in all good works thereabout. William Elsberry lived to be seventy-six years of age, having performed well his part in the affairs of his community.

To Lawrence and Clarissa (Elsberry) Fitzhugh were born ten children, namely: William E., Sarah A., Henry W., Elizabeth E., one who died in infancy, Jane, Mary, James F., Clarissa and Catharine. William E. Fitzhugh was born in 1832 and died on August 10, 1889, with the rank of commodore in the United States navy. At the age of fifteen, on November 20, 1848, he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, being an appointee from Ohio, and was graduated with honor. William E. Fitzhugh's naval record, briefly epitomized, is as follows: 1849-51, attached to frigate "Cumberland," Mediterranean squadron; 1852-3, sloop "Cyane," home squadron; 1854, Naval Academy; June 15, 1854, promoted to and passed midshipman; 1854-55, sloop "John Adams," Pacific squadron; 1855, promoted to master; September 17, 1855, commissioned lieutenant; 1856-7, sloop "St. Mary," Pacific squadron; 1857-60, sloop "Vincennes," coast of Africa; 1861-62, steam sloop "Lancaster," Pacific squadron; July 16, 1862, commissioned lieutenant-commander; 1862-3, steam sloop "Iroquois," North Atlantic squadron; 1864, West gulf blockading squadron; August, 1864, at engagement with Ft. Morgan; 1864-5, commanded steamer "Quiachita," Mississippi squadron; received the surrender of Rebel forces on Red river; 1866-7, commanded steamer "Paul Jones," Gulf squadron; 1868-70, commanded reviewing ship "Norfolk"; 1870-1, commanded flag-ship "Severn," North Atlantic fleet; 1873-4, equipment duty, Mare Island; 1875-6, ordnance duty, Mare Island; November 25, 1876, commissioned captain; August 25, 1887, commissioned commodore. He then went on the court of inquiry at Yokohoma, Japan, in 1887. Later he was president of a board for the sea trial of the new cruiser "Yorktown," in March, 1889. He was then commanding officer at New London, Connecticut, from April 1, 1889, until his death. William E. Fitzhugh was a man of broad culture, and his naval service having carried him into all parts of the world, he thus gained a truly cosmopolitan refinement.

Sarah A. Fitzhugh died on May 8, 1860, at the age of twenty-six years. Henry W.

Fitzhugh died at the age of thirty. Elizabeth Fitzhugh married David Sanders, later moving to Cincinnati, where she died. Jane Fitzhugh died at the tender age of thirteen years. Mary Fitzhugh married J. H. McMillan, both she and her husband now being deceased. Clarissa Fitzhugh died in 1914 and Catharine L. Fitzhugh remains in the old home, presiding with charming dignity in the household maintained by herself and her brother, now the sole survivors of this interesting family.

James F. Fitzhugh received his elementary education in the public schools of Wilmington, supplementing the same by a course in Delaware University. Upon completing this course he entered the law office of Judge Harlan, at Wilmington, and, under the careful tutelage of this fine old preceptor, gained a thorough and comprehensive acquaintance with legal procedure. Though he was admitted to the bar of the Clinton circuit court, Mr. Fitzhugh never engaged actively in the practice of law, his time being fully occupied by other interests. For six years he was engaged in the mining business in Arizona, but after the death of his widowed mother, in 1886, he returned to Wilmington to take charge of the important interests involved in the settlement of the considerable Fitzhugh estate and ever since has continued to make that city his home. He and his sister are the proprietors of four hundred and seventy-five acres of fine land, situated in two farms in Union township, besides being interested in other enterprises, to which Mr. Fitzhugh is required to give his close personal attention.

Mr. Fitzhugh has been quite a traveler and is a most companionable man, possessing a large fund of reminiscences upon which to draw in the exercise of his admirable conversational powers. He and his sister are deeply concerned in all measures designed to secure the greatest advancement of the common interests locally and are held in the highest esteem by their large circle of friends and acquaintances in this and adjoining counties. Mr. Fitzhugh is a Democrat and gives a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of the county, being deeply interested in the elevation of political standards in administrative affairs in county, state and nation. A fitting expression of the public's confidence in his sagacity and sound judgment was conveyed in his recent appointment on the important commission named to locate and build a new court house in Wilmington.

ALFRED IRVIN McVEY.

Alfred Irvin McVey, former Clinton county educator, and now cashier of the First National Bank of Blanchester, was born on September 5, 1864, in Highland county, Ohio, the son of Isaac and Martha (Job) McVey, both natives of the same county.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. McVey was Noah McVey, who was a native of Virginia and a pioneer in Highland county, Ohio. Noah McVey was a farmer most of his life, but for some time was a merchant in Leesburg, Ohio.

Mr. McVey's maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia, and also early settlers in Highland county, Ohio, where they lived and died as farmers.

Isaac McVey was born at Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, and died in the same county where he had followed the occupation of a farmer practically all of his life. He never aspired to political preferment, and his only military service was as a guard at the Monroe bridge when Morgan's army of invasion was expected in Ohio. At one time he was the owner of one hundred and seventy acres of land, and engaged in general farming. Isaac and Martha (Job) McVey were the parents of fourteen children, four of whom are deceased. The names of these children, in the order of their birth, are as follow: Mabel, Clara, Leslie, Turner (deceased), Alfred, Alvah, Newman, Minnie, Eunice, Burleigh, Stanley (deceased), Bertha (deceased), Anne, and Harry (deceased).

Alfred Irvin McVey, after receiving the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Highland county, Ohio, was graduated from the Leesburg high school in 1888. Immediately after his graduation he began teaching, although as a matter of fact, he really had begun in the teaching profession in the spring of 1887, before his graduation

He continued in educational work until 1907, in the meantime having taught in the district school of Highland county three years as instructor in the eighth grade at New Vienna, two years as the principal of the schools at Reisville, six years as superintendent of the schools at Martinsville, and two and one-half years as superintendent of the schools in Blanchester.

Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Blanchester, Mr. McVey was made cashier and assumed his duties on March 9, 1907. He has served continuously in this capacity ever since.

On August 18, 1887, Alfred I. McVey was married to Anna M. Terrell, of Highland county, and to this union two children were born, Bessie and Jessie. The former died at the age of seventeen years, and the latter is a teacher in the Blanchester schools. The mother of these children died on December 9, 1891, and on June 5, 1894, Mr. McVey was married, secondly, to Mintha M. Eaton, daughter of Joseph and Hattie Eaton, of New Vienna, Ohio.

Mr. McVey is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He served as county school examiner of Clinton county from 1901 until six months after he abandoned educational work and entered the Blanchester Bank. Mr. McVey is a member of the Friends church, and his daughter, Jessie, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

DAVID V. IRELAND, M. D.

David V. Ireland, a prominent physician of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, was born near Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, on August 15, 1855, the son of David and Susan (Hoke) Ireland. David Ireland was born near Mt. Vernon, in Knox county, Ohio, in 1812 and died in October, 1854, and his wife, Susan Hoke, was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1816 and died in February, 1889. On the parental side, Doctor Ireland is descended from Scotch and Irish ancestry. His grandfather, John Ireland, was born near Glasgow, Scotland. After marrying an Irish girl, John Ireland immigrated to the United States, settling near Mt. Vernon, Knox county, this state, where he acquired possession of the farm on which he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. On the maternal side, Doctor Ireland inherits Dutch blood, his Grandfather Hoke having been born in Holland and, soon after his marriage, immigrated to eastern Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming for a few years. Later he moved to Knox county, Ohio, and there spent the remainder of his days.

David Ireland was reared in Knox county and early in life learned the trade of a carpenter. He became proficient and had begun business as a contractor when the Mexican War broke out. He enlisted and served throughout that struggle, contracting a disease which later caused his death. After returning from the war, he bought a farm in Richland county, Ohio, but later located on a farm north of Fredericktown, in Knox county, where he spent the rest of his life. Though he managed his farm to advantage, he made most of his money by buying and selling farms, buying them at a reasonable figure and holding them until their value increased. He was an ardent Whig, but later joined the Republican party, in the advancement of which he took a deep interest. His wife was a member of the Christian church. Prior to her marriage to Mr. Ireland, she had been the wife of John Moree, who died leaving three sons, John, who was in the Union army during the Civil War and died of sickness at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the night of President Lincoln's assassination; Benjamin, a lawyer who lives in Fredericktown, Ohio; and Amos, a farmer in Kansas. To David and Susan Ireland were born the following children: George N., born in March, 1850, who died in 1900, was a physician for fifteen years in Wilmington, after which he took a special course in diseases of the eye, ear and nose, in which he became a specialist and located in Steubenville, where his death occurred a short time after; Levi, who is a carpenter in Fredericktown, and Dr. David V., who is the youngest.

David V. Ireland received his elementary education in the public schools of Fredericktown, graduating from the high school there and, during the following four years taught school in Knox and Highland counties. In 1878 he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. George N., at Wilmington, with whom he remained for three years and then attended the Cleveland Homeopathic College for one year. Later he matriculated in the Hanneman Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated, and then located and practiced his profession for three years at Jamestown, Ohio. He then practiced at London, Ohio, for a number of years and then moved to Dayton, where, for four years, he was engaged in sanitarium work. The following four years he practiced at Chillicothe, Ohio, and in the fall of 1913 located in Wilmington, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. His ability was quickly recognized and he is now in possession of a large and representative clientele there. Doctor Ireland is a member of the Southeastern Ohio Medical Society, and in 1914, at Chicago, was elected president of the American Society for the Study of Spondylotheropy, or the real science of diagnosis by examining the spinal column.

On January 1, 1883, Dr. David V. Ireland was married to Adda M. Weagley, who was born in Bellville, Richland county, Ohio, daughter of William H. and Eleanor (Whitford) Weagley, the former of whom is a high-school teacher, now retired from active service. To this union were born six children, Fred V., an artist in New York City; Jessie, who died at the age of nine years; Georgiana, a kindergarten teacher in Montana; Freda, a teacher of art and music in Michigan; George, a student in the Ohio State University and who is also taking second year's work in the Columbus Art School; and Lillian, who is a student in Wilmington College. Politically, Doctor Ireland is a Republican. The mother of these children died in February, 1899, and in September, 1914, Doctor Ireland married, secondly, Bess D. Umsted, a native of Ross county, Ohio.

WILLIAM HALE.

To write the personal records of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to positions of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and who have impressed their individuality upon the business and civic and commercial life of their place of residence possess an unconscious power for good which can hardly be estimated. Unwittingly, perhaps, they build monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. The venerable William Hale, who is descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors and who has been prominent in the political and agricultural life of Clinton county for a half century, but who is now living retired in Wilmington, undoubtedly belongs to this class of men.

William Hale was born in what is now Adams township, but which was then called Vernon township, in Clinton county, Ohio, on November 11, 1835, the son of Jacob and Hannah (Andre) Hale, the former born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in 1800, and died in 1849, and the latter born in Adams township, this county, in 1812, and died in 1896.

Jacob Hale was the son of Jacob and Martha Hale. The senior Jacob Hale was the son of Joseph and Ruth (Harlan) Hale, and was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on September 4, 1763, and died in Adams township, this county, on September 5, 1851. In 1786 he was married to Martha Harvey, who was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on December 15, 1766, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Carter) Harvey, and who died on June 23, 1859, in Adams township, this county. Jacob Hale, Sr., grew up in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and about 1784 moved, with his brothers and sisters, to Randolph county, North Carolina, where he was married two years later. In 1808

he removed, with his family, to this county and settled on Todd's fork in Union township.

To Joseph and Margaret (Harvey) Hale were born eleven children, as follow: Samuel H., born on February 14, 1787, married Martha Ward; Elizabeth, February 26, 1789, married James D. Massey; William, September 27, 1791, married Mariah Sabin; Eli, December 29, 1794, married Anne Hadley; Ruth, March 3, 1797, married John Hadley; Lydia, March 29, 1799, married John Harlan; Jacob, July 7, 1801, the father of William, the subject of this sketch, married Hannah Andrew; Martha, July 7, 1803, married Hiram Mendenhall; Joseph, July 9, 1804, was twice married, the first time to Rowena Harlan, and the second time to Sarah Sewell; Armoni, September 21, 1806, married Elizabeth Ewards, and Mary, September 26, 1810, married Isaac Roseberry.

Before leaving Chester county, Pennsylvania, for North Carolina, Jacob Hale inherited a snug fortune and had a considerable amount of money when he arrived in North Carolina. In addition to owning a mill he also owned a five-hundred-acre tract of land on Brandywine creek in North Carolina. The battle of Cowpens was fought near his farm.

On September 3, 1808, Jacob Hale and family left North Carolina with their ten children for Ohio, and after forty-two days on the road arrived at John Hadley's cabin in Adams township, this county, Mrs. John Hadley being a sister of Mrs. Jacob Hale. The Hadleys had twelve children, and the two families, comprising twenty-six persons, spent a part of the winter in Hadley's one-room cabin, or until Jacob Hale could erect a cabin farther up the fork. Being a brick mason, in 1815 he built a brick house overlooking Todd's fork, where he lived until his death, in 1851, at the age of eighty-eight years. He also built the Clinton county court house in 1816, a building of brick which was about fifty feet square and for which he received one thousand dollars. The brick were made on the ground adjoining the court house. Both Jacob Hale and his wife were members of the Quaker church and in those early days in this county were prominent in the affairs of this church.

The maternal grandparents of William Hale were Samuel and Delilah Andrew, both of whom were born in North Carolina and who were married there. In 1810 they located in Adams township, this county, and purchased a farm. They also were Quakers and had two sons and two daughters.

Jacob Hale, Jr., grew up in what is now Adams township, this county, and throughout his entire life was a farmer. He owned a good farm and died at the age of forty-nine years, a Whig in politics and a member of the Friends church. His widow never remarried.

William Hale, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of three children born to his parents, the others being Susanna, who married Alva Gallup, both of whom are deceased, and Alfred, who is deceased. William Hale was thirteen years old when his father died, and he was compelled to go to work with the responsibility of the head of the house, since he was the eldest child. He worked on his mother's farm until his marriage, and soon afterwards purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in Vernon township, where he lived a few years and then purchased two hundred and twenty-eight acres in Adams township. At this latter place he lived until March, 1915, when he retired and removed to Wilmington, at which place he lives in a comfortable home, which he purchased, on North South street. Practically all of his active life Mr. Hale was engaged in buying and shipping stock by the train load. During his active career he served eight years on the Clinton county board of agriculture and six years as county commissioner. For a few years he maintained an office in Ogden, Ohio, where he purchased grain and wool.

On March 11, 1858, William Hale was married to Mary M. Ent, who was born in Frederick City, Maryland, the daughter of George and Lydia Ent, the former a carriage

maker and trimmer, who died in Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, where he was in business for some years.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Hale have been born five children, all of whom are living. Orlando C. is a traveling salesman and lives in Cincinnati; Frank is a farmer in Vernon township; Flora married H. A. Coats and they live in Adams township on a farm; Charles is the mayor of Clarksville, Ohio; Harry is a resident of Wilmington, where he is a hardware salesman.

The venerable William Hale has lived a long and useful life in Clinton county. By his energy, foresight and wise management he has contributed to the progress of this section of the state. He is a worthy descendant of the far-seeing pioneer who sought a home in this great state.

JAMES EDWARD BERNARD.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry and the sturdy persistence and unswerving economy of the individual citizen. Among this class may be mentioned James Edward Bernard, who, by reason of his years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, not only has acquired a well-deserved competence, but has also won and retained the high esteem of all with whom he has ever been associated.

James E. Bernard was born near New Vienna, in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, on April 11, 1868, a son of James K. and Keziah (McVay) Bernard, the former of whom was born in Green township, this county, in 1830, and died in September, 1907, and the latter of whom was born on January 18, 1838, and is still living.

James K. Bernard was a son of George W. and Harriet C. (McConnell) Bernard, both natives of Virginia, the former of whom was born in 1799 and came to Highland county, Ohio, with his parents, Thomas Bernard and wife, in 1805, the family being one of the first to settle in this region, George W. Bernard being six years old at that time. Later the family came to Clinton county, locating in Wayne township. They were members of the Friends church, and were excellent farmers and useful citizens. Mr. Bernard's maternal grandparents, Christopher and Martha McVay, also came from Virginia to Clinton county, where they located on a farm in Wayne township. The family were members of the Christian church, and took an active part in the affairs of that denomination.

The late James K. Bernard was born on a farm in Clinton county and became a very prosperous farmer, having been the owner of eighteen hundred and fifty acres of land in Clinton county, comprising twelve farms in all, which land, with the assistance of his sons, he accumulated by his own personal efforts. Late in life he retired from active farm life and moved to New Vienna, where his death occurred. His widow still lives in New Vienna. Before his death, James K. Bernard divided his land among his children, of whom there were nine, James Edward being the sixth in order of birth. John R. lives on a farm in Green township. George W. is also a farmer in Green township. Harriett C., who married James Carey, lives on a farm in Green township. Charles O. is a farmer in the same township. Mattie, who married Lon Hildebrand, is a resident of Wilmington, her husband being retired. Christopher C. lives at Sabina, Ohio, where he is a retired farmer. Cora, who married Charles Johnson, lives in Green township, and Oscar is retired and living in New Vienna, Ohio.

James Edward Bernard was educated in the district schools near his home; but his educational advantages were limited, since he was able to attend school only two months each year. At the age of twenty-three, Mr. Bernard was married, and began life for himself by renting land from his father for one year. The next year he purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres in Wayne township, where he lived for eighteen years, subsequently adding forty acres to the original tract. In 1908 he sold

his farm and removed to Wilmington, purchasing a farm near Clarksville, in Vernon township. In 1913 he sold this latter farm and purchased the Starbuck hardware store. After conducting this business for two years, Mr. Bernard sold out, in the spring of 1915, and, with his family, moved to Wilmington, where he purchased a comfortable house at 504 Walnut street, and he and his family now make their home there.

On January 29, 1891, James E. Bernard was married to Emma Matthews, who was born in Clarksville, this county, the daughter of John W. and Olive Matthews, both of whom live at New Vienna, where the former is a retired farmer. To this union six children have been born, namely: Leone, born in December, 1893; Virgil, 1895; Stanley, 1897; George, 1899; Olive, 1901, and Harry, 1905.

James Edward Bernard is a Democrat in politics, but owing to his extensive farming and business interests, has not taken an active part in political affairs. The Bernard family are all members of the Christian church. Fraternally, Mr. Bernard is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Wilmington, where Mr. Bernard has lived for several years, he is recognized as an honorable and upright citizen and is quite popular among his fellow townsmen. He takes a commendable interest in worthy public movements, and is connected with all worthy public enterprises.

FRANK W. LIEURANCE.

Frank W. Lieurance, who is now living retired in Wilmington, formerly was engaged in farming in Washington township, this county, where for nineteen years he operated a farm owned by his father-in-law. During the past three years he has been an invalid, and during this period has suffered severely from rheumatism. He is a well-respected and highly honored citizen and is well known among his fellow townsmen.

Frank W. Lieurance was born on March 29, 1866, in Clark township, this county, the son of Amos W. and Anna (Baker) Lieurance, the former of whom was born in the same township, in 1841, and is still living. It is a remarkable fact that Amos W. Lieurance weighed sixteen pounds at the time of his birth. His wife was born in 1842, and is also still living. Mr. Lieurance's paternal grandparents were Alexander and Sallie (Bales) Lieurance, both of whom were born in North Carolina. Alexander Lieurance was three weeks old when his parents started from North Carolina to Ohio and he was carried on a pillow to their new home in Clark township, this county. After growing to maturity amidst pioneer surroundings, and receiving a meager education in the pioneer public schools, he became a farmer and lived to an advanced age in this county, rearing a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom were members of the Baptist church. Mr. Lieurance's maternal grandparents were William and Sallie Baker, both of whom were born in this county, their parents having been among the very earliest settlers in Clark township, and members of the so-called Campbellite, or Christian church. William Baker owned two hundred acres of the home farm besides other land.

Amos W. Lieurance grew up on the farm in Clark township, and after his marriage purchased a farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres in the same township, where he and his wife yet live. As a farmer for many years he has been engaged in raising and handling fine horses and is well known as a breeder and stockman. He is a Republican in politics and his wife is an ardent member of the Christian church. To them were born four children, of whom William, the second born, died at the age of sixteen years; Cloe married John Noftsger; Frank W., the third born, and Stella, who married Alfred Graham.

Frank W. Lieurance grew up on his father's farm in Clark township and until he was twenty-eight years old lived with his parents. Afterwards he rented a farm from his father-in-law in Washington township and for nineteen years was engaged in

farming. In 1914 Mr. Lieurance removed to Wilmington, and there he now lives in a pretty home at the corner of Walnut and Birdsall streets. Mr. Lieurance is identified with the Republican party and has taken more or less active interest in the affairs of that party.

In February, 1895, Frank W. Lieurance married Tude Skimmings, who was born in Washington township, this county, the daughter of John J. and Lucinda Skimmings, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lieurance have no children.

A successful farmer while he was engaged in that occupation, Frank W. Lieurance has always been rated as a first-class citizen, an honorable man, tolerant in his views and charitable to a fault. He is a man who, so far as he has been able, has lived strictly according to the precepts contained in the Golden Rule, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his many friends.

MISS ELLEN C. WRIGHT.

Descended on both the maternal and paternal sides from men and women who have been prominent in the history of this country, and especially in the history of the Friends church ever since the coming of William Penn to America, Miss Ellen C. Wright is a graduate of the first class which finished at Wilmington College, in 1875, and for forty years has been a teacher in Wilmington College. During this period she held the chair of Latin in this institution, and is now the librarian of the college. An ardent Friend, she is also a wonderful teacher, and is widely known as "Teacher Ellen." On her maternal side she is descended from Ellen Cowgill, a widow, who, with five children, was a passenger on the good ship "Welcome," which in 1682 brought William Penn to America. Ellen Cowgill was the great-great-great-great-grandmother of Miss Ellen C. Wright, her maternal grandfather, Henry Cowgill, having been the son of Henry II, who was the son of Henry I, who was the son of John, who was the son of the aforesaid Ellen Cowgill.

Miss Wright's father and mother were Joseph and Lydia (Cowgill) Wright, and on her paternal side she is also descended from substantial Quaker ancestry. Her father was born on November 24, 1812, and died on November 2, 1907. Her mother was born in Highland county, Ohio, on December 24, 1815, and died on February 10, 1892. Joseph Wright was the son of John and Hannah (Gilbert) Wright, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Virginia, and who was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wright, who moved from Bedford county, Virginia, to Columbiana county, Ohio. The father of Joseph Wright, Sr., was a large slave owner, but remarked that Joseph had gone to Ohio and joined the Quakers and "would not want my property," so Joseph, Sr., got none from his will. Hannah (Gilbert) Wright, who was born in Louden county, Virginia, was the daughter of Joseph and Ann Gilbert, who removed from Louden county, Virginia, to Columbiana county, Ohio, after Hannah was grown. John and Hannah (Gilbert) Wright were farmers and early settlers in Highland county, Ohio. John died about 1821, and after his death his widow married Samuel Coffin, both of whom lived to a good old age.

Henry and Eleanor (Barrett) Cowgill, who were the parents of Miss Wright's mother, were both natives of Virginia, and married in 1794 in Franklin county. After their marriage they removed to Culpeper county, Virginia, and lived on a farm for thirteen years, after which they removed to Paint township, Highland county, Ohio. Miss Wright's mother was the youngest of ten children, all of the members of the family having been Friends.

John Wright, the grandfather of our subject, was a well educated and well informed man, who taught school and preached in the Quaker church. He was also a farmer by occupation. Joseph and Lydia (Cowgill) Wright were married on July 1, 1841, and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on July 1, 1891. Joseph Wright was five years of age when his parents removed from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio. He re-

MISS ELLEN C. WRIGHT.

ceived a good education, having attended the Harveysburg high school, after which he taught school eight years in Highland county, Ohio. A farmer later in life, he purchased a farm located near Clear Creek, Ohio, and paid for it gradually. He was a stanch Quaker, and in 1855 was recorded as a minister by the Clear Creek monthly meeting. Later hundreds of people were converted as the result of his labors. He preached many funerals and married many couples, and was one of the founders of Wilmington College, of which for twenty years he was one of its board of managers. He preached regularly at his own meetings and in early life drew no pay for it, since the Quakers believed that the Gospel ought to be free.

Joseph and Lydia (Cowgill) Wright were the parents of seven children: Lindley Murrey died at the age of five years and four months; Henry C., who is deceased, was a dealer in vehicles in Hillsboro, Ohio; Eleanor C., who is better known as Ellen, is the subject of this sketch; David S. lives at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where for forty years he has been a teacher of mathematics in the Iowa State Teachers College; Jonathan B. lives in Wilmington, and for twenty years taught in Wilmington College, and later for several years in the Wilmington high school; Elwood, who is deceased, was a farmer and owned a saw-mill; Emma married Alfred Hale, who died in November, 1914, and who was a farmer by occupation; his widow, Mrs. Emma Hale, lives with Miss Wright in her home on Fife avenue, which Miss Wright built in 1894.

Miss Ellen Wright attended the public schools of Highland county, Ohio, and later Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, which is a well-known educational institution maintained by the Friends church. Subsequently, she entered Wilmington College, which had just been opened, and four years later was graduated with the first class. During 1887 and 1888 she was a student at Bryn Mawr College.

After Miss Wright's graduation from Wilmington College she began teaching in the college and has taught there ever since, a period of forty years. As heretofore noted, she occupied the chair of Latin, and is now the librarian of the college.

An ardent and faithful member of the Friends church, Miss Wright is also one of the most successful teachers who has ever figured in the educational life of Clinton county, and especially in the educational life of Wilmington College. Her good work during a period of almost a half century can scarcely be overestimated, yet there are scattered over this country thousands of young men and women who would gladly add their blessing to the beloved spirit which guided them in their younger days. Long popular with the faculty and the students, "Teacher Ellen," from standpoint of effective and useful service, is unsurpassed by any other person living in this county.

JONATHAN M. RICHARDSON.

Ohio has been especially honored in the character of her industrial managers and directors. In every section of the state men have lived who were born to leadership in industry; men who dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment and force of character. It is always profitable to consider the careers of such persons, and to weigh their motives and to discover their intimate interests. The late Jonathan M. Richardson, a man who forged his way to the front ranks in the industrial life of Clinton county, was broad-minded and liberal and never permitted his business to interfere with his larger duties as a citizen. Successful in business as he was, he had other interests to which he devoted a considerable portion of his time. In this county he will long be remembered as one of the earnest and intelligent collectors of pre-historic relics.

Jonathan M. Richardson was born in Dayton, Ohio, in July, 1826, and died on June 6, 1907. He was a son of Dr. Jacob and Henrietta (Harwood) Richardson, the latter of whom was born in England, and who, when a child, was brought to America

by her parents. She died in Dayton, Ohio, when Jonathan M. was a mere lad. Jacob Richardson was born in Fredericktown, Maryland, and was of English descent. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, but after his graduation left the naval service and studied medicine. He began the active practice of his profession at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he remained only a short time. He was a physical giant, six feet two inches tall in his stocking feet. After leaving Chillicothe Doctor Richardson practiced his profession at Dayton, Ohio, for several years, and after the death of his wife married, secondly, Jane Johnson, subsequently moving to Waterloo, Fayette county, Indiana. In this latter county he owned a large saw-mill, as well as a large farm. Later he moved to Wilmington, Ohio, and purchased a drug store on the site of what is now Farquhar's grocery, and divided his time between conducting the drug store and the practice of his profession. He also lived at Sabina, Ohio, for a short time, and later removed to Grant county, Indiana, where he purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land, continuing, however, the practice of medicine. He also practiced in Nashville, Tennessee, and later at Bainbridge, Ohio, near which city he owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He died at Carrytown, Ohio, many years ago.

The late Jonathan M. Richardson studied medicine under his father's direction and assisted him in operating the drug store in Wilmington. He practiced medicine for a year, but did not like the practice and later attended an architectural school at Cincinnati, becoming a contractor and builder in Wilmington. He erected the main building of Wilmington College, the First National Bank building, the Catholic church, and practically every large dwelling erected in Wilmington while he was engaged in business. His home was in a magnificent brick house on West Locust street, built in 1865. He was the first man in southern Ohio to engage in the wholesale hardwood-lumber business and owned and operated at one time six portable saw-mills. He sawed timber throughout this country and had three lumber yards, in which he handled fancy timber and veneer goods. About 1894 he retired from active business life, being succeeded by his sons. Few men have hobbies in which they are able to accomplish so much as the late Jonathan M. Richardson accomplished as a collector of Indian and cave-dwellers' relics. He is said to have had the best collection of any person living in Ohio. With the assistance of his sons he explored many mounds throughout Ohio and obtained a wide variety of interesting relics. In 1879 Mr. Richardson, in collaboration with Dr. L. B. Welsh, published "An Illustrated Description of Pre-Historic Relics Found Near Wilmington, Ohio," a nine-page pamphlet, in which are described several tablets found in the Sparks mound, located on the road leading from Wilmington to Harveysburg. The various tablets found by Mr. Richardson, together with the charges of fraud made against similar discoveries, provoked him to say in this pamphlet: "We do unhesitatingly say that in these tablets the fact is well established that pre-historic man upon this continent possessed a written language; not a pictorial language, but a language composed of different distinct characters, well and plainly written."

Jonathan M. Richardson was one of a family of four children, and was the second in order of birth. His elder brother, John W., was a physician in Wilmington and other places. His sister, Clarinda, married Morris Green, a wagon-maker and painter, of Clinton, Illinois. Harwood was a farmer in Greene county, Ohio, where he died. He had lived in Wilmington for twenty-five or thirty years before moving to Greene county.

Jonathan M. Richardson was married to Mary Jane Davis, who was born near the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee in 1829, and died in 1898. She was a daughter of James Davis, a native of Tennessee and a farmer by occupation, who moved to this county, where he lived for a short time, and then located in Howard county, Indiana, where he owned and operated a farm. He and his wife were members of the Quaker church. At the age of eighty-two, he fell off a foot log over a slough and was drowned.

To Jonathan M. and Mary Jane (Davis) Richardson were born two sons, James E. and Frank.

James Richardson was born in what is now Wilmington, Ohio, but in a part of the city which was, at the time of his birth, outside the corporation limits, on the old plank road, on June 29, 1859. He attended the public schools of Wilmington and Wilmington College. When a young man he became a timber buyer for his father. Finally he and his brother, Frank, were taken into the lumber business with their father under the firm name of J. M. Richardson & Sons, and carried on a wholesale hardwood-lumber business, handling fancy lumber for a number of years. When the father retired from business the two sons continued under the old firm name. Jonathan M. Richardson owned two hundred acres of land at the edge of Wilmington, and his sons, who inherited the farm jointly, manage it together, as well as the lumber business.

In August, 1777, Frank Richardson was married to Jessie Crute, who was born at Waverley, Pike county, Ohio, daughter of James and Ruanna Crute, both of whom are deceased, and to this union two children have been born, Nellie, who married George Preston, and Mary, who is living at home with her parents. Frank Richardson is a Republican and served four years as a member of the Wilmington city council. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

James E. Richardson, who was born on April 20, 1850, attended the public schools of Wilmington, and learned the carpenter's trade after finishing his education. He became a lumber buyer for his father under the firm of J. M. Richardson & Sons, and is now in joint partnership with his brother, Frank, in the management of the farm which they inherited from their father, on which they keep some splendid draft horses and also raise Wilkes-bred trotting horses, and are accustomed to sell the colts at a good profit. The Richardson brothers also raise Poland China hogs and registered Jersey cattle.

James E. Richardson was married on February 7, 1889, to Minnie Ferguson, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, daughter of James and Anne (Seaman) Ferguson, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. James Richardson have no children.

Frank Richardson lives in the brick house on West Locust street, in Wilmington, which his father built, and which is a splendid example of his wonderful workmanship. It is finished in fine cherry, mahogany and black walnut, all woods having been taken from Clinton county's forests. The Richardson family is rightly held in high esteem in Clinton county where the various members of the family are well known. For generations representatives of this family have been highly educated, cultured and refined people, men who have taken a commendable part in the development and progress of this great county.

J. WARREN GUSTIN.

It is a happy day when farm and city work in unison and produce lives of helpful service. J. Warren Gustin, the subject of this sketch, was a good farmer who came to the city and proved sufficiently his worth to the people that they elected him to their highest office, mayor of their city.

J. Warren Gustin was born in Warren county, Ohio, on September 28, 1847. He was the son of Samuel and Hettie (Freiberger) Gustin, both natives of Warren county. Samuel Gustin was born in Warren county in 1811, and died there in 1898 at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. He was the son of Abiel and Mary Gustin who were natives of Virginia but came as early pioneers to Warren county, Ohio, where they lived the rest of their lives. Hettie (Freiberger) Gustin was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1817, and died in Blanchester, in Clinton county, in 1881. She was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Freiberger, early pioneers of Warren county, Ohio. Samuel Gustin was a

Republican in politics, and an active member of the Free Will Baptist church. To him and Hettie (Freiberger) Gustin were born the following children: Sallie; Rebecca, deceased; J. Warren, the subject of this sketch; Carrie; Elma, deceased; Luella, and William S.

J. Warren Gustin was reared on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of that county but was not satisfied with only this amount of an education so he attended Goshen Seminary in Clermont county and afterwards the Nelson commercial school of Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were strong advocates of education and J. Warren Gustin had one brother and three sisters who were teachers in the public schools, but he, after his education was secured, went back on the farm where he worked until in 1885. He then came to Blanchester to engage in the hardware business, in which business he continued until in 1907. He is now secretary of the building and loan association of Blanchester and still continues to own and conduct his farm in Warren county.

Mr. Gustin is a Republican and has been a member of the city council and city treasurer and was elected to the office of mayor of Blanchester and took this office, which he now holds, on January 1, 1914. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar.

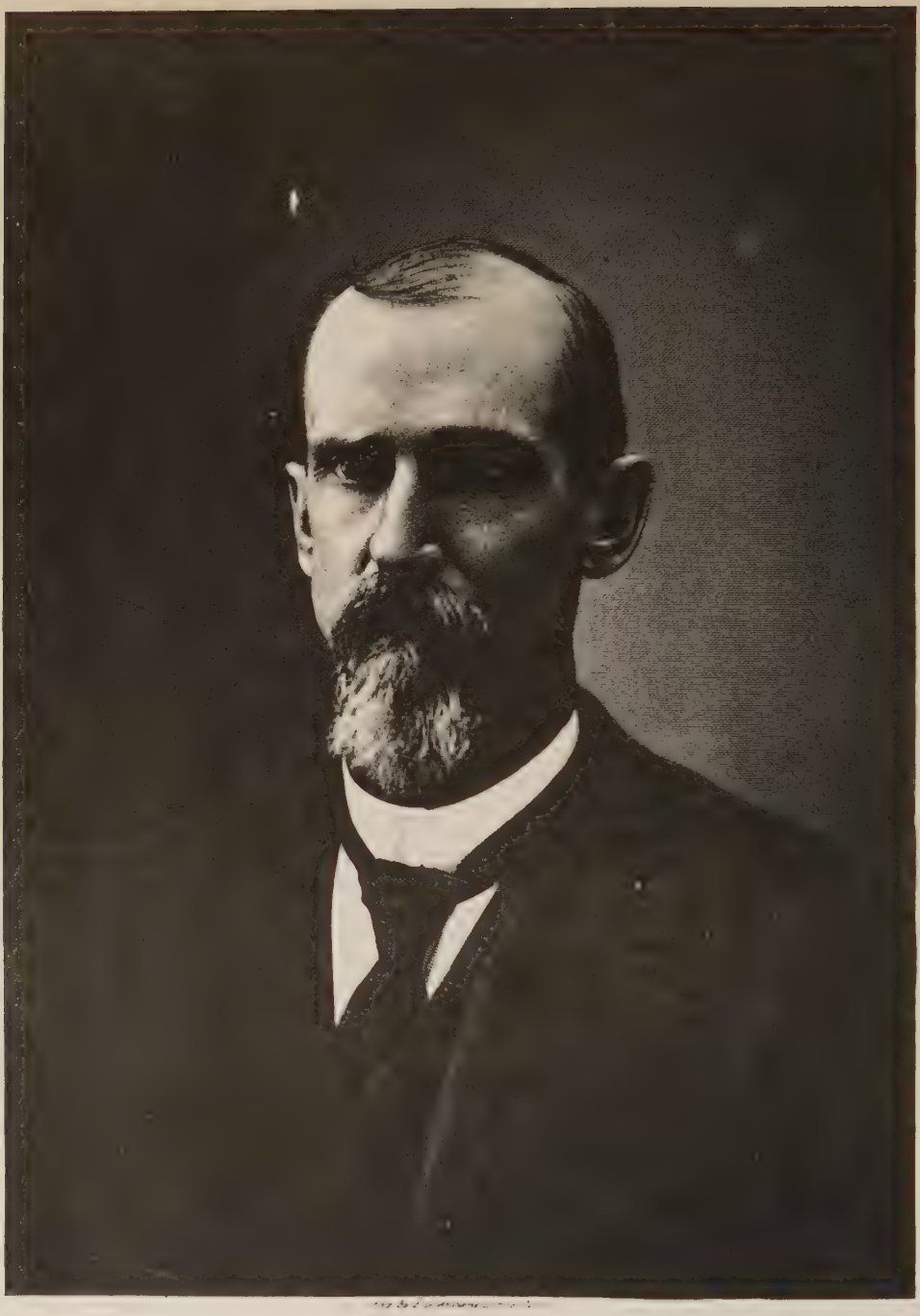
J. Warren Gustin was married in 1875, to Ella Rice, of Clinton county, who was a daughter of John W. and Martha (Trickey) Rice, both of whom are now deceased. To this union were born two children: Harry, who is now with the Brownwell Brush and Wiregoods Company, at Baltimore, Maryland, and Lucy, who is the wife of Edward W. Hawk, who is assistant manager of the New Gibson House, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANDREW JACKSON WILSON.

Among the men who have been largely instrumental in bringing Clinton county to its present sound and substantial financial status few are better known throughout the county than the gentleman whose name is noted above. Mr. Wilson is not only a banker of rare judgment and discretion, but as a farmer he ranks among the best in the county, having for many years been regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive farmers in this part of the state. Though for some years practically retired from the active personal direction of his large agricultural interests, Mr. Wilson still is deeply concerned in all that affects the farmers of this county, and no one hereabout is better versed in the various problems confronting the modern agriculturist than is he. Mr. Wilson has been prominently identified with the banking and financial interests of Clinton county for many years and has a thorough and most comprehensive grasp of conditions affecting the welfare of the whole community. Beginning as a director of the First National Bank of Wilmington, in the year 1879, Mr. Wilson was advanced to the post of vice-president of that old financial institution in 1889, and in 1895 was made president of the same, a position which he since has filled with the utmost satisfaction, not only to the stockholders, but to the depositors, all of whom have the most implicit confidence in his judgment and sagacity.

Andrew Jackson Wilson was born on a farm one-half mile from the place where he now lives, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on April 15, 1842, son of Alexander and Sarah (Ireland) Wilson, the former of whom was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1803, and died at his home in this county in 1895, and the latter of whom was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1802, and died in 1869.

Alexander Wilson was the son of Samuel Wilson, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in the days of his young manhood, locating in Pennsylvania, where for a time he was engaged in farming in Lancaster county. In the early twenties of the last century he came west, locating with his family in this county. He bought one hundred acres of land on the Prairie road, about five miles east of Wilmington, and



A. J. Wilson

Mrs. A. J. Wilson

there he spent the rest of his life, becoming, in his day, one of the most influential men in that neighborhood, living to the age of sixty years. Samuel Wilson and his wife, the latter of whom was a member of one of the earliest families in this county, were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters.

Alexander Wilson was about twenty years of age when his parents moved to this county and he at once entered upon the life of a pioneer farmer. Beginning with nothing but a stout heart and sound resolution, he prospered beyond most of his neighbors. At first he was a tenant farmer in a small way, but presently bought a farm of his own, erecting on the same a store building on the Washington pike, five miles east of Wilmington. This store, which filled "a long-felt want" in that neighborhood, proved the foundation of the fortune which Alexander Wilson amassed. As he prospered in his commercial enterprise Mr. Wilson invested in lands in that neighborhood, and presently found himself the owner of about one thousand acres of land in Union township. He made his home on the site at present occupied by the fine residence of his son, A. J. Wilson. He and his wife were members of the Christian church, he having been very largely instrumental in the organization of the Christian church which was erected many years ago in the vicinity of his home, he having been for years one of the heaviest contributors to the same.

To Alexander and Sarah (Ireland) Wilson were born eight children, namely. William, for years a well-known farmer of this county, deceased; Catherine, deceased, who married John Glass; Sarah, deceased, who married Levi Bennett; John, of North Judson, Indiana; Alfred, deceased, a former well-known farmer of this county; George, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Jane, who married Wilson McFarland and lives in Wilmington, this county, and Andrew Jackson, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Andrew Jackson Wilson was reared on the home farm in Union township, receiving his education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, and upon reaching manhood's estate began to take active management of the home farm of two hundred acres, the entire responsibility of his father's extensive operations falling upon his shoulders as his father grew older. Upon his father's death Mr. Wilson inherited a tidy bit of land, to which he later added by purchase, until now he is the possessor of eight hundred and twenty acres, all adjoining, in Union township. In 1870 Mr. Wilson erected a fine new home on the site of his birthplace and has lived there ever since. For years he continued in active personal management of his extensive farms, but gradually relinquished many of the arduous duties relating to these operations, and now all his land is tilled by responsible tenants. Mr. Wilson ever took an active interest in public affairs and early was recognized as a substantial factor in the financial affairs of the county. On January 14, 1879, he was made a director of the First National Bank of Wilmington, and on January 8, 1889, was elevated to the position of vice-president of the same, a position involving practically the active control of the bank, from the fact that the president of the same was a non-resident, his home being in Cincinnati. On January 8, 1895, Mr. Wilson was elected president of the bank, and since that time has been nominally as well as actually in charge of the bank's affairs, a position of trust and responsibility, for which he long had displayed the highest capacity, his sound judgment and thorough acquaintance with financial, commercial and industrial conditions in this part of the state giving him eminent qualifications for the important post.

On May 10, 1863, Andrew J. Wilson was united in marriage to Hannah J. Custis, who was born in Union township, this county, within one mile of where she now lives, daughter of Douglas and Pernina Custis, a prominent family of Clinton county, a detailed history of which is set out in a biographical sketch of Levi Custis, brother of Mrs. Wilson, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Walnut Street Christian church at Wilmington, of which Mr. Wilson was a trustee for many years, and they are actively con-

cerned in all good works hereabout, having been for years regarded as among the leaders in all movements designed to advance the common good. Mr. Wilson formerly was a Democrat, but in 1888 transferred his political allegiance to the Republican party, since which time he has taken an active part in the councils of that party in this county, his sound judgment being considered valuable by the party managers. During the Civil War, Mr. Wilson was enrolled among that patriotic band of home defenders known locally as "squirrel hunters," and played a prominent part in that organization during the period of its existence.

In 1898 Mr. Wilson conceived the idea of erecting at his own expense a steel tower on the court house corner, which should stand as a monument to his interest in the city of Wilmington. Work on the structure was begun on Friday, September 30, 1898, and it was dedicated with appropriate service. The tower is constructed of steel and rises to a height of one hundred and fifty feet. A striking feature is a cement platform built in the tower at a distance of ten feet from the ground. This is used for the weekly band concerts, which are given by the city band during the summer season. The tower is lighted from top to bottom with electric lights of varying colors and presents a brilliant appearance when lighted up, having a circle of lights at the extreme top. The people are justly proud of the Wilson tower and have the satisfaction of knowing that no other city in the country has such a structure. It is also used for a flag tower.

There are two clocks in the new time system at the First National Bank. One is a master clock that hangs on the north wall of the main banking-room and the other is the dial and frame that stand without. The inside clock controls the outside one, and together they work out a plan that insures perfect time for the employees of the bank, and the outside world as well. The outer clock bears the words, "The First National Bank, Established 1864." Day and night, the new clock tells the time accurately. It is placed so that from almost any direction it can be seen. With a clock striking the quarters and the hours by a series of four chimes, there is little use for other timepieces in the same neighborhood.

President A. J. Wilson, of the First National Bank, is responsible for the innovation; he presented the timepiece, the inside and outside clocks, to the bank and to the public.

Mr. Wilson has been appointed one of the board to locate and build the Clinton county new court house in conjunction with the commissioners of the county.

Though having passed the three-score-and-ten stage of his career, Mr. Wilson is alert and active, enterprising, progressive and energetic, and his influence in financial circles in this section continues as strong and effective as it was years ago. That he has been an invaluable factor in the financial and commercial life of this county is conceded on all sides, and he is held in the highest respect throughout this section of the state, the leaders in the business community having the utmost confidence in his judgment in financial matters.

HENRY GILROY CARTWRIGHT.

Henry Gilroy Cartwright, one of the well-known lawyers of Wilmington and Clinton county, who has been in partnership with Joe T. Doan for many years, is descended from pioneers of this section of Ohio who had a conspicuous part in its early history. Some of his ancestors were prominent Abolitionists, and before the Civil War assisted in the maintenance of the "underground railroad." Mr. Cartwright himself is a man who was well trained for the practice of his profession, and who, as one of the leading Republicans of Clinton county, has been active in the political and civic life of the county.

Henry G. Cartwright was born at New Burlington, in Chester township, this county, on September 24, 1873, a son of Henry G. and Mary L. (Harrison) Cartwright, the former

COUNTRY HOME OF A. J. WILSON.

of whom was born at Front Royal, Frederick county, Virginia, on March, 1837, and died on November 8, 1893. The latter was born at Springfield, Ohio, in February, 1839, and died on April 2, 1907. Mr. Cartwright's paternal grandparents were Lawrence W. and Lucinda (Tobin) Cartwright, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of English descent. Lawrence W. Cartwright learned the tailor's trade, and was engaged in that vocation at Front Royal, Virginia. In 1850 he and his family removed to New Burlington, Clinton county, Ohio, and there he conducted a general store and served as postmaster for many years. In the early days he had been a stanch Whig, and later became identified with the Republican party. His family were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was an officer in that church. He died at the age of seventy-nine, while his wife died in middle life. After her death he was again married, and his second wife died a few years later. There were three children by each marriage. Mr. Cartwright's maternal grandfather was Peter Harrison, a native of Yorkshire, England, whose wife was a native of Mississippi. He was a cabinetmaker, undertaker, and a lay Methodist Episcopal minister. He came to the United States at the age of eighteen and located in Waynesville, Ohio, later removing to Springfield, from which place he came to this county and lived at New Burlington for many years. He was a strong Abolitionist and was identified with the "underground railroad" movement in the years preceding the Civil War. At the age of seventy years he removed to Hall county, Nebraska, and Harrison township in that county, where he homesteaded a quarter section of land, was named for him, and there he died at the age of eighty years.

Henry G. Cartwright was thirteen years of age when his family came to this county and here he received a good education. When a lad he worked as a clerk in the John Grant general store at New Burlington, and at the beginning of the Civil War, enlisted for service in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving until his discharge for physical disability. In the spring of 1874 Henry G. Cartwright opened a dry goods and shoe store in partnership with John C. Cook, at Wilmington, and a few years later purchased the interests of Mr. Cook and operated the store alone, under the name of the "Eagle Store," continuing as proprietor of the store until his death in 1893. He was a Republican and took an active interest in all local public affairs. The family were all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of the four children born to Henry G. and Mary L. (Harrison) Cartwright, Harry died in infancy; Henry Gilroy is the subject of this sketch; Aurora C. is a resident of Wilmington, and Charles B., also is a resident of Wilmington, where he works in a dry goods store.

Henry G. Cartwright as a lad lived in Wilmington and there attended the public schools. He was graduated from the Wilmington high school in 1892, and subsequently entered Wilmington College. Still later he became a student at Ohio State University at Columbus and was graduated from the law department of that institution in 1895. For several years he practiced his profession alone, but in 1904, formed a partnership with Joe T. Doan, which still continues. Mr. Cartwright served as city solicitor of Wilmington for two years, and for twelve years has been a member of the Wilmington board of education. He has served as a delegate to many conventions of the Republican party, with which he has for years been prominently identified.

On November 25, 1896, Henry G. Cartwright was married to Anna G. Gallup, who was born in Wilmington, the daughter of Horace and Frances H. Gallup, the former of whom is deceased, but the latter of whom is still living. To this union one child has been born, a son, Herman G., born on March 19, 1898, who is now a student in the Wilmington high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cartwright is a director and secretary of the Union Loan and Savings Company, of Wilmington, and is a member of the Masonic lodge, including the chapter, the council and the Order of

the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the subordinate branch and uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, besides the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Cartwright is a man well versed in the law and is familiar, not only with the fundamental principles upon which the law is based, but with all of the modern decisions of practically all the courts in which he practices, besides the higher courts. He is a wise and fair counsellor and a successful practitioner in court, his firm enjoying a large practice, which has been built upon honorable and fair dealing with the public. Personally, Mr. Cartwright is highly respected by his fellow citizens, and is popular among the people of Clinton county.

WILSON HUNNICUTT.

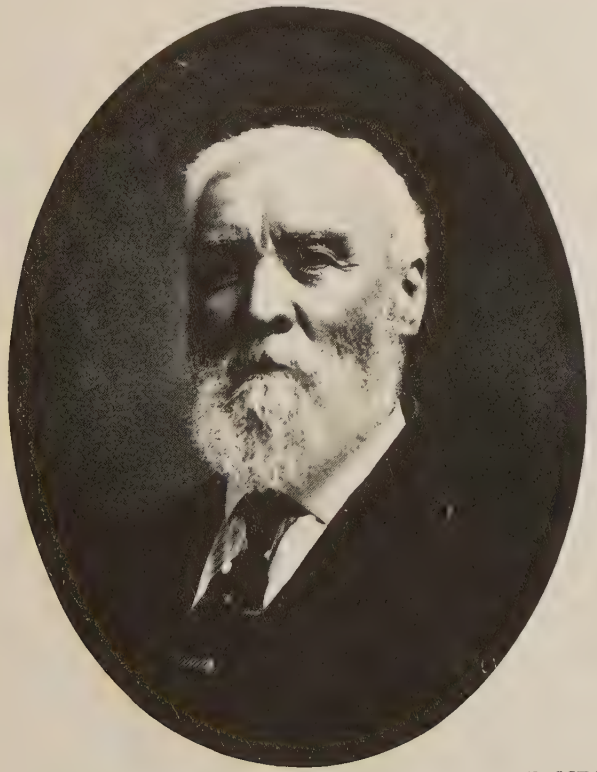
The farmers of this country are the backbone of its commercial life, and, as primary producers, are the class upon which, not only the industrial managers, the transporters, the merchants and the banks depend largely for the prosperity, but good farming is likewise the keel of our commercial life and happiness. Wilson Hunnicutt, a retired farmer who is now living in Wilmington, began with a moderate-sized farm, which he bought on credit, and during his active career was able to accumulate six hundred acres in Liberty and Union townships, a very commendable record, and one of which he has every reason to be very proud.

Wilson Hunnicutt was born on August 18, 1848, in Liberty township, two miles southwest of Port William, the son of Thomas and Susanna (Bailey) Hunnicut, the former of whom was born in Prince George county, Virginia, July 10, 1811, and who died on April 10, 1876, and the latter born near Dover, Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, February 9, 1810, and who died on October 15, 1896.

The paternal grandparents of Wilson Hunnicutt were Thomas, Sr., and Elizabeth Hunnicutt. The Hunnicutts were of Scotch-Irish descent and were natives of Prince George county, Virginia. He was a planter in Virginia and died in that state on February 15, 1823, a man well respected and widely known. His wife lived several years longer, passing away in 1845. They were prominent and influential members of the Friends church and were, therefore, opposed to slavery, although they lived in a region where slavery was common. Mr. Hunnicutt's maternal grandparents were Daniel and Mary (Haworth) Bailey, the former of whom was born in Prince George county, Virginia, and the latter of whom was a native of Union township, Clinton county. Daniel Bailey came to Clinton county in 1804, at a time when he was a young man. Here he purchased a farm four miles north of Wilmington and cultivated it until his death in 1844. He was a very tall, stoutly built and rugged man. The family of Daniel and Mary Bailey were stanch Quakers.

Thomas Hunnicutt, Jr., enjoyed only limited opportunities to obtain an education, but made good use of every opportunity presented to him, and became a well-informed man, largely by home study. When he was sixteen years of age he came to Clinton county, arriving on June 10, 1827, from Virginia, with his mother, brothers and sisters and a colony of others. His mother purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Liberty township, and, after Thomas, Jr., was a man, he purchased a tract of land located in what was in those days a swamp, one mile north of his mother's farm. He began with seventy acres of land, which he ditched thoroughly and improved, and later he owned six hundred acres. In 1835 he was married to Susanna Bailey and they had eight children. Thomas Hunnicutt, Jr., was well known as a stock raiser, and was appointed on many committees at fairs to judge hogs, he having been a successful feeder and well known in this county for his success. He and his wife were devout Christians and active in the work of the Quaker church. Early in life he had been appointed an elder in the Dover monthly meetings. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party.

The eight children born to Thomas, Jr., and Susanna Hunnicutt became widely sep-



MR. AND MRS. WILSON HUNNICUTT.

arated. Four of the children, Catherine, David, John Oliver and Anna Eliza, are deceased. Catherine married William Underwood, also deceased, and lived in Liberty township. John Oliver died in 1874. Anna Eliza, who was the youngest, married Henry C. McPherson, who is also deceased. The living children are Daniel B., Mary Elizabeth, Wilson and Thomas E. Daniel B. lives in Douglas county, Kansas, where he is a retired farmer. He is a veteran of the Civil War. Mary Elizabeth is the widow of John F., Spear and lives at Dayton, Ohio. Thomas E. lives in Whittier, California; his wife died in 1898.

Wilson Hunnicutt attended the Liberty township public schools, and later in life the Martinsville high school. After attending the high school for some time he became a student at the Spiceland Academy, at Spiceland, Indiana, an institution maintained by the Friends. After finishing his education he lived at home until his marriage. His father sold him a farm on credit, comprising one hundred and twenty-two acres, and he added to this farm until he owned five hundred acres in Liberty and Union townships. In 1902 Mr. Hunnicutt retired from active farm work and moved to Wilmington, Ohio, where he is now living at 531 North South street.

On August 3, 1871, Mr. Hunnicutt was married to Mary M. Gallimore, who was born in Wilson township, Clinton county, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Elisha and Eliza (Grear) Gallimore, both of whom are deceased. He was born in North Carolina and his wife was a native of Clinton county. They were members of the Friends church, and he was an excellent farmer, and at one time owned one thousand acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt have had three children: Franklin, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume; Nora H., who married Dennis Stephens and lives on the Hunnicutt home place; and Bertha May, who married Alton M. Haworth, and who died on May 28, 1912.

Politically, Mr. Hunnicutt is a Republican and served as a school director for fifteen years while living in the country. He is an elder of the Dover monthly meeting. Wilson Hunnicutt is a very worthy man and a good citizen, a man who has been industrious, honorable and fair in his relations with his fellows. Naturally, he is a highly respected citizen of Clinton county.

REV. JOSEPHUS HOSKINS.

No finer type of virile and useful manhood can be found in all Clinton county than the person of the Rev. Josephus Hoskins, of Wilmington, Ohio, who is a well-known real estate dealer of Wilmington and an acknowledged minister of the Friends church at Dover. He has served as evangelistic superintendent of the Wilmington yearly meeting of the Friends church for thirteen years. In 1872, he was acknowledged minister of the Friends church at Dover and was a minister in Dover for thirty-two years. He is still a member of that meeting and has held about every office within the gift of the yearly and quarterly meeting. He stands now as the recognized head of the Wilmington yearly meeting of Friends and is pastor of the churches at Cuba and Beech Grove, where he preaches on alternate Sundays. The ancestry of the Hoskins family in Clinton county were characterized by their loyalty and patriotism at a time when loyalty and patriotism meant perhaps far more than they mean now. The paternal great-grandfather of Rev. Josephus Hoskins, Moses Hoskins, was a native of North Carolina and a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He immigrated to Ohio, it is believed, about 1810, and subsequently moved to Illinois, where he died.

Rev. Josephus Hoskins is a native of Green township, born three miles north of New Vienna in Clinton county, April 26, 1841, and is the son of Isaac and Rachel (Hodson) Hoskins. His father was born in 1811 in Guilford county, North Carolina, and died in March, 1897. His mother was born in 1809 in Guilford county, North Carolina, and died in May, 1854.

The parents of Isaac Hoskins, John and Hannah (Hockette) Hoskins, both of whom

were natives of North Carolina, were of Welsh descent. Their ancestors had come from Wales about 1750. There were originally three brothers of the Hoskins family who came to America. One settled in Philadelphia and two in North Carolina. During the Revolutionary War, they operated a blacksmith shop and on one occasion a cannon ball was fired through the shop. All of them were members of the Quaker church.

John Hoskins was the eldest son of Moses Hoskins. He was reared in North Carolina and was married there. In 1813 John Hoskins and his family accompanied the Hodson family and a colony of settlers to Clinton county, Ohio. They settled in Green township in the Fairview neighborhood of Friends. In those days there were no roads and the settlers were compelled to cut their way through a dense wilderness. Deer and turkeys were in abundance and occasionally a bear was killed. The nights were made hideous by the howling of wolves. Pioneers of these days, those noble men and women who are long since gone, endured many hardships of which the present and the future generations can have no intimate knowledge. John Hoskins purchased a survey of land consisting of nearly one thousand acres in Clinton county, for which he paid one and one-quarter dollars an acre. He later sold some of it at three dollars an acre and the same land is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. In the Clinton county wilderness he contracted the bilious fever, for which he was given calomel by a pioneer physician. This salivated him. He died at the age of fifty-five years, December 13, 1846. His wife died on September 18, 1876, at the age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of the following children: William, Isaac, John, Hannah, Mary Jane and Elizabeth. John Hoskins spent most of his life working at the blacksmith's trade, leaving his sons to operate the farm. He had a large blacksmith shop on the farm where he made edged tools, including axes. He also made nails and did general work. He was an elder in the East Fork meeting of the Friends church as was his wife also.

Isaac Hoskins was two years old when the Hoskins family came to Ohio. He grew up on the farm and learned the blacksmith's trade under his father's direction. His father gave him seventy-two acres of timber land in Green township and he cleared the land of the timber and built a log cabin, where he lived the life of a typical pioneer with wolves and panthers all about. Later he added twenty-two acres adjoining, living on the farm until 1858 when he sold out and moved to Highland, where he was a merchant for two years. He then moved to the Dover neighborhood in Union township. His first wife, who was Rachel Hodson, was the daughter of Solomon and Chloe Hodson, natives of North Carolina, who came to Clinton county in 1813 with the Hoskins family. Solomon Hodson bought several hundred acres of land in Green township and lived to be eighty-six years old. His wife died at the age of seventy-five. They were active in the East Fork meeting of the Friends church, he being an elder in the church and she an active minister. Mrs. Rachel Hoskins died and Isaac Hoskins was married, secondly, in 1875 to Anna Hunt, who died in 1885. Afterwards he made his home with his son, Rev. Josephus Hoskins. Both were prominent in the Friends church, he as an elder and his second wife as an overseer.

Seven children were born to Isaac Hoskins and wife, two of whom, Mary, the widow of John Davis, of Missouri, and Rev. Josephus Hoskins, the subject of this sketch, are living. The deceased children are: Joel and Josiah, twins, the former of whom died in Lewis county, Missouri, and the latter in Wilmington; Martha, who was the wife of Ezekiel Haworth, of Lynchburg, Ohio; Jane, who married Oliver Carl, of Liberty township; and Lydia, who married Daniel Henry, of Union township.

Rev. Josephus Hoskins grew up on his father's farm in Green township and lived at home with his parents until fifteen years of age, when he moved with them to Highland, Ohio, working in his father's store during their two years residence in that place. Afterwards he returned to a farm in Union township, buying eighty acres of land and caring for his father and stepmother. He sold the farm in 1878 and purchased one hun-

dred and eighty acres on the Port William pike in Union township, which he farmed successfully until 1909, when he moved to Wilmington. Since 1909 Mr. Hoskins has been engaged in the real estate business.

On June 2, 1864, Josephus Hoskins was married to Emily J. Gallimore, who was a native of Wilson township, born on May 15, 1846, the daughter of Elisha and Eliza (Greer) Gallimore, both of whom were natives of County Down, Ireland. They were married in their native land and soon after their marriage immigrated to America and settled in Wilson township, Clinton county, Ohio, living to ripe old ages. She was over ninety years of age at the time of her death. They had a large family of children and were active in the Methodist church. Mrs. Emily J. Hoskins was quite prominent in church work and was an elder in the Friends church. She died on July 8, 1915.

Rev. and Mrs. Josephus Hoskins have had eight children, as follow: Clarence, married Nettie Kider and lives in Columbus, Ohio; Alma, married Jesse H. Starbuck and lives on a farm in the Dover neighborhood; Luella, deceased, married Albert Starbuck; Minnie, is the wife of Carry Spears and lives in the Dover neighborhood; Elvin, lives on a farm in Union township; Walter H., whose sketch is presented elsewhere in this volume; Dora became the wife of Grant Conklin, of Liberty township, and Della, who married George Thatcher and lives on the old Hoskins home farm near Dover.

Rev. Josephus Hoskins is one of the best and most favorably known residents of Wilmington and Clinton county. He is an earnest, ardent, Christian gentleman, who recognizes fully his obligation as a citizen of a free country and a minister of the Christian religion. Modest and unassuming, he is dearly loved by hundreds of people who have come under his benign and inspiring influence.

MARION AUGUSTUS BALDWIN.

The Baldwin family of Clinton county has been notable for its public service. It is a fact that the people of any community come to have established faith in certain characteristics that are found in certain families and that they always seek public servants from such characteristics. This has been notably true of the Baldwin family, and especially true of the subject of this sketch, Marion Augustus Baldwin, who is the present postmaster of Blanchester, Ohio.

Marion Augustus Baldwin was the son of Benjamin and Martha Ellen (Henry) Baldwin. Benjamin Baldwin was the son of Josiah Baldwin, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Benjamin Baldwin was born in Blanchester on October 8, 1815, and died in 1897. He was a farmer of recognized ability, a Democrat in politics, and was elected to the position of justice of the peace by this party. He was a member of the Universalist church. His first marriage was contracted with Mrs. Hite, of Clinton county, Ohio, and to this marriage were born two children, William, who died in infancy, and Sarah L. After the death of his first wife he was married to Martha Ellen Henry, who was born at Pleasant Grove, in Warren county, on January 4, 1829, and who died in 1893. She was the daughter of John and Nancy (Doctor) Henry. John Henry was a native of Virginia, and his wife was also born in Virginia. They were early settlers in Warren county, where he died at the age of forty-seven. She died near New Vienna, Clinton county, at an advanced age. The following are the children of John and Nancy (Doctor) Henry: John Newton; Martha E., deceased; Amelia, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Jane, deceased; Joseph and Allie. The children of Benjamin and Martha Ellen (Henry) Baldwin were as follow: Lucius Henry, deceased; Nettie E. and Marion Augustus, the subject of this sketch.

Marion Augustus Baldwin was reared in Blanchester where he attended the public schools and high school. Here he read law while quite a young man and was admitted to practice but he never engaged in the profession. He was engaged in farming and sawmilling and was appointed postmaster of Blanchester in 1895 and served a term of four

years, after which he engaged, for a short time, in the grocery business. He quit this to become manager of the Clinton Telephone Company, which position he held for thirteen years, until he was again, on March 31, 1914, appointed to the position of postmaster of Blanchester which position he still holds.

In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected on this ticket to the position of city clerk which office he resigned to become postmaster. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias lodge. His wife attends the Methodist Episcopal church of which she is a member.

Marion Augustus Baldwin was married on March 7, 1881, to Addie Byard, of Clinton county, who was a daughter of Thomas and Louisa Byard. They have had no children.

Mr. Baldwin's interest is always with his community and one can scarcely tell whether he or his community has been most honored by his appointment to positions of service. These he has always filled with untiring zeal.

ROBERT CONARD, M. D.

Dr. Robert Conard, a well-known and successful physician of Blanchester, Ohio, is a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati and attended Ohio State University for two years. During the Spanish-American War, he was attached to the hospital corps of the United States army, and afterwards served as house physician at St. Elizabeth's hospital, at Dayton, Ohio. Locating at Blanchester, Ohio, in July, 1906, he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at this place.

Robert Conard was born in Clinton county, Ohio, April 11, 1877, the son of Dr. George R. and Martha (Good) Conard, the former of whom was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born on January 5, 1842, and the latter of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of Charles and Belsey (Moore) Good, who came from Pennsylvania in 1854, and who spent their last days in New Vienna. She died at the age of ninety years and her husband at the age of eighty-eight. They were members of the Friends church and of the Hicksite branch. Dr. George R. Conard, who is a pioneer physician in New Vienna, is the son of Benjamin and Eliza (Roberts) Conard, the former of whom was born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1810, and the latter of whom was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. Benjamin Conard was the son of Cornelius and Susannah (Chalfont) Conard, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and descended from an immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania, in 1628, after coming to America from Holland. The latter was also a native of Pennsylvania, and spent her last days in the Keystone state. Cornelius Conard was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived at Valley Forge at the time Washington camped there. Eliza (Roberts) Conard was the daughter of George and Alice (Fell) Roberts, both of whom were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. The former was of Welsh descent. They were farmers by occupation, and when advanced in years removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where they died, he at the age of eighty-four and she at the age of eighty-six.

Benjamin Conard emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, in 1850, and in 1865 moved to Hillsboro, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He retired from business at the age of eighty years, and died in November, 1902, at the age of ninety-two years. Benjamin Conard was married three times, first to Mary Ann Moore; secondly to Eliza Roberts and thirdly to Mrs. Elizabeth (Hussey) Johnson. Mrs. Eliza (Roberts) Conard died in April, 1852.

George R. Conard attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated from Miami University in 1863. He enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on September 9, 1861. On account of wounds received at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he was discharged July 11, 1862. After completing the course at Miami University, he entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati and was

graduated in 1865. During the latter part of the Civil War, he was an army surgeon attached to the hospital corps of the United States army. For some time he practiced medicine at Peru, Indiana, but in 1875 located at New Vienna, where he has practiced ever since. He was married to Martha Good, February 28, 1866, and they have had five children: Helen, who lives at home; Harvey E., professor of higher mathematics at the Columbus high school of commerce; Elma, who died at the age of twelve years; Robert and William, twins, the former of whom is the subject of this sketch, and the latter of whom died at the age of three months. Mrs. Martha (Good) Conard died on May 1, 1877.

On September 24, 1879, Dr. George Conard was married, secondly, to Augusta Lacey, by whom he had one child, Jane L., of New York City. Mrs. George Conard died on March 26, 1885. Dr. George R. Conard is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic lodge.

Robert Conard was educated at New Vienna and was graduated from the high school. From 1895 to 1897, he was a student at the Ohio State University, taking a preparatory course for medicine. He entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1897, and was graduated in 1905. In the meantime, he was assigned to the hospital corps of the United States army in the Spanish-American War until the spring of 1902. From 1905 to 1906, he was the house physician of St. Elizabeth's hospital, Dayton, Ohio, and later located at Blanchester, Ohio. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association and is also a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

In 1907, Robert Conard was married to Margaret E. Thompson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of Franklin P. and Catherine (Joyce) Thompson. Mrs. Conard was a teacher in the Cincinnati public schools. They have no children.

Doctor Conard is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 191, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chapter No. 153, Royal Arch Masons, and was formerly a commander of Company E., First Ohio Infantry. He is now first lieutenant in the medical corps, Ohio National Guard, with the First Ohio Infantry. Doctor Conard was reared in the Friends church, and Mrs. Conard is a member of the Episcopal church.

RAYMOND WATKINS, M. D.

Not only is Dr. Raymond Watkins a well-known young physician of Blanchester, Ohio, descended from a line of physicians who have occupied a conspicuous place in the history of the medical profession in southern Ohio, but he is likewise descended on his maternal side from one of the very oldest families of Clinton county. His father, who was a well-known practicing physician and teacher of medicine, was one of the pioneers in the Eclectic medical movement of the Ohio valley and his grandfather was also a physician.

Raymond Watkins was born in Blanchester, Ohio, on October 22, 1886, the son of Dr. Lyman and Lydia (Baldwin) Watkins, the former of whom was a native of Blanchester, born on May 1, 1854. The paternal grandparents of Doctor Watkins were Dr. Jonas and Anna (Hocket) Watkins, who were pioneers in Blanchester.

Raymond Watkins was educated in the public schools of Blanchester, Ohio, and, after graduating from the high school and the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1911, engaged in the practice of medicine in this city. He is one of the young physicians practicing in this section of the state and has already built up a flourishing practice. A member of the Clinton County and Ohio State Medical Associations, Dr. Raymond Watkins is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his father took high rank. He is a member of the Universalist church. He is unmarried.

Reverting to his paternal ancestry, Dr. Lyman Watkins, who died at Seton hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, January 21, 1912, of diabetes, was the son of Dr.

Jonas and Anna (Hocket) Watkins. Dr. Jonas Watkins received his medical education at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, but soon after his graduation, became a convert to Eclecticism and became one of the pioneers in that movement. The ancestral record of the Watkins family shows a large number of physicians.

Lyman Watkins was educated in the public schools of Blanchester, Ohio, and for some time was a telegrapher. In 1874 he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and from Ohio Wesleyan came to the Eclectic Medical Institute and was graduated in the spring of 1877. Upon his graduation, he entered into practice with his father, Dr. Jonas Watkins, at Blanchester. In 1888 he was elected secretary of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association and the following year was made president. He also at the same time was successively secretary and vice-president of the Cincinnati Eclectic Society. In 1890 he entered the faculty of his alma mater to teach histology and microscopy. In 1891 he was promoted to the chair of physiology and in 1898 was made professor of pathology as well as physiology. For about ten years of his early connection with the college, he practiced in Cincinnati, but subsequently returned to Blanchester, where he held an extensive practice. Until the end of the year 1911, he filled his chair regularly at the Eclectic Medical Collge. In 1895 Dr. Watkins wrote "A Compend of the Practice of Medicine." He was a member of the Universalist church, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was also a valuable member of the National Eclectic Medical Association and a leader in that body.

On April 7, 1877, Dr. Lyman Watkins was married to Lida Baldwin, the daughter of Jonathan B. and Clorinda (Covalt) Baldwin, the former of whom was an agricultural implement dealer and a farmer of Blanchester, who was born on August 30, 1821, and the latter born in Brown county, Ohio. They were married in 1846 and to them were born the following children: Maria M., Lida C., Stephen B., Frank G., John A., Hugh, William J. W., and Mary I. Both Jonathan B. Baldwin and wife died in Blanchester, Ohio. Jonathan B. was the son of Jonathan, Sr., and Harriet (Blancett) Baldwin, the former of whom was the first settler in Marion township. It was a son of Jonathan and Harriett (Blancett) Baldwin, Benjamin by name, born on October 17, 1815, who was the first white child born in Marion township, Clinton county.

Dr. Lyman and Lida (Baldwin) Watkins were the parents of three children, namely: Anna C., who is now Mrs. J. M. Hudson; Baldwin, deceased; and Raymond, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Watkins, the mother of these children, is still living in Blanchester, Ohio.

At the time of the death of Dr. Lyman Watkins, there was published the following tribute in the *Eclectic Medical Journal* under date of March, 1912: "Dr. Watkins was a companionable man, and was alike popular with students and doctors. He was of medium height, had gray hair and eyes, an erect carriage, and a countenance showing contentment and optimism. His happy disposition, especially in teaching, made his work unusually fruitful, and in medical convocations his humorous handling of topics gave decided pleasure to his fellow-members. He was quick at debate, always sound, and most generally carried his point by both philosophical reasoning and humorous delivery. He had a marvelously retentive memory, being able to recite pages verbatim upon a single reading. As a teacher he was thorough and exacting. His society papers were far above the average, and his contributions to journals, usually short, were models of direct thought in well-chosen words, and often elegant. Men past the meridian of life are usually wedded to the past, but Doctor Watkins was an exception, for while giving true value to what had been wrought in departed years, especially in Eclecticism, he was decidedly progressive. He was quick to see values and was not easily misled by the onrush of the new and novel, but weighing calmly and judiciously he kept abreast of the best in medical progress. Such a discriminating progressiveness made him a valued teacher and a force in Eclecticism."

WILLIAM B. GALLAHER.

It is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs more than any other consideration, which gives character and stability to the body politic. While advancing his personal interests, William B. Gallaher has never lost sight of his obligations to the community at large, where for many years he has held a high place in the popular confidence and esteem as a cashier of the Sabina Bank. He entered this institution thirty-five years ago as a bookkeeper and ten years later was elected cashier, the position which he still holds.

William B. Gallaher was born on February 4, 1859, at Port William, Ohio, the son of James and Maria (Mills) Gallaher, the former of whom was born on December 5, 1829, near Sabina in Clinton county, and the latter of whom was born on July 12, 1827, the daughter of Daniel and Mary Mills. James Gallaher was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Douglas) Gallaher, the former of whom was born in 1800 near Lebanon, Ohio, and the latter of whom was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. Charles P. Gallaher was the son of James Gallaher, who was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the site of the battle ground of Monmouth, in 1764, and who had two brothers who took part in that battle. In 1875, just after reaching his majority, he immigrated to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1797, when he moved to Hamilton county, Ohio. There he remained for two years and then moved to Warren county, Ohio, and located near Lebanon. He assisted in building the first court house at Lebanon. In 1814 he moved to Richland township, Clinton county, where he remained until his death. He had a family of six daughters and two sons.

Charles P. and Elizabeth Gallaher were prominent in the life of Richland township. He was educated in the common schools of Lebanon, Ohio, and when a young man taught school in Richland township, Clinton county. He came with his parents to Richland township, in 1814, and later became a farmer, owning three hundred and sixty acres of land. He also practiced law for some time before justices of the peace and he became a justice of the peace in Richland township and served in this capacity for about twenty-five years. After coming to Sabina, Ohio, he served as mayor for two terms. It was about 1863 that he retired from the farm and moved to Sabina, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was an ardent Republican. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church. They had eight children: James, Mary, Leah, Martha, Thompson, Charles L., Elizabeth and Milo A.

Of these children, James was the father of William B. Gallaher. He was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and when a very young man, began farming in Liberty township. In 1863 he moved to a farm in Richland township and after the close of the Civil War, moved to Sabina. During the Civil War, he served as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a second lieutenant. Although enlisted for only ninety days, he participated in the battle of Monocacy Junction.

Upon moving to Sabina, James Gallaher engaged in the clothing business for three years and then returned to his farm in Richland township. From 1869 to 1879 he lived on the farm and then returned to Sabina, where he lived until his death, December 24, 1912. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. James and Maria Gallaher had three children: Frank, who married Minnie Sass and lives in Iowa, where he is a farmer; Louie, who married Musgrove Daughters, now deceased, and lives in Idaho; and William B., the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died on March 13, 1899.

William B. Gallaher was educated in the public schools of Sabina and when a young man, worked on the farm. On December 9, 1880, he entered the Sabina Bank as bookkeeper and ten years later, in 1890, was elected to the position of cashier in the same

bank, which position he still holds. Mr. Gallaher also owns a farm in partnership with G. A. Pavey in Fayette county, Ohio. This farm consists of two hundred and sixty-two acres and is cultivated by a tenant.

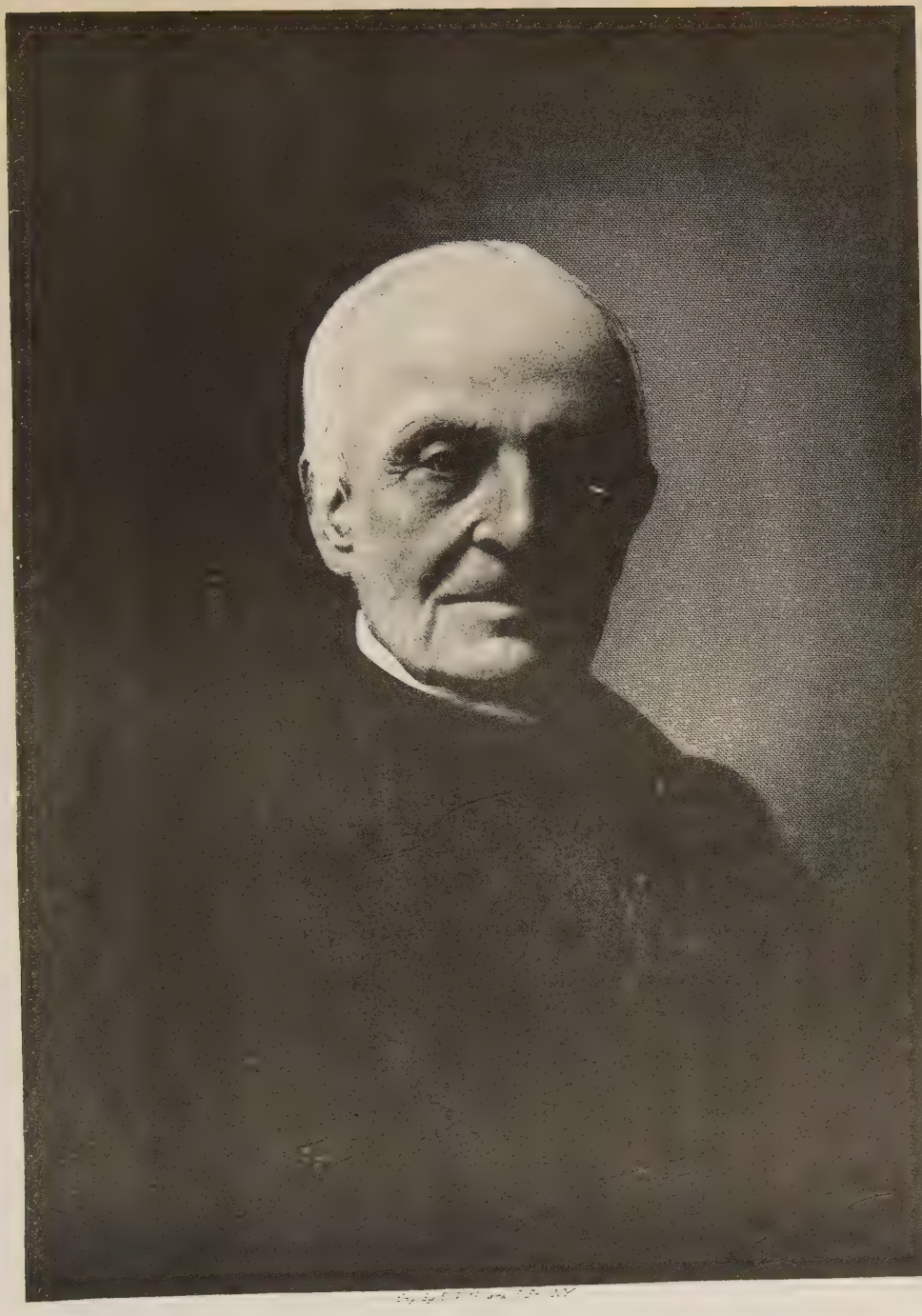
On February 9, 1882, William B. Gallaher was married to Sallie Sylvester, who was born on December 26, 1858, the daughter of James Sylvester. Two children, Herman S. and Frederick, have been born to this union. The former married Martha Haines and lives at Sabina. The latter lives at home with his father.

As a Republican, William B. Gallaher has served as township treasurer and as a member of the school board and secretary for six years. He was also a member of the corporation council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

MATTHEW ROMBACH.

No history of Clinton county would be complete without specific reference to the life and the services of the late Matthew Rombach in this community, a man who did much in the way of developing the wonderful resources of this favored section of the state. Coming to this county in 1834, Matthew Rombach at once threw the weight of his vigorous personality on the side of all good things hereabout and until the day of his death, held a position as one of the leading men of affairs in Clinton county. Possessed of indomitable will, boundless energy and a fine conception of public service he did well his part in the scheme of things and for many years was regarded as one of the foremost citizens of this section of the state. A man of temperate habits and of the utmost probity of conduct, energetic and persevering, conscientious and upright, the integrity of his motives was above suspicion, and at his death the community was unanimous in the declaration that his life had been a model for any American to follow.

Matthew Rombach was born at Neunkirchen, in the Schwarz Wald of Baden, Germany, on October 11, 1811, the youngest of four children born to Charles and Francesca Rombach. Charles Rombach was the son of a holder of large landed estates and in the earlier years of his manhood was employed in various offices of trust recognized by the German government, pertaining to the management of a German country seat. Following his marriage at the age of forty-two, Charles Rombach became a successful merchant and manufacturer and when his son Matthew was sixteen years of age the latter was placed in a clock factory, where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he and two or three companions decided to try their fortunes in the promising land across the sea. At the last moment Matthew Rombach's companions abandoned the venture and the young clockmaker's father withdrew the consent he previously had given for his son to go to America, declining his permission for the lad to make the trip alone. Having fully decided his course, however, Matthew Rombach was not to be daunted by paternal opposition, and thus gave a characteristic example of the energy and perseverance that dominated his entire life. Borrowing the sum of four hundred marks (one hundred dollars) from a friend, Matthew Rombach began his toilsome journey to America, walking from his home in Baden, through France to the English channel, a distance of six hundred miles; living on two meals a day and covering from thirty-six to fifty miles a day, constantly buoyed up by his determined resolution to make a place for himself in a country which seemed to offer boundless opportunities. Arriving at the coast, Matthew Rombach took passage on a sailing vessel, paying twenty-one dollars for his passage and an additional twenty-one dollars for the privilege of joining in the sailors' mess. For ninety days this vessel breasted tempestuous seas, but finally came safely into New York, from which city the young voyager proceeeded to Philadelpha, arriving in the latter city with but seven dollars in his pocket. He found work in Philadelphia in the shop of a German clockmaker, a former resident of Baden, to whom he had been recommended before his departure from home, and there he remained for six



Matthew Rembach

months. He then crossed the Alleghany mountains and stopped at Lancaster, Ohio, where for nine months he was employed in the shop of another clockmaker. In the fall of 1831 he went to Cincinnati, where he conducted a boarding house until the dreadful cholera epidemic of the next year disorganized all business in that city and compelled the closing of his modest hotel.

In July, 1832, Matthew Rombach was united in marriage, at Cincinnati, to Catherine Kautz, a native of Baden, Germany, and the devoted pair decided to leave the city and try their fortunes on the land. Going up river they settled in Brown county, this state, where they purchased a farm on which they were making a good start in life when, two years later, an offer of a good business opening in New Orleans caused Mr. Rombach to make preparations for removal to the latter city. Selling off his stock, he rented his farm to a responsible tenant and he and his wife departed for their prospective new home. Upon arriving at Cincinnnati, Mrs. Rombach interposed such effectual objections to the proposed change, that Mr. Rombach altered his business plans and the two turned their faces up state, bringing their household goods to this county and locating at Wilmington, where they ever after made their home. Mr. Rombach opened a hotel in Wilmington which he operated successfully for two years, at the end of which time he sold his Brown county farm and bought a farm in this county, not far from the county seat. At the same time he opened a confectionery shop and bakery in Wilmington, which he conducted for several years, meanwhile becoming one of the city's most active traders, soon being recognized as one of the shrewdest investors in Clinton county. He possessed an apparently intuitive knowledge of values and his investments were placed with rare judgment; bank stocks, lands and gilt-edged securities being his favorite forms of investment, with the result that he presently was acknowledged to be one of the leading men of affairs in this part of the state and remained a "captain of industry" to the time of his death. Matthew Rombach was one of the leading factors in the organization of the Clinton County National Bank of Wilmington in 1872, being the first vice-president of that old financial institution, and later was elected to the responsible position of president of the bank. His strong personal influence and high reputation for probity in this community were powerful factors in the rapid development of the interests of that bank, an institution which, with its surplus exceeding its capital, is recognized as one of the foremost banks in Ohio, and it stands as a fitting monument to the financial skill of its late president.

By the wise exercise of indomitable will power and unbounded energy, Matthew Rombach emerged from his "day of small things" to a position of power and influence in this community and the happy memories clustering about this grand old man long will be cherished hereabout. As was but fitting, his unusual aptitude and capacity for doing things were amply rewarded in a material way and he amassed a competence that placed him in the ranks of the foremost citizens of Clinton county, his ability having been generally recognized by his business associates, all of whom held him in the highest esteem. The broad acres of grain and woodland and meadow which were left as a valuable landed estate to his family, make a pleasing variation in the landscape and the fine live stock, in which he took so much delight, was second to none in the land.

Though never seeking political preferment, Matthew Rombach took a keen interest in local politics and was recognized as one of the leaders in the cause of good government in Clinton county. On national issues his political preferences were expressed in favor of the Democratic party. In his religious faith he was a Catholic, which was the faith of his fathers, but his broad charity and liberal views gave him a religious tolerance which caused him to be a generous contributor to the various causes of all the churches in his home city. Nor were his benefactions restricted to this line along, for all movements designed to promote the general good had his sanction and support, and he looked with pleasure on the rapid development of the best interests of his town and county.

To the union of Matthew Rombach and Catherine Kautz there was born but one child, a daughter, Louise C., who married Gen. J. W. Denver, of Wilmington, and who, with her children and grandchildren, survives to cherish the memory of a good father and a devoted grandfather, a man who had been proved true in all the relations of life.

ALFRED JOHNSON.

Among the well-known retired farmers of Sabina, this county, and numbered among the splendid citizens of that town is Alfred Johnson, who was born in Richland township, Clinton county, Ohio, on April 21, 1847.

Mr. Johnson's parents were Stephen R. and Jemima (Hoover) Johnson, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1862, and the latter of whom was born in New Jersey, the daughter of Jacob Hoover. John Johnson, father of Stephen R., came to Ohio from Pennsylvania about 1800. Stephen R. Johnson was educated in the public schools of Clinton county. He took up farming when a young man and pursued this vocation in this county all his life, having been actively engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was one of the pioneers of this section and owned eighty acres of land in Richland township at the time of his death.

Stephen R. and Jemima (Hoover) Johnson were the parents of seven children, namely: Louisa J., who married A. H. States; Lewis, who never married, was a member of Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, having enlisted in 1862, and was killed in the battle of Peach Tree Creek on July 20, 1864; Amos, who married Elizabeth Waltmire, also was a soldier in the Civil War and served in the same company and regiment as his brother Lewis; Henry C., who married Amanda McGuire; George M., who never married, was a member of Company K, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor in 1865, and died in a hospital at Philadelphia on April 12, 1865; Alfred, the subject of this sketch, and Mina, who married D. W. Terrell. For many years Stephen R. Johnson was an elder in the Christian church. Politically, he was a Republican.

More than a common-school education was considered unusual during the boyhood and youth of Alfred Johnson, but he not only was able to complete the common school course in Richland township, but attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, for six months and later taught in the common schools of Clinton county for ten years, during this period of his life also being engaged in farming. In 1877 he quit teaching and after that devoted his entire attention to farming in Richland township. In 1882 he moved to Wayne township, in this county, and two years later returned to Richland township. In 1891 Mr. Johnson moved to Perry township, in Fayette county, and there engaged in farming and fruit raising. After living there for six years he returned to Richland township, this county, and settled on a farm, from 1897 to 1906 being actively engaged in farming there. He then moved to Sabina, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1909, since which time he has been living retired. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres of fertile land in Richland township, which is cultivated by tenants. He also owns two pieces of property in Sabina.

Alfred Johnson was united in marriage to Amelia B. Cline, who was born on June 11, 1856, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Haines) Cline, and to this union three children were born, namely: Walter C., who died at the age of fifteen; Edward O., who married Creola B. Haines and has one child, Walter C., and Ethel Viola, who married J. W. Vanpelt and has one child, Eugene.

During almost all the time Mr. Johnson lived in Richland township he served as a school director. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the members of the family are indentified with the Methodist Protestant church.

LEWIS E. WHINERY.

It seems fair to judge the status of an individual in a community by the estimation in which he is held by his neighbors and fellow townsmen. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in his church at his devotion, hear his views on public questions and witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of life. They are therefore competent to judge his merits and demerits. Lewis E. Whinery, the cashier of the National Bank of Sabina, is a life-long resident of Clinton county. The people have had an opportunity to learn what manner of man he is. The responsible position which he holds is important evidence with regard to his standing as a business man and citizen.

Lewis E. Whinery was born at Morrisville, this county, on October 26, 1873, the son of Warren F. and Mary E. (Hunt) Whinery, the former of whom was born in 1837 in Cass county, Michigan, and died in 1863, and the latter of whom was born in this county, the daughter of Jacob Hunt. Warren F. Whinery' father, John V. Whinery, was married three times. During the early part of his life he taught school and later he became a merchant at Morrisville, and still later a successful farmer.

The late Warren F. Whinery had little opportunity to obtain an education, but supplemented the brief period which he spent in the public schools with home study and became a well-informed man. He came to Clinton county, Ohio, about 1852, when he was only fifteen years old. A little later he began teaching school and taught school off and on all his life in Clinton county. He was also a registered pharmacist at Sabina and postmaster of the town at the time of his death. Warren F. and Mary E. (Hunt) Whinery were the parents of three children, Eva, Lena L., and Lewis E., the subject of this sketch.

Warren F. Whinery was a valiant soldier in the Civil War, having served about a year as a first-lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after the close of the war was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he was a Republican and served as township assessor for several years. He was also corporation clerk of Sabina and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Lewis E. Whinery was educated in the public schools of Sabina, this county, and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1892, after which he attended a business college at Oswego, New York, for one year, and upon his return from business college accepted a position with a canning factory at Sabina, later being employed by W. H. Stanage & Company, of Cincinnati. Upon returning to Sabina from Cincinnati he became a partner of S. W. Doan in the clothing business and did business for three years under the firm name of Doan & Whinery. Mr. Whinery was assistant postmaster of Sabina, under W. B. Woodmansee, for three or four years, after which he was employed by the Sabina bank for four years. From the Sabina bank he went to Cedarville, Ohio, as assistant cashier of the Exchange Bank of that place, and upon the organization of the First National Bank of Sabina on November 1, 1906, became its cashier, a position which he has held ever since. Mr. Whinery is also a director in the Sabina Building and Loan Company.

On June 6, 1900, Lewis E. Whinery was married to Winona Harris, the daughter of George W. and Rose Harris, to which union one child has been born, a daughter, Rose Elizabeth, born in 1908.

Fraternally, Mr. Whinery is a member of the blue lodge of Masons at Sabina and of the chapter of that order at Wilmington. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Whinery are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a Republican.

The First National Bank of Sabina has enjoyed a most satisfactory growth since

its organization in 1906, and no man has had more to do with its growth than its cashier, Lewis E. Whinery, a man in whom the public places unqualified confidence and who is popular with the other officers, directors, stockholders and patrons of the bank.

MRS. MARY WALKER.

Among the women of Clinton county who have exerted a wide and beneficent influence upon the community, few are better known or held in higher esteem throughout the county than is Mrs. Mary J. (Patterson) Walker, widow of Abel Walker, in his day one of the best-known men in the county. Mrs. Walker's life has been full of good works and, in the beautiful evening of a ripe old age, she is living happily and comfortably in her pleasant home in the city of Wilmington, enjoying the confidence and esteem of her large circle of acquaintances, her home being the center of much genial hospitality.

Mary J. Patterson was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1844, the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Hummer) Patterson, the former of whom was born in Greene county, this state, in 1815, and died in 1874, and the latter, born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1812, and died in 1898.

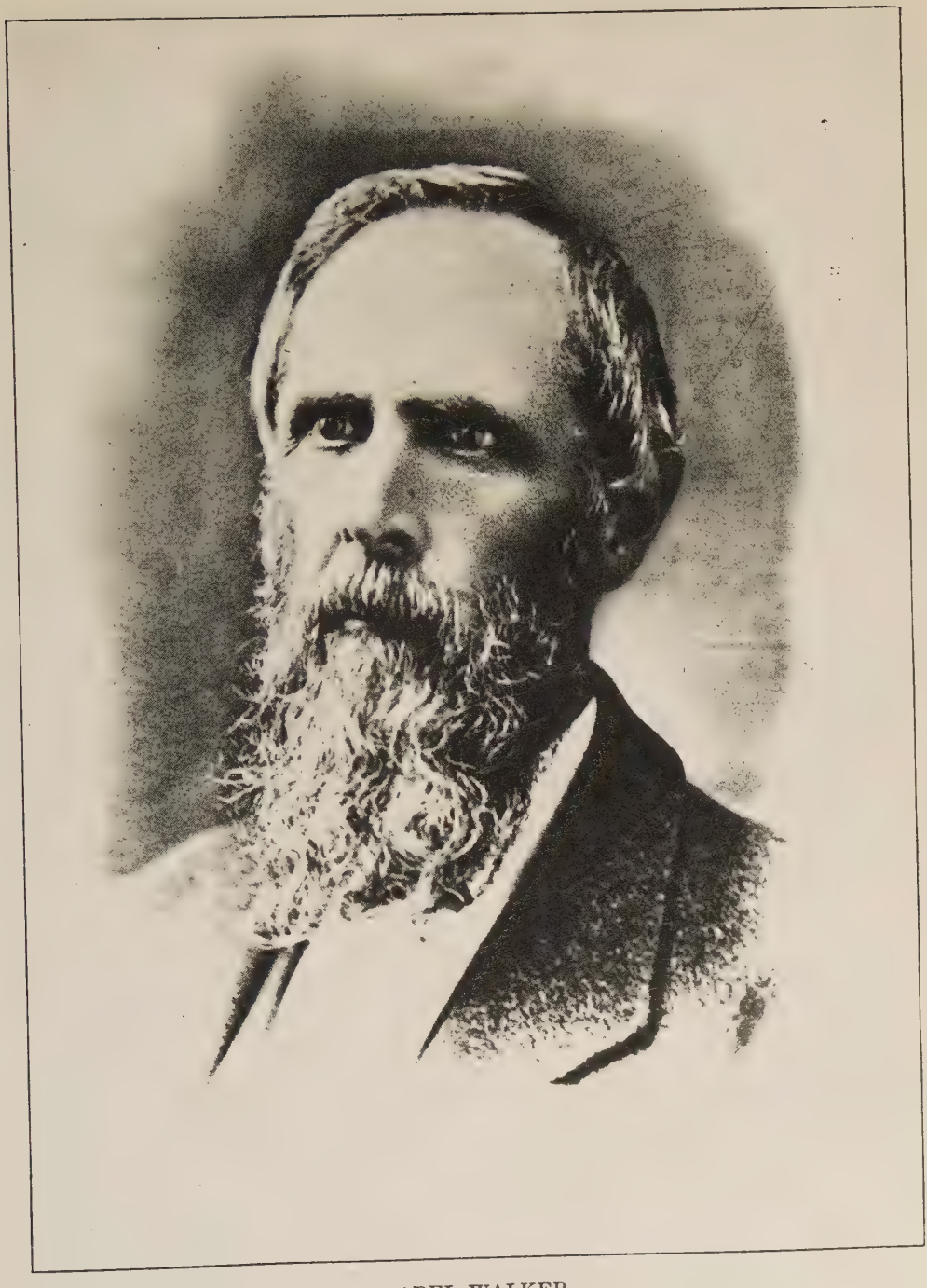
Thomas Patterson was the son of John and Elizabeth (McFarland) Patterson, Pennsylvanians, who emigrated to Ohio shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, settling near Jamestown, where they bought a farm and spent the remainder of their lives, becoming recognized as among the leading pioneers of that section. They were members of the United Presbyterian church and were active in promoting all good causes thereabout. John Patterson was a son of John Patterson, a soldier in the patriot army during the War for Independence and a man of much force of character. At the close of the war he, with his son, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling on a farm near Jamestown, in Greene county, where the rest of his life was spent.

Thomas Patterson was reared on the paternal farm near Jamestown and upon reaching manhood began the manufacture of brick, using the sun-drying process, and operated a large brick-yard on the edge of the city of Xenia. In 1854 he came to this county, locating in Wilmington, where for a year he operated the old hotel, known as the Hale House, after which he engaged in the livery business, also being incidentally engaged in farming. He married Rebecca Hummer, daughter of John and Eunice (Green) Hummer, pioneers of Greene county, this state, though both were born on Apple Pie ridge, Virginia. John Hummer was a soldier in the War of 1812. Thomas Patterson and his wife were members of the Baptist church, Mr. Patterson being one of the trustees of the church at Wilmington, and they were prominent in all good works in that community.

To Thomas and Rebecca (Hummer) Patterson were born eight children, namely: Nancy, who married C. P. Stryker and lives in Jamestown, Ohio; Abbie, who married Nathan Wood, and both are now deceased; Susan, deceased; John, deceased; Mary Jane, the immediate subject of this sketch, who married Abel Walker; Sarah, who married John Smith and lives in Xenia, Ohio; Thomas, now deceased, who for years was a prominent resident of Washington C. H., Ohio; and Rebecca, who died unmarried.

Mary Jane Patterson spent her girlhood in Xenia, receiving her early education in a select school. When she was ten years of age, her parents came to this county, locating at Wilmington, where she continued her education in the public schools. For several years she conducted a private school in Wilmington and during the Civil War period was the teacher of the school in district No. 11, in Union township.

On March 31, 1869, Mary Jane Patterson was united in marriage to Abel Walker, who was born near Wilmington, Ohio, on July 28, 1819, the son of Azel and Hannah (Jackson) Walker, natives of Frederick county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Walker emigrated to Ohio in 1803, first locating in Waynesville, where they remained until 1804 in which year they came to Clinton county, settling on a farm in Union township, on



ABEL WALKER.

the Port William pike, two miles from Wilmington, where they bought a quarter section of land. Azel Walker's brother, Mordecai, and two sisters settled in the same neighborhood at the same time, the Walkers becoming reckoned as among the most substantial and influential pioneers of that section of the county. They were Hicksite Friends and ever were found on the side of moral progress.

Azel and Hannah (Jackson) Walker were the parents of ten children, of whom Abel was the ninth born, the others being, in order of birth, William, Jackson, Louis, Joseph S., Rachel, Ruth, Elijah, Elizabeth Ann and Samuel. Abel Walker received his early education in the little log school house near Wilmington and was reared to become a farmer. When a young man, he bought a small farm of fifty acres and to this he gradually added, as prosperity attended his efforts, until he became the owner of a considerable farm, being recognized as one of the most substantial farmers of that part of the county. Not only was he an enterprising and progressive farmer, but he took a warm interest in several other enterprises. He was one of the founders and owners of a private bank, which was later merged into the Clinton County National Bank of Wilmington, which he helped organize and of which he was a director, his stock in that old financial institution still being retained by his widow. Mr. Walker's death, on February 20, 1897, was widely mourned throughout the county, for he long had been regarded as one of its most able men. He was a man of stanch integrity, sterling character and exemplary worth as a citizen; a true friend to his fellowmen, whose passing left a vacancy not only in his home, but in the hearts of many, which would not easily be filled. He was a member of the Hicksite Friends church. Mrs. Walker, her forefathers and her family were all life-long members of the Baptist church and in the building of their new church in Wilmington, she was one of the largest contributors and has always been an active worker in the church.

To Abel and Mary Jane (Patterson) Walker were born five children, namely: Hannah Mary, who died at the age of seventeen years; Tacy Patterson, who married Dr. Austin Robinson, of Baltimore, Maryland; Sarah Hummer, who married Frank L. Miller, of Wilmington, this county; Louise Denver, who remains with her mother, and Elizabeth Jackson, who died in 1910.

Mrs. Walker, though now journeying toward the sunset of her useful life—for she has passed the traditional three-score-and-ten-mark—retains the liveliest interest in current affairs and still is busily engaged in promoting such measures for the general good as may conveniently be given her personal attention. She is honored and respected by all who know her and occupies a firm place in the regard of the entire community.

DANIEL A. J. ROBINSON.

Daniel A. J. Robinson, the subject of this sketch, who is now deceased, was one of the highly-respected citizens of Clinton county. He was a man of exceptional character and sterling qualities, and is greatly mourned by a host of loyal friends.

Daniel A. J. Robinson was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on December 22, 1828, and died in Clinton county on August 9, 1909. He was the son of John and Sarah (Rider) Robinson, who came to Brown county, Ohio, in 1833, and located on a farm in Perry township, and lived there until his death on October 27, 1858. His wife died on September 24, 1859. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were both members of the Baptist church. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, Martha, Briant, James, John, Joseph, Daniel A. J., who is the subject of this sketch, Sarah, Bley, Frances, Marcena and Levi Benjamin.

In 1856, Daniel A. J. Robinson, with his wife, went to Rochester, Illinois, and engaged in farming, which occupation he carried on until the Civil War broke out. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with honor until the close of the war. After the war

he returned to Clinton county, Ohio, where he remained until his death on August 9, 1909. He was first a member of the United Brethren church, but he and his wife later became Baptists and remained so. Most of his life, after the war, was spent near Blanchester.

On November 1, 1855, Daniel A. J. Robinson was married to Catherine Adair, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, on November 19, 1833, a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Swadly) Adair. Samuel Adair was a native of Virginia and was born on July 5, 1793, and his wife was born on April 2, 1800. She was a daughter of Nicholas Swadly, a pioneer of Highland county, Ohio. Samuel Adair was a son of Samuel Adair, who was born on March 12, 1754, and died on September 19, 1826, and whose wife, Sarah Adair, was born on July 17, 1770, and died on September 15, 1843. Their children were as follow: Hugh, Hannah, Samuel, James, Sarah, John, Andrew, Phebe, Isibel, Alexander, Joseph and Harvey. Samuel and Catherine (Swadly) Adair were the parents of the following children: Sarah, Samuel, Andrew, Phoebe, Nicholas, Mary, Harvey, Catherine, Joseph, Jane and Margaret.

To Daniel A. J. and Catherine (Adair) Robinson were born the following children: Emma, Harvey (deceased), Frances, Arthur, Joseph, Charles, William (deceased), and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson lived together to enjoy their golden wedding, and Mrs. Robinson is still living at the age of eighty-two. She is in possession of considerable property in Blanchester, and lives with her youngest child, Edna, who has an excellent education and who for some years was a teacher in the public schools.

DARIUS H. MOON.

Ohio has been particularly fortunate in the character of her citizenship. In every county, there have been conspicuous men who by force of personality have naturally risen to leadership in vocational and professional life. A business man of superior ability, a man of prominence in military affairs, and a citizen of integrity and honor, Darius H. Moon has made an impression on the life of this state of which he is a distinguished son. He is a native of Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, having been born there on September 5, 1837, the son of Henry H. and Mary (Paxton) Moon, the former of whom was born in Tennessee on July 14, 1808, and the latter of whom was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on February 27, 1816.

The paternal grandparents, William and Mary (Hudson) Moon, traversed the wilderness on their way from Tennessee to their new home in this county during its early days, and lived here the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandparents, Dr. Reuben and Mary (Hoffman) Paxton, were natives of Virginia, but came from Champaign county, Ohio, to Greenfield, where after useful careers they died.

Henry H. and Mary (Paxton) Moon were well-known in their community. Henry H. Moon, who was a farmer, died in 1881, three years after the death of his wife, who passed away on July 3, 1879. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican. Their family was large, according to present-day standards, consisting of eleven children, as follow: Reuben P., deceased; Jeptha Davis, deceased; Sylvester B., M. D., of Wilmington, eighty years of age; Darius Hoffman, the subject of this sketch; Frances Marion; Milton W.; Lydia M.; William, deceased; Lawson P., and two who died in infancy.

Darius Moon spent all of his early life on his father's farm, this comprising a period of twenty years, during which time he learned the carpenter's trade. When war was declared, he was among the brave youth who enlisted, being enrolled in Company B., the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for two years and seven months. He was of the famous Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, being first and second lieutenant of his company. He was in the battles of Winchester,

the first and second Wilderness campaigns, and Cedar Creek, and was wounded at Manassas Junction, Maryland. During his long period of military service, Mr. Moon was popular both with officers and men.

At the close of the war, Mr. Moon purchased a drug store, and engaged in this business for the following thirty-four years, being successful enough to retire about thirteen years ago. Mr. Moon owns the valuable property on the corner of Broadway and Main streets, besides other houses and lots.

Darius H. Moon was married to Osee Frances Strawn, who was born on August 24, 1845, in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, the daughter of Thomas S. and Margaret (Williams) Strawn, pioneers of Warren county. Mrs. Moon's grandfather, Enos Williams, has the distinction of having been the first teacher in the township in which Lebanon is situated, having also held the position of county auditor, as well as other public offices in the county. The father of Mrs. Moon was a Republican, and formerly a Whig. He died in 1886, his wife living three years longer, and passing away at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are the parents of an only son, Alden M., who is a druggist of San Antonio, Texas. His wife was Pearl Scott, a daughter of David Scott, an attorney of Blanchester. Alden M. Moon and wife have one son, Marvin Scott.

Mr. Moon has been for many years, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a Mason for fifty years. He is a man of estimable character, a citizen whom his city is proud to honor, a business man of strict adherence to principle, and a friend deserving of friendship.

W. L. DOWDEN.

From the time of Tubal Cain, the artificer in iron has been one of the most important factors in civilization. He it was who forged the first implements of the field and the weapons of war. The iron worker made possible the mail-clad knights of the middle ages, and later the cannon which changed the whole course of civilization. In all the communities of Ohio the blacksmith has made the tools the farmer used, the axes, the saws, the hoes and the horseshoes. No community could dispense with the services of the blacksmith for these reasons, and too much respect cannot be accorded this important vocation. W. L. Dowden, familiarly known to his friends as "Mont," is a well-to-do blacksmith at Sabina, this county, and the owner of a good farm in Fayette county.

W. L. Dowden was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on January 14, 1857, the son of Ashford and Elizabeth (Rowe) Dowden, the former of whom was a native of Ohio, born in 1835, and died in 1911, and the latter of whom also was born in 1835, and died in 1911. She was a daughter of John and Lydia Rowe. Mr. Dowden's grandfather, Thomas Dowden, married Lucinda Stewart, and was a pioneer blacksmith in the early days of Ohio. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom Ashford was the eldest, the others being James, Jane, Otho, Reece, John, Sarah and Samuel.

Ashford Dowden, the father of W. L., worked on his father's farm while he was a young man, and also learned the blacksmith's trade, working in Buena Vista, Ohio. While living in Fayette county, he was superintendent of the Fayette county infirmary for six years. In 1881 he moved to Sabina, this county, and there followed his trade as a blacksmith, practically until the time of his death. He was mayor of Sabina for twelve years and was prominently identified with the Republican party. He and his wife were earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he was fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in 1911. Ashford and Elizabeth (Rowe) Dowden were the parents of four children, of whom W. L. was the eldest. The second born was A. N., and the third in order of birth was Ida J., who became the wife of Charles Hough, of Washington C. H., Ohio, while Thomas, the youngest, also lives in Washington C. H.

W. L. Dowden was educated in the public schools of Buena Vista, Ohio, and when he was still a young man learned the blacksmith's trade, beginning his career as an artificer in iron in Sabina in 1883, more than thirty years ago, and during these three decades he has endeared himself to the hearts of the people of this community and prospered in a commercial and business way. Until 1896, W. L. Dowden was in partnership with his brother, A. N. Dowden, and since that time has operated a shop of his own. Mr. Dowden also owns one hundred and thirty acres of land in Jasper township, Fayette county, Ohio, which he rents out to reliable tenants. A. N. Dowden is also a blacksmith at Sabina, and is engaged in general blacksmithing. He was married in 1885 to Carrie B. Culberson, the daughter of William and Ann Culberson, and to this union were born four children, May Opal, Hazel (deceased), Louis and Evelyn.

W. L. Dowden was married in 1880 to Amanda Henkle, the daughter of Ephraim Henkle, and to this union have been born three children, two of whom, an unnamed infant and Earply E., are deceased. The latter died at the age of ten years. Leon B., the first born, married V. R. Day, and they have one child, Corwin Elson.

Both the Dowden families are members of the Methodist Protestant church. W. L. Dowden is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served one term as a member of the Sabina school board, and one term as a member of the Sabina town council. Politically, he is a Republican. His brother, A. N. Dowden, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and owns his blacksmith shop, as well as town property in Sabina.

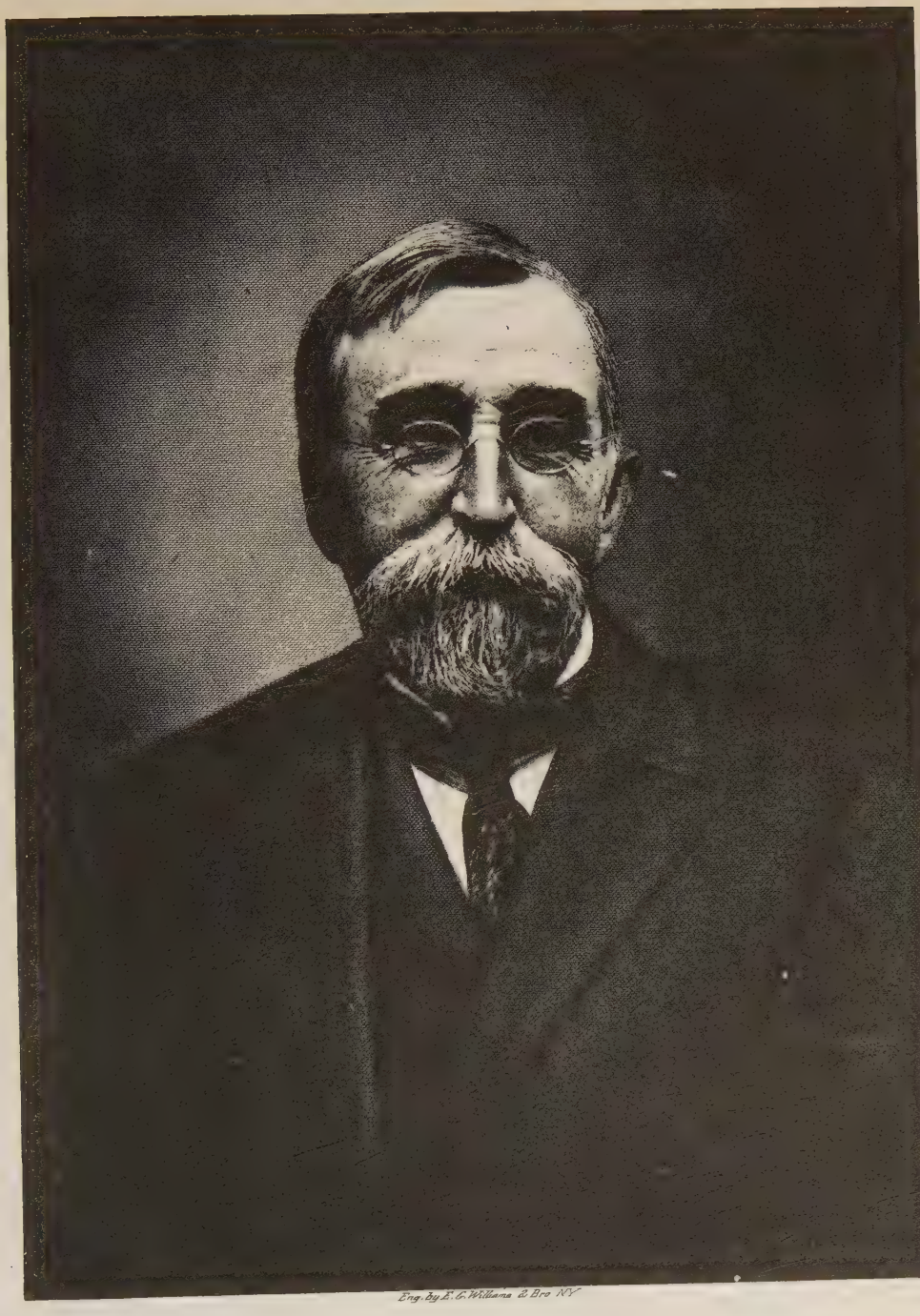
ELLIS A. LEWIS.

Great achievements always excite admiration and men who perform large deeds are those whom the world delights to honor. The man of initiative is the one who forges to the front in the commercial and financial world. Among the distinctive captains of industry, farmers and financiers of Clinton county, Ohio, a place of priority must be accorded to the venerable Ellis A. Lewis, of Sabina, who is president of two private banks; who owns one thousand acres of splendid farming land in this county, and who is descended from a very eminent family in this section. He is, in the fullest sense of the term, a progressive, self-made American, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the advanced age in which he lives. He is careful and systematic in his business affairs and has not permitted the accumulation of fortune to effect in any way his actions toward those less fortunate than he. He is a most sympathetic and broad-minded man and has a host of warm and admiring friends.

Ellis A. Lewis was born on April 6, 1842, at New Vienna, Clinton county, Ohio. He is the son of Isaac and Mary J. (Hoskins) Lewis, the former of whom was born on March 25, 1821, in Green township, Clinton county, and the latter of whom was born in 1820 in what is known as the Hoskins settlement of Green township, and who is the daughter of John and Hannah (Hocket) Hoskins. They were married in 1840.

The grandparents of Ellis A. Lewis were Amos and Phoebe (Nordike) Lewis, the former of whom was born in 1795 in Virginia and who, in 1812, left the Old Dominion state on horseback, crossed the mountains at Wheeling, West Virginia, and from there took a flatboat to Cincinnati. After remaining in Cincinnati about four months, during which he helped to build a small brick church on Fourth street, the first brick church ever erected in Cincinnati, he came to Highland county, Ohio. In 1813, the next year, he was married to Phoebe Nordike. They lived in Clinton county until 1862, at which time they moved to Harrisburg, Illinois, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Amos Lewis died at the age of seventy-three after having reared a family of six children: Lemuel, Isaac, Sarina, Priscilla, Aquilla and Acenth. All of the members of this family were identified with the Friends church.

Educational advantages were somewhat limited during the boyhood and youth of



E. A. Lewis.

Isaac Lewis, the father of Ellis A., and his schooling was confined to a limited attendance at subscription schools in Green township, where for a short time, he was enrolled about three months each winter. School houses in those days were built of logs, the windows consisted of oiled paper and books were very few. As a young man, Isaac Lewis learned the tanner's trade and engaged in this business for twelve years at New Vienna, after which he took up farming on the old home farm in Green township, where he farmed until 1888. After that time, he lived with his son, Ellis A., passing away in February, 1905, at the age of eighty-four. He and his wife had only three children: Ellis A., who was the eldest; Emily, deceased, who married William T. Haydock; and Hannah A., who married Seth Smith and lives at Selma, Ohio. All of the members of Isaac Lewis's family were identified with the Society of Friends. He was an ardent Republican.

Ellis A. Lewis received his education in the public schools of Green township and when a young man, he worked on his father's farm while not attending school. By the time he had reached his majority, he was taken into full partnership with his father in farming and stock dealing. This partnership lasted until the spring of 1878. Five years previously they became stockholders in the New Vienna Bank and Ellis A. had become assistant cashier of the bank. In 1877 he severed his connection with the bank except, however that he retained his stock. On February 13, 1875, he came to Sabina, Ohio, and opened the Sabina Bank as president and two years later became cashier with his father as president. After remaining cashier for several years, he again became president of the same bank and still holds this position. It was established and is still maintained as a private bank. When the bank was established, it had a capital of only ten thousand dollars but, at the present time, its general business amounts annually to about three hundred thousand dollars. In 1890 Mr. Lewis established a private bank at Glouster, Ohio, and is now president of this institution. For a period of twelve years he was connected with a brick plant at Glouster. He built his home in Sabina in 1885 and 1886 and at the present time owns about one thousand acres of land in Clinton county, most of which is rented. Mr. Lewis also has extensive coal mining interests at Glouster.

In 1877 Ellis A. Lewis was married to Emma Hadley, the daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Smith) Hadley, who bore him eight children: Mary Ruth, who is a practicing physician at Swathmore College and has her office with Doctor Grin, of Philadelphia; Flora H., who married Walter W. Jacob, of Mooreland, Pennsylvania, a druggist in the firm of Jacob Brothers, and has one son, Ellis Lewis; William E., who is a real estate dealer, married Anna Tanner and has two children, Emma Jane and William; Robert L., who is a salesman and treasurer of the Athens Brick Company at Athens, Ohio, married Edith Rannels and has two children, Allen R. and Robert Ellis; Samuel Hadley, who was superintendent of the Wassel Brick Company and who was killed on June 25, 1913, married Leona Smith and had one daughter, Mary Hadley; Isaac, who is a farmer near Bay City, Texas, married Ethel Burnett and has two children, Elizabeth and Richard; Ralph, who is assistant cashier of the Sabina Bank, married Catherine McKinstery; and John C., who is assistant cashier of the Glouster State Bank of Glouster, Ohio.

Mrs. Ellis A. Lewis, the mother of these children, died on February 5, 1898, and on July 31, 1907, Mr. Lewis was married to Mrs. Anna (Mills) Sewell, the daughter of Jonathan and Rhoda Mills, of Wilson township. Mrs. Lewis' first husband, William J. Sewell, was a graduate of Wilmington College, superintendent of the Sabina schools and county examiner.

No man living in Clinton county today is more highly respected than Ellis A. Lewis. Few men are better known in this section of Ohio than he and few have done more to promote the development of this great county.

ALBERT H. MILLS.

Albert H. Mills is a well-known rural-mail carrier of Sabina, this county, and one of the highly-respected citizens of Richland township. He was born on October 25, 1852, in Wilton township, this county, the son of Jonathan and Rhoda (Peelle) Mills, the former of whom was born on June 6, 1820, at Richmond, Indiana, and the latter on August 20, 1815, in Wilson township. They were married on November 23, 1844. Rhoda Peelle was the daughter of John and Lydia (Bundy) Peelle, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina and a farmer by occupation. He was an early settler in Wilson township, a large land-owner for the time in which he lived, and he and his wife were active members of the Friends church at Grassy Run, being also active in local affairs generally in their day and generation. Seven children were born to John and Lydia Peelle, William, Reuben, Mark, Emma, Rhoda, Mary and Lydia, all of whom now are deceased.

The paternal grandparents of Albert H. Mills were Hezekiah and Dorcas (Bentley) Mills, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. They were married in 1813 and had eleven children, of whom only three, Jonathan, Rebecca and John, are now living. The deceased children were Benjamin, Joseph, Jesse, William, Hannah, Thomas, Milton and Melinda. Hezekiah Mills and wife came to Ohio shortly after their marriage, in 1813, and purchased fifty acres of land in Wilson township, this county, later emigrating to Indiana, where they lived for a short time, after which they moved to Neoga, in Cumberland county, Illinois, where they spent the rest of their lives. Hezekiah Mills taught the first school in Wilson township, this county. He was a member of the Friends church and was very active in the affairs of that church.

Joseph and Hannah (Morris) Mills, the paternal great-grandparents of Albert H. Mills, were natives of North Carolina, the former of whom was the son of John Mills, also a native of that state. They were the parents of six children, Hannah, Jane, Jonathan, Hezekiah, John and Joseph. After their marriage they immigrated to Ohio and settled in Clinton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, Hannah Mills living to be ninety-eight years old.

Jonathan Mills, the father of Albert H., was educated in the common schools of Clinton county at the time when only three books were generally used in the schools—a primer, a spelling-book and the Bible. Jonathan Mills moved to Clinton county in December, 1844, and settled on one hundred and ten acres of land. He built a house of hewed logs immediately after moving here and another house in 1854. He and his wife were always active in the Friends church, which held meetings in this community twice a week, and were regular attendants at the services. They were the parents of five children, Calvin, Lewis, Albert H., Elias and Anna. Of these children, Calvin, a resident of Illinois, married Fannie Janes, who later died, and after her death he married Jennie Jones. Lewis married Emma Bevan, of Wilson township. Elias, who lives on the home place, married Emma Fellers, and, after her death, Mertie Rayburn. Anna, who is a resident of Sabina, this county, married Prof. J. W. Sewell, and, after his death, married Ellis A. Lewis.

Albert H. Mills was educated in the common schools of Wilson township and in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He taught four years in all, one year in the common schools of Clinton county and three years in Greene county, this state. On December 30, 1879, Mr. Mills was married to Anna Burris, the daughter of James L. and Amanda (Hall) Burris, of Clinton county. James L. Burris was a farmer, who owned about nine hundred acres of land at one time in Clinton and Fayette counties. He was an active member of the Friends church, a member of the Masonic lodge, and was also active in the Grange. He died on June 5, 1912, and his widow lives at Sabina. They were the parents of eight children, John H., Elizabeth Ellen, Anna, William, Emma,

Harvey, Bert and Berdette, the latter deceased. John H., who lives in Sabina, is unmarried. Elizabeth E. married G. A. Pavey, of Sabina. Anna is the wife of Mr. Mills. William, who is also unmarried, lives at Sabina. Emma married Paul Palmer, of Washington C. H., Ohio. Harvey married Addie McKay, of Fayette county, and Bert married Rose Ellis, of Clinton county.

Mrs. Mills's father, James Burris, married Amanda Hall, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Harvey and Nancy (Vanhook) Hall, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, a farmer by occupation, who moved to Ohio about sixty-five years ago and settled in Wilson township, this county, where he became an extensive stock raiser. He was an active member of the Christian church. The grandparents of Mrs. Mills were William T. and Elizabeth (Arnold) Burris, natives of North Carolina and Fayette county, Ohio, respectively. William T. Burris came to Ohio before his marriage and became the owner of about four hundred acres of land in this section of the state, being also an extensive dealer in live stock. He and his wife, prominent members of the Friends church, were the parents of three children, John A., James L. and Hannah. After Mr. Mills's marriage he located at Sabina and has been living there ever since. He is the inventor of a rack used in the postoffice, which is especially efficient for handling mail.

To Albert H. and Anna (Burris) Mills have been born two children, Pearl and Elby R. The former married Luella Keller and is employed by the Standard Oil Company at Cincinnati. The latter is unmarried and is the proprietor of a garage at Sabina. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Friends church and active in church work. They own property in Sabina and Mr. Mills has been a mail carrier on Route No. 1 out of Sabina for the past twelve years.

JOHN H. NORMAN, M. D.

There is no other profession in which the vital interests of a community are so at stake as that of the physician. He must stand ever in readiness to serve his people at any and all times regardless of race or caste, poverty or riches, and this service must at all times be both honest and skilled. To have served a people well in such a capacity for over forty years is not only a mark of good service but it is a mark of honor of the highest order, and the subject of this sketch, Dr. John H. Norman, has performed just such a service as this and truly deserves the honor and distinction in which he is held by a whole community.

John H. Norman was born in Warren county, near Blanchester, on November 10, 1851. He was the son of Enos E. and Elizabeth (Watkins) Norman. Enos E. Norman was born in West Virginia on April 18, 1826. He was the son of Bailey and Tacy (Tyson) Norman who were both natives of Harrison county, West Virginia, who, after their marriage, came to Warren county and settled on a farm in 1831, where they lived until their deaths. They were both members of the Free Will Baptist church.

Enos E. Norman was educated in the public schools of Warren county and remained on the farm until at the age of forty he left the farm and moved into Blanchester where he engaged in the undertaking business until 1908, when he retired from active life. He is a Republican in politics and an active member of the Free Will Baptist church.

Elizabeth (Watkins) Norman, the wife of Enos E. Norman, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born on October 5, 1828, and died on March 26, 1913. She was the daughter of Harrison P. and Mary (Collins) Watkins, both of whom came from Pennsylvania to Warren county and settled on a farm. He was a member of the Baptist church and she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John H. Norman remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Warren county and afterwards was graduated from the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School, after which he taught in the public schools for a period

of five years and then attended the Eclectic College of Medicine at Cincinnati and graduated from that institution in 1875. He then took up the practice of medicine in Edenton, in Clermont county, where he remained for sixteen years, after which time he came to Blanchester, where he has been a practicing physician for twenty-five years. He is a member of both the County, State and National Medical Associations. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is also a member of the Free Will Baptist church.

In August of 1878, John H. Norman was married to Mary Weller, of Hamilton county, Ohio, a daughter of Phillip Weller, now deceased. To this union were born three children as follow: Omar, who is deceased; Orris, who lives in Blanchester; and Edna, who is the wife of James P. Britton of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Few men in this exacting profession have ever been more faithful to their obligations than Dr. John H. Norman.

CHARLES F. ALLEN.

By his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods, Charles F. Allen has come to be one of the most successful business men of Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio. He is a man of most genial nature, but nevertheless painstaking and careful in his business relations and today is one of the most prosperous citizens of the community.

Charles F. Allen was born on May 5, 1852, at Bainbridge in Ross county, Ohio, and is the son of George and Amanda (Fort) Allen, the former of whom was born in 1818 in Highland county, Ohio, and the latter of whom was born at Bainbridge in Ross county, and died in 1863. George Allen was the son of George Allen, Sr., who was born in New Jersey and who came to Ohio in 1815 or 1816.

George Allen, the father of Charles F., was educated in the common schools of Ross county and when a young man learned the carpenter trade. In 1858 he came to Sabina and spent the rest of his life in this town. He was a contractor and builder and in 1875 established a lumber yard which his son, Charles F., still operates. He was engaged in the general retail lumber business until his retirement in 1897. He died in 1904.

George and Amanda (Fort) Allen were the parents of the following children. Ethan, never married; William, married Lydia Barlough; James; Charles; Emma, married C. B. Hill; John, married Ann Uptegraff; George; Ella, married Lewis Lappe; Henry, died in infancy; and another son died in infancy. The late George Allen was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and as a Republican served many terms as a member of the town council.

Charles F. Allen was educated in the common schools of Sabina and when a young man engaged in the lumber business with his father and became a partner with his father in 1875 and in 1897 succeeded his father in this business. In 1914 Mr. Allen's son, Ross, was taken into the firm. It was started originally on a capital of seven hundred and fifty dollars in 1875, and it has grown to a business with a capital stock of seven thousand five hundred dollars. The firm handles lumber and building materials of all kinds and has a large and valuable patronage in this part of Clinton county.

On November 25, 1874, Charles F. Allen was married to Anna Drake, who was born on November 10, 1856, in Clinton county, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Daniel Drake. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had three children: Harry R., who married Evelyn Robison, has one child, Arthur, and is engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Columbus, Ohio; Ross W. married Eva Leffel and they have one child, Russell; Charles J. is unmarried and lives at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Allen is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican.

HARRY L. LITTLETON.

Harry L. Littleton, an enterprising and successful young business man of Sabina, was born on April 6, 1883, in Greene county, at Yellow Springs. He is the son of Grenville and Clarinda (Sparrow) Littleton, the former of whom was born in Greene county, and the latter of whom was born in Clark county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Sarah (Johnson) Sparrow, natives of England. Grenville Littleton was the son of Joel Littleton, a farmer of Clark county, Ohio, and was one of five children. The other four were Joel B., John, Anna and Fay. Joel Littleton was a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

Grenville Littleton was educated in the common schools of Clark county, Ohio, and when a young man engaged in farming in that county. In 1882 he entered the undertaking business at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and has continued in business at that place until the present time. Since he first started in business he has several other enterprises, including furniture and livery. Grenville and Clarinda (Sparrow) Littleton have had five children, as follow: Daisy, married Lewis Reinwald; Earl, married Josephine Hutcheson; Morris, is unmarried; Harry L., the subject of this sketch, and Edwin. Mr. Littleton's father's family are members of the Presbyterian church. The father is an ardent Democrat.

Educated in the common schools of Yellow Springs, Ohio, Harry L. Littleton worked with his father after finishing his education and in 1901 attended the Clark School of Embalming at Cincinnati. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course at the same institution. For some time he was employed by W. H. Neal at Xenia, Ohio, until his coming to Sabina on June 3, 1905. At this time he purchased the undertaking business of George M. Haines and has continued in business since 1905, a period of more than ten years. He is well qualified for the business in which he is engaged and temperamentally suited to it.

On January 9, 1903, Harry L. Littleton was married to Margaret S. Dakin, the daughter of S. W. Dakin, of Yellow Springs. To this union there has been born one child, Roger W., born in March, 1904.

Mr. Littleton is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. and Mrs. Littleton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Littleton is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Littleton is the owner of the first and only funeral car in Clinton county and conducted the first automobile funeral in Clinton.

HENRY L. LEWELLEN.

Henry L. Lewellen, a pleasant, prosperous and public-spirited business man of Sabina, Ohio, has stamped his individuality in no uncertain manner upon the locality where he resides. He is an excellent representative of that type of the much heralded American business man—the type that does things—Mr. Lewellyn having, by his own exertion, established at Sabina, a flourishing trade in furniture.

Henry L. Lewellen was born on January 17, 1870, near Sugar Tree ridge in Adams county, Ohio. He is the son of Morgan and Mary J. (Hunter) Lewellen, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, who was accidentally killed in October, 1875, and the latter of whom was a daughter of John Hunter, who married a Miss Sloan. The grandparents on the paternal side were John and Nancy (Stantz) Lewellen. He was a blacksmith and farmer of Adams county and reared a family of six children as follow: Lydia, Catherine, Alfred, Abbie, William and Morgan.

The late Morgan Lewellen began farming early in life in Adams county, Ohio, and later branched out and engaged in the live-stock business. He was killed by the falling

of a derrick pole at the building of the court house at West Union, Ohio, in the fall of 1875. During his life, he was actively identified with the Democratic party. His wife was a member of the Baptist church. Morgan and Mary J. Lewellen had eight children, of whom Henry L., the subject of this sketch, was the sixth. The others were: Anna, who never married; Frances, who married S. C. Spears; John, who is unmarried; Lewis, who married Nettie Roberts; Thomas, who married Margaret Thompson; Edgar and George, neither of whom ever married.

Henry L. Lewellen was educated in the public schools of Greene and Clinton counties, Ohio, and was graduated from the Sabina high school with the class of 1903. When he was a very young man, he worked with his brother in the vehicle business. In 1895 he entered this vocation as a clerk and later became identified with his father-in-law in the furniture business and in 1915 took complete charge of the business. Mr. Lewellen has been in the business for more than fifteen years and it was started with a capital of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. He has increased from year to year until now it is one of the most flourishing enterprises in this section. The firm owns the building it occupies.

In February, 1895, Henry L. Lewellen was married to Esa E. Gaskins, who was born on July 8, 1874, the daughter of Dr. Aaron J. Gaskins. Three children have been born to this union: Mary L., who was born on March 11, 1900; Doris, December 4, 1904; and Aaron, August 18, 1911.

It was during the years that Mr. Lewellen managed the furniture business for his father-in-law that it grew and prospered to its present condition. Mr. Lewellen keeps only a high grade of furniture and has a large business for a town of only fifteen hundred people.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewellen are members of the Friends church and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Elected as a Democrat, he has served nearly six years as city treasurer of Sabina, a position he has filled with credit as his long tenure will well prove.

PATRICK J. CURREN.

It is the honorable reputation of a man in business more than any other consideration which gives character and stability to our public institutions, and which fixes the boundaries of one's personal reputation. Patrick J. Curren, a well-known business man of Sabina, Ohio, and a veteran of the Spanish-American War, has never lost sight of his obligations to the community in general, and during his residence in this city he has taken an active part in all public movements. During the war with Spain, he was a major in the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assistant superintendent in loading transports at Tampa, Florida. He was mustered out of the service in 1898.

Patrick J. Curren was born September 4, 1860, at Chillicothe, Ohio, a son of Martin and Ella (Linnehan) Curren, the former of whom was born in Clashmore, County Waterford, Ireland, in 1814, and died in 1898, and the latter of whom was born in the same county in 1815, and died in February, 1899. They were married in their native land, and came to America in 1848, settling in Chillicothe, Ohio. Martin Curren was a tailor by trade, and followed this vocation at Chillicothe, where he lived the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of seven children: Mary, who became the wife of Yormand Thompson; Catherine, the wife of John Kennedy; Patrick J., the immediate subject of this review: Ella, the wife of John B. Caddon; and three children deceased. Martin Curren was a member of the Catholic church during his life, and was identified with the Democratic party.

Patrick J. Curren was educated in the public and parochial schools of Chillicothe, Ohio, and when a young man, learned the tailor's trade. He worked at this trade

in Chillicothe for about three years, after which he went to New York City, where he remained four months learning to "cut." In April, 1876, he came to Wilmington, Ohio, and after working at his trade there for about one year, removed to Muncie, Indiana, where he was employed until about 1879, when he moved to Washington C. H., Ohio, and the next year came to Sabina.

After the close of the Spanish-American War Mr. Curren returned to Sabina, taking up his trade as a tailor. He now has a general men's and children's clothing store, with a prosperous and growing business.

Patrick J. Curren was married to Estella Johnson, the daughter of Henry Johnson, and they have had three children: Frederick L., born on December 27, 1900; Walter Paul, May 7, 1902; and Martin, June 1, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Curren are faithful and devoted members of the Catholic church. Mr. Curren belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles. As a Democrat, he has served as a member of the town council, corporation treasurer and township treasurer. He served as a member of the town council in 1897 and 1898, and was township treasurer for two years, and was corporation treasurer for four years. During this time the Sabina school house was built. Mr. Curren is a member of the Clinton county election board, and also a member of the Democratic central executive committee. He is highly respected and esteemed in Sabina, and his ever increasing business may be attributed to the high favor in which he is held by his fellow townsmen.

CHARLES WILLIAM CUSTIS.

Charles William Custis, a well-known business man and manufacturer of Sabina, Ohio, who is now living retired, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on July 20, 1857, the son of William and Susan (Drake) Custis, natives of Clinton county, and New York state, respectively. Susan Drake was a daughter of Daniel and Ann (Musherue) Drake.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Custis were Daniel Drake and wife, the former of whom was a native of New England and engaged in the oyster business. He was a prominent member of the Christian church, and moved to Ohio early in life, locating in this county, where he engaged in farming, being the owner of one hundred acres of land. He and his life were the parents of five children, Abbie, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan and Anna.

William Custis was the son of Douglas Custis, a well-known citizen of this county. William Custis, the father of Charles W., attended the common schools of Clinton county, and here completed his education. He removed to Sabina from New Antioch, Ohio, and for some time was engaged in the general mercantile business, handling hardware and dry goods for the most part. While engaged in business in Sabina, he lived on a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres at the edge of the town. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and an active worker in that denomination. Fraternally, he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while, politically, he was an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He died in October, 1906, after having lived a most useful life. His widow is still living at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children, Charles William, Frank, Ida B., Anna, James, Levi D., Lula and Grace. Of these children Frank is married and lives at Dayton, Ohio. Ida B. also lives at Dayton and is the wife of Samuel McGuire. Anna is the wife of L. A. Wysong, of Wilmington. James married Rebecca Perrell, and they live in Sabina. Levi D. married Georgia Kuhn, and they live in Canton, Ohio. Lula is the wife of Dr. F. G. Leightner, of Sabina, and Grace is the wife of Marion Kuhn, of Crooksville, Ohio.

Charles W. Custis received his education in the common schools, and after leaving school was engaged for some time in business with his father. After managing his

father's hardware store for some time he retired from that concern and engaged in the restaurant and bakery business. After disposing of this latter business he next engaged with John Matthews as a partner in handling bankruptcy stocks of merchandise. He is the owner of one hundred and ten acres of land in Clinton county, also valuable property in Sabina, and is the owner of the ice-cream factory in Sabina. For the past ten years Mr. Custis has been retired from active business.

Charles W. Custis has been twice married, his first wife having been Ellie M. Dalgern, and to which union three children were born, Lauron A., Clyde Burtsal and Ethel Marie. Lauron A., who lives in Goshen, Indiana, married Margaret Shannon, and is engaged in the wholesale manufacture of ice cream in that city. Clyde, who is a resident of Sabina, married Mary Spurgeon. Ethel is the wife of Arthur N. Hains, a resident of Sabina. Mr. Custis married, secondly, Flora Johnson, daughter of Moses Johnson, of Port Williams, to which union one child has been born, a son, Earl Johnson, who is unmarried.

Mr. Custis and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church and both take an active interest in church work. Mr. Custis is a member of the board of public affairs and is a Republican.

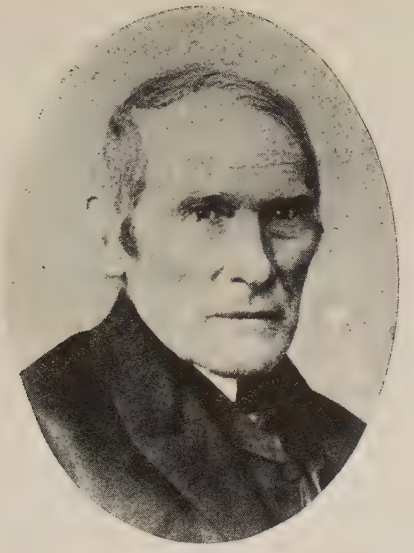
COL. CHARLES R. FISHER.

Col. Charles R. Fisher, the president of the Journal-Republican Company, publishers of the *Journal--Republican*, of Wilmington, Ohio, is descended from a line of distinguished ancestors, his great-grandfather having bee na soldier in the American Revolution, his grandfather having been a member of the United States Congress, his father having been, for twenty years, connected with the *Clinton Republican* as editor, served for several terms as prosecuting attorney of the county and, during his lifetime was a leading member of the Clinton county bar. Col. Charles R. Fisher is one of the leading citizens of Wilmington. Except for a period of fourteeen years, from 1870 to 1884, various members of the Fisher family have been connected with the leading newspapers of Clinton county, practically ever since the formation of the county. The present president of the publishing company himself has served as deputy postmaster of Wilmington, deputy clerk of the courts of Clinton county, postmaster of Wilmington and aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, to the late Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio.

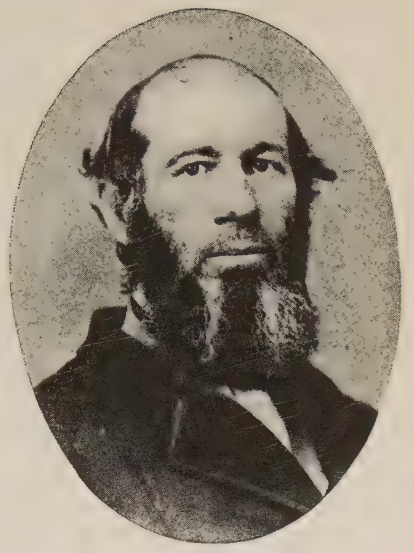
Charles R. Fisher was born in Wilmington, February 14, 1860, and is the son of William B. and Euphemia (Pegg) Fisher, the former of whom was born in 1818, at Mt. Pleasant, in Clermont county, Ohio, and married Euphemia Pegg in 1846. She was born at Batavia, in Clermont county, in October, 1826. They had four children: Mary, who married Dr. A. T. Quinn, of Wilmington; Katherine, the wife of C. C. Nichols and who died in 1888; William G., who married Effie Hunsicker, of Pickaway county, Ohio; and Col. Charles R., the subject of this sketch.

William B. Fisher and family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a Republican in politics and active during his entire life for the principles of that party.

In 1799 Adam Fischer, a German resident of Pennsylvania, who had just returned from the Revolutionary War, immigrated to Clermont county, Ohio, with his family, settling at Point Pleasant. About this time the spelling of the name was changed from Fischer to Fisher, because David Fischer, grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the eldest son in Adam Fischer's family, objected to the nickname "Dutch," which his schoolmates gave him. Here David Fisher grew to manhood and became a prodigious student of public affairs, being called upon frequently for political addresses in southwestern Ohio. He was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio from Clermont county in 1842, and four years later moved to Wilmington, where he became the owner and



DAVID FISHER.



WILLIAM B. FISHER.

WILLIAM G. FISHER.

CHARLES R. FISHER.

THREE GENERATIONS.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS IN WILMINGTON.

editor of the *Clinton Republican*, formerly known as the *Western Whig*, an organ favoring the high protective tariff. In the fall of 1846, he was elected to represent the Wilmington district in the United States Congress as a Whig.

The eldest son of David Fisher was William Byrne, who derived his middle name from the maiden name of his Welsh mother. He grew up on a farm near Point Pleasant, studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1846, he married Euphemia Pegg, of Batavia, and thereafter opened a law office in that village. In the fall of 1847, he came to Wilmington to take charge of his father's paper during his absence in Congress. He learned to like the newspaper business and also Wilmington, and in 1850 purchased the paper from his father. David moved to Cincinnati, where, a third of a century later, he died at the age of ninety-three years. William B. Fisher was connected with the *Clinton Republican* for twenty years, at the same time practicing his profession and serving as prosecuting attorney. For a short time, the late Franklin Corwin was associated with him as a partner and, subsequently, the late Dr. A. P. Russell. This latter arrangement continued until Doctor Russell's election as secretary of state in 1860. In 1866, William B. Fisher sold a half interest in the paper to Capt. D. L. Way, now a resident of Jacksonville, Florida. Four years later he sold out his entire interest because of failing health and died in 1874.

In 1884, William G. and Charles R. Fisher, the two sons of William B. Fisher, bought the *Wilmington Journal*, which had been established sixteen years previously by the Garvin brothers. At that time the *Journal* had a circulation of nine hundred copies and was a four-page paper. The prestige of the paper grew from year to year, until it attained a circulation of nearly four thousand copies, more than that of any two other papers published in the county. With the exception of the period from 1870 to 1884, the name Fisher has been connected with Wilmington's newspaper interests continuously since 1846.

On January 1, 1913 the *Wilmington Journal*, the paper of the younger Fishers, and the *Clinton Republican*, the former paper of the father and son, were consolidated and are now published under the name of the *Journal-Republican*. Col Charles R. Fisher is president of the company and actively engaged in its management; Thurman Miller is secretary and treasurer and William G. Fisher, T. M. Bales and Albert I. Bailey are the remaining directors.

Col. Charles R. Fisher was educated in the public schools of Wilmington and began working, when a lad of twelve, as a messenger for the First National Bank during his vacations. In 1876 he was made deputy postmaster, under Capt. W. P. Wolf, and was in the service for three years, after which he was made deputy clerk of the county courts. In April, 1884, he resigned the latter position and he and his brother, William G., purchased the *Journal*, as has already been noted, publishing it under the firm name of W. G. & C. R. Fisher until its consolidation as above stated. From 1890 to 1894, Colonel Fisher was postmaster of Wilmington and from 1896 to 1900, aide-de-camp to Governor Asa S. Bushnell.

On March 11, 1905, Colonel Fisher was married to Sarah Hinman, a native of Kentucky and the daughter of the late David S. Hinman. They have no children.

For twenty-seven years, Col. Charles R. Fisher has been in charge of the music of the Methodist church of Wilmington and his father was chorister of the same church for nearly as long a period before that time. Mrs. Fisher has been the organist for nineteen years.

It is doubtful if any enterprise in Clinton county has had a more successful career or plays an equally important part in the business and social life as the Clinton Telephone Company. It began business in January, 1900, with one hundred and twenty-five subscribers, which have been increased to sixteen hundred in Wilmington alone and

over seventeen hundred in the remaining exchanges, making a total of about thirty-four hundred in the county. The company has a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, fully paid and all issued and owned by the citizens of Clinton county, and has just completed a handsome two-story, fire-proof home for itself in Wilmington. Colonel Fisher has been president of the Clinton Telephone Company since its organization, and gives to it much of his time and labor.

He has been secretary and treasurer of the Masonic Temple Company, the company which erected the Masonic Temple in Wilmington, ever since its organization, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a charter member of Wilmington commandery, Knights Templar, and has served as presiding officer of all the Masonic bodies in this city.

HARRY STUNTZ, M. D.

Dr. Harry Stuntz is one of the leading physicians of Sabina, Richland township, this county, and for many years has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in that section of Clinton county. He was born at Terrace Park, Ohio, the son of Prof. C. R. and Eliza (Hauck) Stuntz, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Poland, Ohio, who is now living in Cincinnati at the age of eighty years. She was the daughter of Daniel Hauck, of Poland, Ohio.

Prof. C. R. Stuntz was graduated from Allegheny College, and, during his active career, was prominently known in educational circles in Cincinnati, having been for thirty years connected with the Woodward high school as professor of natural sciences. He was a member and at one time president of the American Chemists' Association. Prof. C. R. and Eliza (Hauck) Stuntz were the parents of eight children, George R., Mary, J. Edward, Frances, Frank M., Helen, Dr. Harry and Chauncey R.

Of these children, George married Emma Meader and lives in Cincinnati. Mary married W. T. Ritchie, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, who resides at Madisonville. J. Edward married Birdie Sharp and is superintendent of the Cape Cruz Company, of Cuba, this county. Frances, who lives in Milford, married Dr. F. C. Curry. Frank M., who married Louise Sharp, is superintendent of the Central factory at Sinclaire, Louisiana. Helen married T. P. Walker, who is secretary of the Queen City Forging Company, of Cincinnati. Chauncey, who is assistant superintendent of the Cape Cruz Company, married Eveline Elliott and lives at Terrace Park.

Dr. Harry Stuntz married Lida Ruese, the daughter of Herman and Minnie (Tholke) Ruese, the former of whom was born in Germany and came to America at the age of sixteen years, locating in Cincinnati, where he became a well-known contract builder. His wife also was a native of Germany, and was brought to America by her parents when an infant, her parents also locating in Cincinnati. Herman Ruese was a soldier in the Civil War and served during the entire period of that great struggle. He died on February 24, 1900, and his widow on March 23, 1912. They were the parents of five children, Emma, Vina, Ella, Lydia and John. Doctor and Mrs. Stuntz have no children.

Doctor Stuntz is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society and the Clinton County Medical Society. He is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, and, while a student at that institution, was a member of the Nu Sigma Nu, a well-known and popular Greek-letter society. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. Doctor Stuntz has a well-equipped office at Sabina and is popular in the community, not only in a professional but in a private way.

EDWARD EVERETT TERRELL.

Edward Everett Terrell is descended from an old and cultured family of Clinton county and is an energetic, keen, well-educated and thrifty young business man, and has a host of friends in Clinton county.

Edward E. Terrell was born on July 4, 1877, in Wilmington, Ohio, the son of Allen and Matilda (Conard) Terrell, the former of whom was born in 1848 and died on February 15, 1892, and the latter of whom was born on May 19, 1851, the daughter of Abraham and Phoebe Conard. The paternal grandparents of Edward E. Terrell were Israel A. and Sidney (Huff) Terrell, the former of whom was born in 1818 and died in 1906, and the latter of whom was born in 1827 and died in 1902. Israel A. Terrell moved to Clinton county in 1848 and located in Wayne township on a farm. Roads were not even laid out and scarcely a trail was blazed. During his life he cleared and drained about half of eleven hundred acres of land, which he owned at the time of his death. He was also vice-president of the New Vienna bank and a stockholder of the bank at Leesburg. He and his wife had six children, James H., Allen I., Sarah, William, Charles and Annie. Israel T. Terrell was the son of Pleasant and Esther (Haines) Terrell, natives of Bedford county, Virginia, the former of whom was born in 1791 and died in 1837 and the latter died in 1846. Pleasant and Esther Terrell were the parents of six children: John, Israel, David, Mary, Narcissa and Ruth. Pleasant Terrell was the son of David and Mary (Anthony) Terrell, the former of whom was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1763, and died in 1858, and the latter died in 1858. They came to Ohio in 1806 and located near Highland in Highland county. They had eight children, Pleasant, Christopher, David, Joseph, Mary, Judith, Sarah and Elizabeth. David Terrell was one of the early justices of the peace in Fairfield township. He was a great hunter and liked to ramble in the forest. David Terrell's father was David Terrell, Sr., who was married three times, the first time to Sarah Johnson, secondly to Sarah Clark, and thirdly to Martha Johnson. He was the father of nine children. David Terrell, Sr., was also the son of David Terrell, who was born in 1675 and died in 1757. He and his wife reared a family of twelve children. He was the son of William Terrell, who was born in 1650 and came to America in 1670 with his two brothers. They were sent here by King James II as explorers and hunters. They were granted large tracts of land in Virginia.

Allen I. Terrell, the father of Edward E., began his education in the common schools of Wayne township, and later was graduated from Earlham College with the class of 1860. After finishing his education he taught in the high school at New Vienna. Later he was professor of mathematics at Wilmington College, but on account of failing health he returned to the farm in Wayne township, in 1880, and lived there until his death, in 1892. At the time of his death he owned two hundred and twenty-five acres of land. Allen I. Terrell was the father of six children, of whom Edward Everett was the eldest. The others were: Howard V., married Elva Morrison; Clara A., is the wife of Maurice B. Starbuck, of Kirksville, Missouri; Rendall H., married Sarah Rannells and lives on the home farm; Daniel H., died on February 15, 1892; and Stanley P., died on September 20, 1894. A member of the Friends church, Allen I. Terrell was pastor of the church at Fairview and clerk of the Indiana yearly meeting. He was well known in religious circles, both in Ohio and Indiana.

Edward Everett Terrell received the rudiments of an education in the schools of Wayne township. In the fall of 1892 and the spring of 1893 he attended Earlham College, being at home for the succeeding two years. He then entered Wilmington College in the fall of 1895 and remained for one year. He then taught for one year in Wayne township, and in 1897 the family moved to Thomasville, Georgia, where he lived for eight months. He afterward lived with his grandfather, Israel A. Terrell, for one and one-half years, after which time he attended Wilmington College. Upon

returning to Thomasville, Georgia, he taught bookkeeping in the business college there for two years. Later he taught in the business college at Macon, Georgia, for one and one-half years. Upon his return to Ohio he was graduated from Wilmington College in 1904. From 1906 until 1911 Mr. Terrell was secretary of the National Safety Snap Manufacturing Company, at Wilmington, Ohio. During 1904 and 1905 he had been bookkeeper for the Wilmington Gas Company. In 1910 Mr. Terrell was in the real estate and fire insurance business at Wilmington. In 1913 E. R. Bales was associated with him as a partner.

On December 15, 1896, Edward E. Terrell was married to Susannna B. McKay, the daughter of Robert F. and Mary F. (Nickerson) McKay. Two children have been born to this union: Allen M., born on April 18, 1910; and Mary M., July 19, 1912.

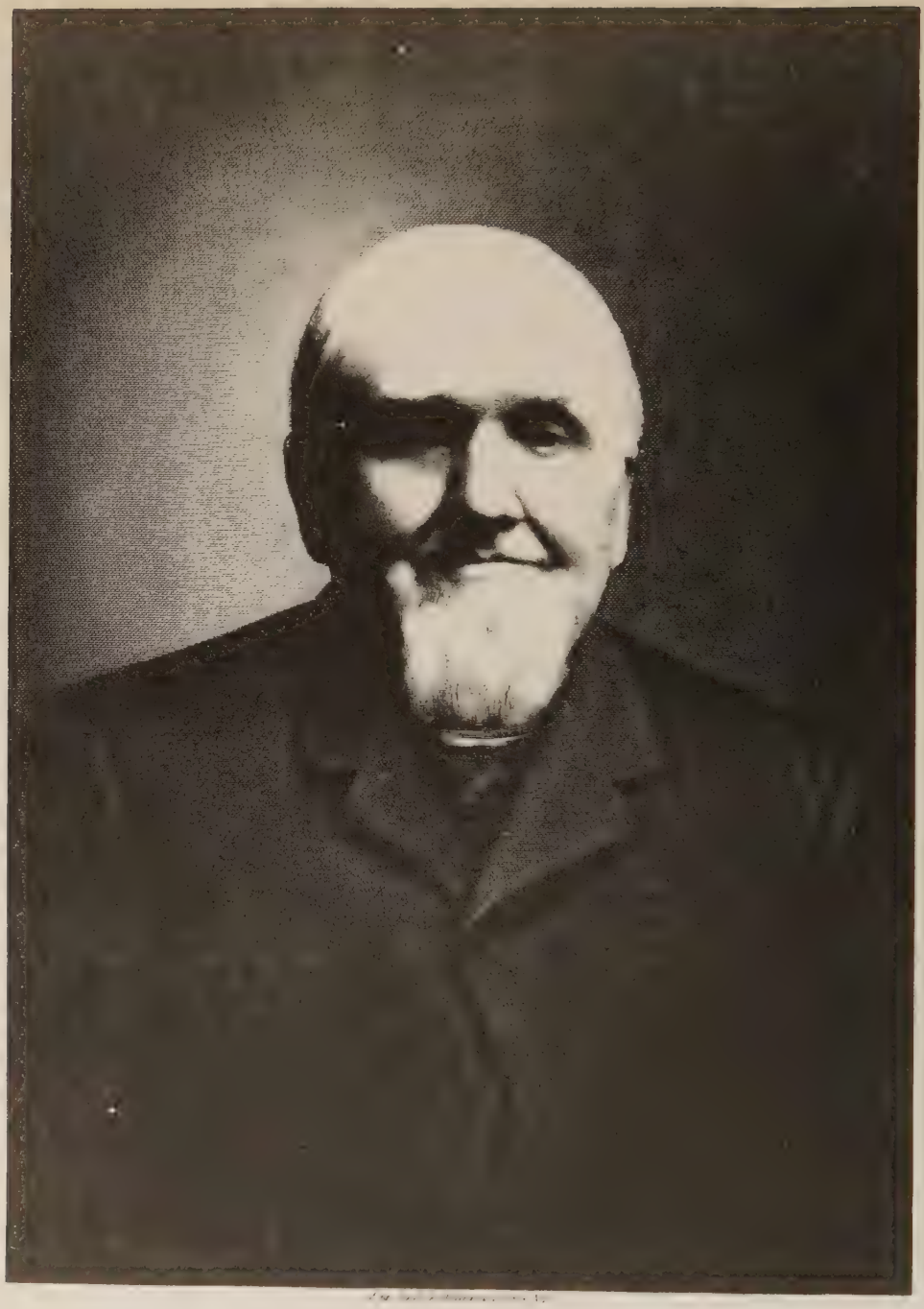
Mr. and Mrs. Terrell are members of the Friends church and Mr. Terrell has served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a director of the First National Bank at Wilmington, a Republican in politics and a member of the Wilmington town council.

WILLIAM M. PAVEY, SR.

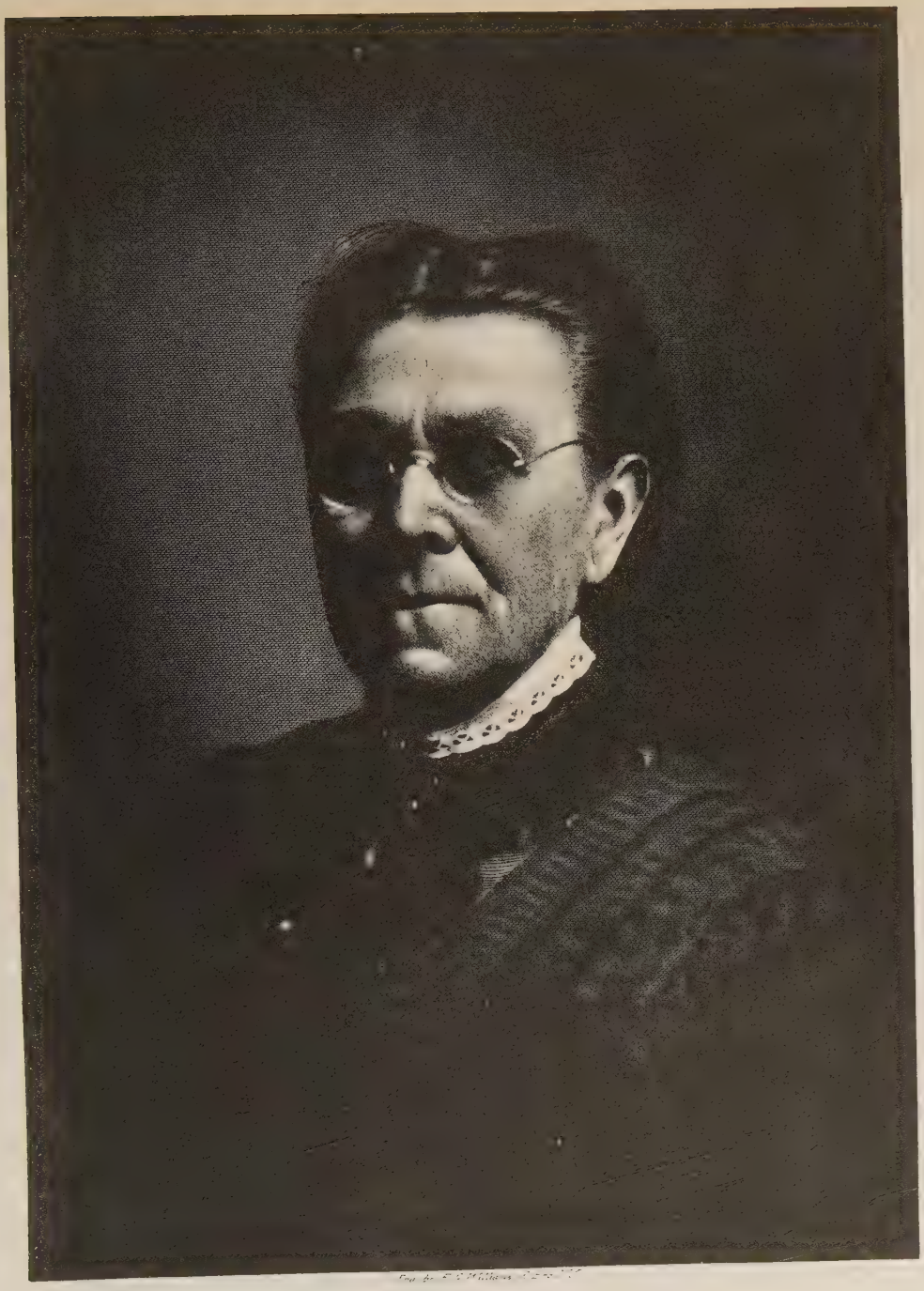
The venerable William M. Pavey, who is now past the age of eighty-two years and who, during the period of his active career, as one of the largest landowners of Clinton county, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 4, 1833, the son of William and Anna (Johnson) Pavey, the former of whom was a native of Highland county, and the latter of Fayette county, Ohio, and William Pavey's first wife. William Pavey was also an extensive farmer in Highland and Fayette counties, where he owned about eighteen hundred acres of land. By his first wife he had nine children, Isaac, William M., the subject of this sketch, George, John, Henry, James, Sophia, Lida and Mary. By his second marriage there were four children, Charles, Thomas, Gilbert and Kittora. William Pavey's father was Isaac Pavey, a native of Delaware, but an early settler in the state of Kentucky. He made an effort to settle in Ohio, but the Indians were so troublesome that he was compelled to return to Kentucky, where he remained three years longer. Subsequently, however, he brought his family to Highland county, Ohio, where he made a permanent home and resided until his death, which was caused by being thrown from a horse. William Pavey, father of William M., was born in 1803. He was twice married and the father of fourteen children, Isaac, William, Mary, George, John, Elizabeth, who died at the age of twelve; Sophia, Henry, James E., Eliza, Charles, Thomas, Kittora and Gilbert A. After the death of Mrs. Anna Pavey, he married Jordena Kirby, with whom he lived until his death, in 1862, at the age of fifty-nine years. His widow still lives and was ninety-two years old on March 21, 1915. William Pavey was a man of great energy and perseverance, kind-hearted and accommodating to his neighbors, even to his own disadvantage. He failed in business twice by going surety for others. Still, by his great industry and energy, at the time of his death he had again accumulated a good competency. He was a member of the Methodist church and devout in this faith.

William M. Pavey grew to manhood and was married in Fayette county, Ohio. He was first married, December 17, 1857, to Sarilda Conner, by whom he had one child, deceased. The first wife died in August, 1858, and in August, 1859, he married Mary A. Kirby, the daughter of William and Jordena Kirby, by whom there were twelve children born, ten of whom grew to maturity, as follow: Gilbert A., Anna Olive, Jennie, Frederick, William, Jr., Louitta, Minnie, Lovada, Lida and Carrie. William Edward and Sarah Catherine died in infancy.

Of these children, Gilbert A. married Elizabeth Burris and is one of the leading citizens of Sabina; Anna married Jacob Stoltz, of Sabina; Jennie married Charles Wilson, and lives in Fayette county. Frederick, who died on the old homestead farm in 1890, at the age of twenty-two years, had married Zada Jones; William, Jr., of Sabina,



Wm. Bovey



Mary A Tracy

married Bell McCoy; Louitta married David Morris, of Fayette county; Minnie married E. O. Cline, of Sabina; Lovada married Ed Hains, of Sabina, Ohio; Lida married George Wilson, of Sabina, and Carrie is the wife of Thomas Conner, of Sabina.

Agriculture and the raising of live stock were Mr. Pavey's main pursuits during his active business life. At one time he owned eighteen hundred acres of land, but has given each of his children one hundred and fifty acres, and holds only his home in Sabina and some extra money. He was for many years vice-president of the Sabina Bank. He was a man who always attended strictly to his own business, and who never courted notoriety of any kind. Nevertheless, he performed all the duties of life, public and private, with a cheerfulness of a man of optimistic spirit and Christian faith. Mr. Pavey's beloved wife is still living, and they reside together in their home at Sabina.

FRANK HAINES.

The late Frank Haines, a former well-known farmer and banker of this county, was born on November 3, 1850, the son of Job R. and Rebecca (Noble) Haines, and died on June 3, 1913. Job R. Haines was born in North Carolina on September 14, 1809, the son of John and Lydia Haines, who settled in Clinton county in 1810. He received the rudiments of an education in the district schools and later attended McMillen College at Xenia, Ohio. He began teaching at the age of eighteen and taught continuously for sixteen years. On June 14, 1840, he married Rebecca Noble, who was born in Green township on June 14, 1821, the daughter of William and Ann Noble, pioneers of this county. For three years after his marriage he taught school during the winter months and farmed in the summer. In 1854 he purchased four hundred and six acres of land in Richland township. Having been reared as a member of the Friends church, he clung to that faith through life. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Mary J., born in 1841; William M., 1843; Stephen P., 1845; Samuel L., 1847; Frank, 1850, and Albert M., 1855. Job R. Haines was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with the Vienna lodge. He died on August 26, 1879, and his wife has also been dead for many years.

Frank Haines, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and spent his entire life in this county, where he and his wife owned twelve hundred acres of land. He helped organize and was a director in the First National Bank at Sabina and was was one of the most extensive stockmen of Richland township. He was a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as were all the members of his family. He was a self-made man and through his own well-directed efforts became one of the most influential and wealthy men in Clinton county.

On May 27, 1874, Frank Haines was married to Rosena Reed, who was born in 1855, the daughter of Alfred and Martha A. (Lyon) Reed. Alfred Reed was a well-known Clinton county farmer, the owner of twelve hundred acres of land. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Jennie and Rosena, the latter of whom married Mr. Haines. To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haines were born four children, namely: Edith, who married W. C. Dakin and lives at Middleton, Ohio; Clyde, who married Jennie Culbertson and lives in Sabina; Arthur, who is hereafter referred to, and Martha, who married H. S. Gallaher and also lives in Sabina.

Arthur Haines was educated in Ohio State University at Columbus and in a business college at the same place. After finishing his education he entered the First National Bank at Sabina and was assistant cashier for a period of six years. He married Ethel Custis, a native of Clinton county, daughter of Charles W. and Ella M. (Valgarn) Custis, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Arthur Charles, born on January 14, 1913. Mr. Haines is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank at Sabina. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and his wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

GEORGE MANMEISEL.

Among the well-known citizens of Richland township, this county, and numbered among the leading business men of Sabina, is George Manmeisel, who has been in the butcher business for many years, and who, for the past five years, has been located at Sabina. Mr. Manmeisel also owns seventeen acres of good land in this county.

George Manmeisel was born on May 26, 1865, at Xenia, Ohio, a son of John and Mary Manmeisel, the former of whom was born near Berlin, Germany, and the latter of whom died when her son, George, was a small child. His father also died when George was quite young, and he was thus left an orphan in his youth.

John Manmeisel was the proprietor of a butcher shop in Xenia, Ohio, which business he conducted until the time of his death. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Caroline, Rosa, George, Maggie and Elizabeth. Of these children, the eldest, Caroline, who is now deceased, was the wife of John Glasiwints, and they had three children, John, Carrie and Mary. Rosa, the second born, who is also deceased, was the wife of George Amos, a resident of Columbus, Ohio, and they had one child, Scott. Maggie died unmarried. Elizabeth is one of the Sisters in a convent in Minnesota.

George Manmeisel was educated in the public schools of Xenia, and early in life learned the butcher business with his father. On January 5, 1889, he was married to Mary E. Channel, a native of Centerville, Ohio, daughter of J. W. and Laura (Pavey) Channel, the former of whom was born at Morrisville, this county, and the latter of whom also was born in this county, the daughter of John Pavey, a well-known farmer. J. W. Channel was a son of John H. and Sarah (Custis) Channel, natives of North Carolina, and Clinton county, Ohio, respectively. After coming to Ohio from North Carolina, John H. Channel became a well-known school teacher in Clinton county. He was active in politics, a leader in the Christian church of his community. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. To John H. and Sarah (Custis) Channel were born six children, Arminda, Mary, J. W., Lucy, Emma and Gertrude, all of whom are living save Lucy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Manmeisel have no children. They are earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Protestant church, and Mr. Manmeisel is a prominent member of the Sabina lodge of Odd Fellows. In a business way, Mr. Manmeisel enjoys a good trade among the people of Sabina and vicinity, where he is well liked and respected for his cordial manners and honest dealing with the public.

GILBERT A. PAVEY.

Gilbert A. Pavey, a son of the venerable William M. Pavey, of Sabina, Ohio, who is well known in this part of Clinton county for his prominence as a banker and a farmer, was born on May 22, 1860, in Fayette county, this state. An extensive sketch of the life of the venerable William M. Pavey and his beloved wife and their family history is found elsewhere in this volume. It may be said, however, in this place that Gilbert A. Pavey is the son of William M. and Mary A. (Kirby) Pavey, the former of whom was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 4, 1833, and the latter of whom is the daughter of William and Jordena Kirby. William Pavey is the son of William Pavey, Sr., who married Anna Johnson. They were natives, respectively, of Highland and Fayette counties, this state. The senior William Pavey's father was Isaac Pavey, a native of Delaware, who first settled in Kentucky, and later in the state of Ohio. William Pavey, Sr., was twice married and was the father of thirteen children, of whom William, Jr., was the second born. The others were Isaac, Mary, George, John, Sophia, Henry, James E., Eliza, Charles, Thomas, Kittora and Gilbert A., ten of whom grew to maturity.

Gilbert A. Pavey was educated in the common schools of Clinton county, and on August 25, 1880, was married to Elizabeth Ellen Burris, the daughter of J. I. and

Amanda (Hall) Burris, the former of whom was a well-known farmer of this county who owned twelve hundred acres of land. He was an active member of the Quaker church, and died on June 5, 1909. His widow is now living in Sabina. Mr. Pavey lived in Fayette county for one year, and then returned to Clinton county, locating on a farm on the Greenfield pike, where he lived until fifteen years ago, at which time he moved to Sabina.

Four children have been born to Gilbert A. and Elizabeth E. (Burris) Pavey, Gerdina T., who married Groville Wallace, of Wilmington; Leta M., who married Lewis Wilson, to which union three children were born, Ralph Austin, Fred Martin and Dorothea, the latter of whom died at the age of five years; Marie, who married Ray Wilson and has one child, Robert Pavey; and Frank, who married Margaret Richards.

Not only does Mr. Pavey own two hundred and fifty acres of land in Richard township, but he also owns a half interest in two hundred and sixty-three acres in Fayette county and a fourth interest in the Sabina bank, of which he is vice-president. He and his wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Pavey is a Republican and served twelve years as trustee of the township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic lodge.

GEORGE W. GIFFIN.

George W. Giffin, a well-known rural-mail carrier of Sabina, Ohio, was born on June 24, 1845, in Ross county, Ohio, the son of David and Emily (Bragg) Giffin, the former of whom was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1828, and the latter of whom was born near Stonebridge, Virginia. Emily Bragg was the daughter of William and Sarah (Muckelwing) Bragg, the latter of whom was born in Scotland. William Bragg was a native of Virginia, and a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade. He and his wife had eleven children. Mr. Giffin's paternal grandfather was a wagonmaker near Winchester, Virginia.

David Giffin, father of George W., was educated in the common school. He was a well-known merchant of Sabina and Bainbridge, Ohio, who walked to Ohio from Virginia. Twenty-three years of his life were spent in Bainbridge and twenty years in Sabina. He was justice of the peace and mayor of Sabina for thirty years, and was a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and a charter member of the Sabina chapter. He served three years in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but resigned at Atlanta, Georgia, his health having failed. At the time he resigned he was the first lieutenant. David and Emily (Bragg) Giffin had five children: George W., the subject of this sketch; Edward E., deceased; Sarah Margaret; David E., and Anna. Sarah Margaret married Cyrus Spurgeon, of Sabina. David E. was twice married, the first time to Jennie Clark, and, secondly, to Elsie Darbyshire. Anna married Milo Douglas, of Springfield, Ohio. David Giffin died in October, 1881, and his wife died on November 15, 1896. Mrs. Emily Giffin was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George W. Giffin was educated in the common schools of Sabina, and has lived here his entire life. Since 1902 he has been a rural-mail carrier on Route No. 2 out of Sabina.

Mr. Giffin was married on November 27, 1892, to Orpha Shoop, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Melvina (Heizer) Shoop, who were prominent members of the Christian church and farmers in Ross county. Mr. and Mrs. Giffin have had three children, Grace Avis, Emily and Mary Elizabeth. All of these children are unmarried and live with their parents at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Giffin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sabina and both are active in Sunday school work.

OWEN A. WEST, M. D.

Clinton county has every reason to be proud of her medical men and on the roll of honored names which indicates the service of distinguished citizens in this profession there should be mentioned Dr. Owen A. West, who is descended from distinguished ancestry and who has long been regarded as one of the leading physicians in this section of Clinton county. Early in life he realized that there is no honor that is not founded on worth and no respect which is not founded on accomplishment. His life and labors have been eminently worthy because they have contributed to a proper understanding of life and its problems.

Owen A. West was born on May 10, 1864, in Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, and is the son of Col. Owen and Elizabeth (Roberts) West, the former of whom, a farmer, miller, business man and inventor, was born in Clark township, March 4, 1835, the son of James and Elizabeth West. Col. Owen West was reared on his father's farm, educated in the Martinsville schools and Ohio Wesleyan University. He was a teacher for twelve years and during the rebellion, aided in organizing the home guards at Cincinnati. In 1863 he was chosen their major-general and in the early part of 1864 was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regimental Battalion of the Ohio National Guards. He had commanded them while at Fort Federal Hill and Baltimore, Maryland, and in the battle of Monocacy, September, 1864, he, with his regiment were honorably discharged for the valuable services they had so efficiently rendered in defense of the flag. Colonel West was married to Elizabeth Roberts, September 20, 1855. She was the daughter of James and Hannah E. Roberts and a native of Washington township, born on December 23, 1835. She died at the age of forty-six years. They had ten children: Margaret, James W., Anna M., Owen A., Hannah E., Amos F., Charles H., Laura E., Mary E. and Benjamin. Mrs. West died on February 1, 1879. Colonel West is a member of the Methodist church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity and the Republican party.

The West family in America dates from some time before the year 1716. Before that time John W. West, who had married Sarah Pearson, came from England and settled in Pitts county, Pennsylvania. They had seven children: Joseph, Mary, William, Sarah, Samuel, Rachel and Benjamin. Benjamin West, the youngest of this family, became an artist with international fame and today is considered one of the foremost artists ever produced by this country. Of this family, Joseph, the eldest, married Jane Owen, the daughter of John Owen, and they had nine children: Isaac, Facy, Owen, John, Sarah, Joseph, Hannah, George and Benjamin. Owen West, the third child of this family, was born about 1750 and married Elizabeth Martin. They moved to Virginia and from Virginia to Clinton county, Ohio. He and his wife had thirteen children: Nancy, Jane, William, Mary, Susan, Owen, Thomas, James, Plyton, Elizabeth, Emilia, Rebecca and John. Owen West, the father of these children, brought his family to Ohio and located in the valley of the East fork of the Little Miami, where he purchased nineteen hundred acres of government land, all in Clinton county, and nearly all in Clark township. There he and his wife died. James West, who was the eighth child in his family, was a farmer during his life and remained on the old estate, adding to his inheritance until he owned one thousand acres of the original nineteen hundred. He and his wife died on the old home place. For nine years he was justice of the peace. His wife was Elizabeth West and they were the parents of Col. Owen West, the father of Dr. Owen A., of Sabina.

Owen A. West was educated in the public schools of Blanchester, Ohio, and was graduated from the Blanchester high school. After finishing his practical education, he engaged in managing a general store at Lynchburg for two years. In 1888 he sold out the business and entered the Bellevue Medical College at New York City. After being

OWEN A. WEST, M. D.

there two terms, he entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati and was graduated there in 1891. After his graduation he located at Leesburg, in Highland county. After being at Leesburg for two years, he came to Sabina and took up the practice of Dr. A. J. Gaskins.

Doctor West owns the Clinton Manufacturing Company and was one of the organizers of the National Bank at Sabina and was a director for three years. The Clinton Manufacturing Company is a thriving business which manufactures barrel pumps.

Doctor West was married in September, 1901, to Mabel Sanderson, the daughter of Frank and Frances (West) Sanderson. Doctor and Mrs. West have had no children.

The Wests are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Doctor West is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is also identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In 1910 he built an office and house combined and has one of the most thoroughly equipped physician's offices and laboratories to be found in Sabina. His practice has grown from year to year and today he is regarded as one of the most popular men in the community.

HOWARD AND GEORGE C. BARNS.

Among the prominent citizens of Sabina, Ohio, are Howard and George C. Barns, the former of whom, since 1906, has been editor and publisher of the *Sabina Tribune*, and the latter of whom was formerly the proprietor of the *Xenia Herald*, but who, since 1907, has been engaged in the practice of law at Sabina. The *Sabina Tribune* was started by James H., Howard, George C. and M. D. Barns twenty-five years ago.

Howard Barns was born on December 14, 1871, in Sabina, and his brother, George C., on February 2, 1875, in Sabina. They are the sons of John H. and Maria (Shewalter) Barns, the former of whom was born in 1839, in Winchester, Virginia, and died on November 10, 1884, and the latter of whom was born on September 11, 1837, in Wilmington, Ohio, the daughter of Elias and Eliza (Hale) Shewalter.

John H. Barns for many years was the proprietor of a tinware shop at Sabina. His father died when he was a mere lad, and he lived in Virginia until 1860. His mother, Eliza Barns, came to Wilmington. In 1862 John H. Barns volunteered in Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His health was broken by the hard service and he was discharged on account of disability. In 1865 he was married to Maria E. Shewalter, the daughter of Elias and Eliza J. Shewalter, of Indiana. They had nine children, namely: Anna Bernice, deceased; Mahara D. (Harry); James H., deceased; Elias Howard (Howard); George C.; Alice Marie; Arthur Clyde, deceased; Frederick C., deceased, and Emma.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barns were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sabina. Mr. Barns was prominent in local politics, having served as a member of the village council. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of both the subordinate and encampment branches.

The paternal grandparents, John J. H. and Eliza (Shewalter) Barns, were residents of Virginia until late in life, when they came to this county. The paternal grandfather died in 1851. The paternal grandmother, Eliza Shewalter, was a sister of Elias Shewalter, father of Maria Shewalter. John J. H. Barns was a miller in Virginia, who located in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1851, living there until his death. He and his wife had ten children.

George C. Barns was educated in the public schools of Sabina, and graduated from the Washington high school in 1892. Two years later, in partnership with his brothers, he started the *Sabina Tribune*. During the years 1896 and 1897 he attended

the Ohio State University Law School at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar on March 11, 1897. Before attending law school he had read law with the firm of Hayes & Swaim. In 1904 Mr. Barns bought the *Xenia Herald*, which he conducted for three years, until 1907. Since that time he has been practicing law in Sabina. Mr. Barns is now clerk of public affairs in Sabina, and clerk of the county board of elections at Wilmington. From 1908 to 1912 he was mayor of Sabina, having been elected twice on the Democratic ticket.

In 1896 George C. Barns was married to Miss Luna Spurgeon, who was born on August 9, 1877, the daughter of Cyrus and Margaret (Giffen) Spurgeon. To this union have been born five children, Virginia, George, Hazel, Cyril and Howard. They are members of the Christian church.

Mr. Barns is a Democrat in politics, is past master of Sabina lodge of Masons and also high priest of the Wilmington chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Howard Barns was married in 1898 to Eva Kelso, who was born on June 16, 1877, and died on March 31, 1914. She was the daughter of Thomas L. and Anna (Custis) Kelso. She bore Mr. Barns three children, Frederick K., John H. and Anna Lee. Howard Barnes is also a Democrat in politics and past master in the Masonic lodge.

FRANK T. HAZARD.

Frank T. Hazard, a successful hardware salesman of Wilmington, Ohio, was born on July 9, 1855, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Zebulun and Phoebe (Wolary) Hazard, the former of whom was born in Clinton county in 1826 and who died in 1861, and the latter of whom was born in Union township on the Waynesville pike in 1827, and died in 1870. Zebulun Hazard's parents were John and Rebecca (Conger) Hazard, who were born and married in Virginia, descended from English stock. They were devoted members of the Friends church. John Hazard came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1820 and settled on what is now known as the Petticord farm, one mile east of Wilmington. He died at the age of sixty-five years, after rearing a family of ten children. His wife lived to be ninety-two years of age.

Phoebe Wolary was the daughter of Michael Wolary, who was born in Maryland, and who, about 1825, settled west of Wilmington, Ohio, on what is now known as the Leonard farm. He and his wife lived to advanced ages. Zebulun Hazard was a farmer and rented land. He died at the age of thirty-five years near Dover in Clinton county, Ohio. He had been first married to a Miss Dwiggins, who had borne him three children, all of whom are dead. His wife had been previously married, to Isaiah Dwiggins, and had one child by that marriage, Isaiah, who died at the age of fifty years in Kansas, where he was a farmer.

Frank T. Hazard was the only child born to his parents. After the death of his father his mother married, secondly, Moses Hudson, who died five years later. Frank T. Hazard's mother died when he was fifteen years old and he made his home during his early manhood with his uncle, Louis Lewis. As a young man he worked as a farm hand and was subsequently married and rented land for four years, finally purchasing a farm in Union township, where he lived for three years. Upon selling out in 1887 he came to Wilmington, where he worked for one year in the David People's hardware store. On January 1, 1889, he began working in J. W. Sparks's hardware store and is now the head salesman in this store.

On October 26, 1876, Frank T. Hazard was married to Luella Miars, a native of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, born on December 6, 1856, the daughter of Isaiah and Matilda (Babb) Miars, both natives of Clinton county. Mrs. Hazard's father is deceased, but her mother is still living. Her father was a farmer in Union township, north of Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard have been the parents of two children,

Ethelbert, who conducts a laundry in Wilmington, and Loren M., a prosperous tailor in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazard and family are all members of the Friends church and take an active part in the affairs of this denomination. Mr. Hazard is an ardent Republican.

ELMER W. SHARP.

Elmer W. Sharp, a farmer of Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio, owns one hundred and six and three-fourths acres of land in this township, comprising a neatly-kept and fertile farm.

Elmer W. Sharp was born in Huntington county, Indiana, on November 16, 1862, the son of John and Margaret (Blair) Sharp, the former of whom was born in Ohio, and the latter of whom was the eldest daughter of Ezekiel Blair, a native of Indiana, who was twice married, his second wife being Louise Irwin.

John Sharp was educated in the common schools, and lived in Huntington county, Indiana, where he farmed eighty acres of land. He was a member of the Christian church and died in August, 1885. His death occurred as the result of an accident when a log, which he was hauling to mill, lost its moorings and rolled on him. His wife died in April, 1863. By his marriage to Margaret Blair there were born three children, Ralph P., Lot F., and Elmer W., the subject of this sketch. Ralph and Lot F. live at Fort Wayne, Indiana. John Sharp was married, secondly, to Sarah Heffner, who died in 1908. To this union were born five children, Ellie, William, Matilda, Charles (deceased), and Emmet. Elmer W. was educated in the common schools of Huntington county, Indiana, and reared on the farm.

On September 16, 1884, Elmer W. Sharp was married to Hannah Mary Wall, a native of Clinton county, born on December 5, 1861, the daughter of Alfred and Lovina (Holoway) Wall. Alfred Wall was a native of Clinton county, a farmer by occupation, and owned two hundred acres of land in this county. He had a birthright in the Quaker church, and died in February, 1910. His widow is now living in Wilmington. They had four children: Jennie A., Hannah H., Charles J. (deceased), and Minnie.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Sharp were Absalom and Hannah (Haines) Wall, who were farmers by occupation, and members of the Quaker church. Absalom Wall was born on February 10, 1805, and on April 17, 1828, married Hannah Haines, who was born on November 12, 1808. Absalom Wall was the son of Azariah Wall, who was the son of Absalom, Sr., and Margaret Wall, and was born on September 1, 1772, and died on August 29, 1853. Azariah Wall married Rebecca Leech, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Leech, of York county, Pennsylvania, who was born on March 24, 1778, and who died on October 13, 1873. They were married in York county, Pennsylvania, about 1795, and lived in Center county, Pennsylvania, until 1809, when they moved to what is now Clinton county, Ohio. Absalom and Hannah (Haines) Wall had seven children, Louisa, Elisha, Alfred, Zimri, Mary E., Joseph and Jonathan. Joseph was a soldier in the Civil War and died in service from the measles.

After living in Marion, Grant county, Indiana, for two years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp moved to Ohio, in 1886. They have had four children, Leta, Goldie M., Eva (deceased), and Irma. Leta married John W. Compton, of Wilmington, Clinton county. They now live at Winchester, Kentucky, and have two children, Merle A. and Audra. Goldie married Marion R. Starbuck, of Starbucktown, and they have one child, Maynard R. The remainder of the children are unmarried.

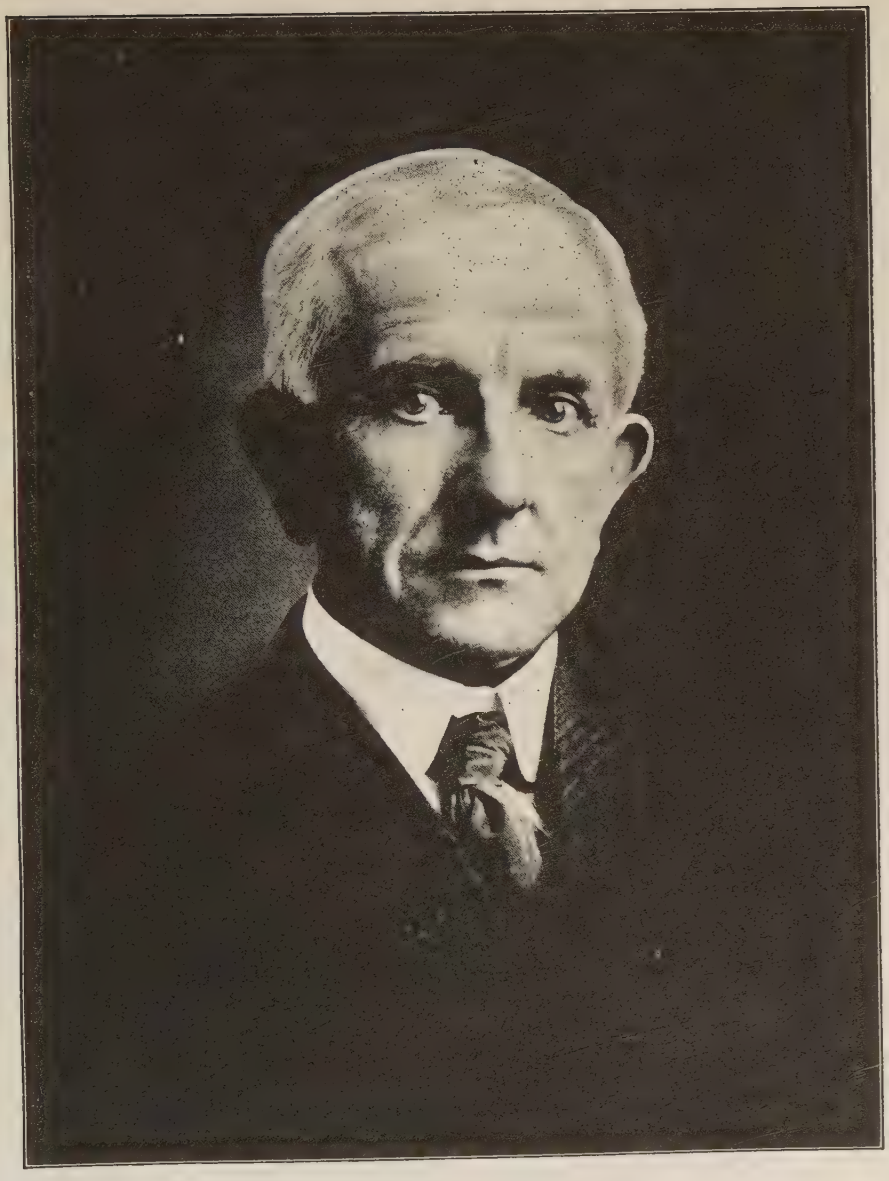
Mrs. Sharp is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Marion R. Starbuck is a member of the Friends church. Mrs. John W. Compton is a member of the Presbyterian church. For some time Mr. Sharp served as trustee of Liberty township. He is a member of the National Union.

EDWIN C. LINTON.

Every man is a quotation from all his ancestors. "Rely upon it," declared William E. Gladstone, "that the man who does not worthily estimate his own dead forefathers, will himself do very little to add credit or do honor to his country." The pride of race and of family is one of those paronable bits of mental self-indulgence which serve to stimulate and promote the blander impulses of humanity. That man surely is a better man who can point with pride to a sterling ancestry; surely is better equipped for the duties of earnest citizenship by the knowledge that the memories of other generations of those of his name are back of his efforts to advance the conditions of the present. When this sterling ancestry is one's birthright by double inheritance, then, indeed, is the possessor of such a legacy fortunate. The descendants of the merger of two old families in a community reasonably may be expected to partake of the better qualities of both lines, and, naturally enough, may be expected, by the same right, to take their places among the leaders of such communities as may be favored by their residence therein. These thoughts have come to the biographer during his consideration of the important points in the life of the well-known grain dealer of Wilmington, this county, whose name heads this interesting biographical sketch, Mr. Linton being a descendant of two of the best-known families in Clinton county, both his father's and his mother's families having been prominent in the early settlement of the county, the Lintons having settled here in 1804 and the Hadleys about the same time. The founders of these two families in Clinton county were devoted members of the Society of Friends and the faith of their fathers, descending by birthright, has been kept alive in the hearts of their descendants to the third and fourth generation since that time.

Edwin C. Linton, prominent grain dealer in the city of Wilmington, this county, was born on the old Nathan Linton farm on Todd's fork, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on October 14, 1862, son of Cyrus H. and Eliza Hadley, the former of whom was born in this county in July, 1826, and died in August, 1914, and the latter of whom was born in Union township, this county, and died in Wilmington. Eliza Hadley was the daughter of Jonathan Hadley, an honored pioneer of this county, whose name will be preserved in local annals as long as history shall be written.

The Linton family in America was founded by John Linton, who married Rebecca Relf in 1691, and the next year came to America with his bride, landing at Philadelphia on November 8, 1692, an earnest associate of William Penn, both before and after the arrival of the latter in this country. John Linton was one of the six sons of Sir Roger Linton, of Yorkshire, England, the other sons being Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin, Roger and James. John Linton was sent by his father to Oxford College, where he was educated for holy orders in the established church. At that time Quakers were being persecuted in England on account of their religious views, and one night young Linton, the ardent theological student, was sent by the authorities, being given an escort of soldiers, to attend one of the Quaker meetings for the purpose of ascertaining if anything should be said against the established church, with a view to making a report upon which further persecutions might be based. While sitting in this meeting as an investigator, he was so deeply impressed with the simplicity, earnestness and faith exhibited that he became a convert of the religion he had gone to condemn, and publicly avowed himself to be a Quaker. When information of this action reached his fathers ears, young Linton not only was expelled from the paternal home, but was formally disowned and bidden thereafter to rely wholly upon his own resources. Reared, as he had been, in luxury, and unaccustomed to doing for himself, it was no small matter to the zealous young convert thus to be cast upon his own resources, but with the same fine courage which induced him to give up home and family for the sake of his faith, he set out for London and resolutely began to learn the carpenter trade. In



EDWIN C. LINTON

1691 he married Rebecca Relf, a Quaker girl, and after formally accepting the tenets of the Friends' meetings, engaged in the ministry of that faith, and so continued for years. Desiring greater religious freedom and the privilege of publicly worshipping God as their consciences dictated, John and Rebecca Linton emigrated to America in 1692, landing in Philadelphia on November 8 of that year, ten years after William Penn had founded his historic colony, and became prominently identified with that earnest community.

To John and Rebecca (Relf) Linton were born four children, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin and John. Benjamin Linton was born in Philadelphia on October 6, 1703, and early learned the weaver's trade, in time becoming one of the most extensive weavers in the new colony. He was an able and a learned man and achieved much fame as an astronomer, to which science he devoted much study and time. Benjamin Linton was twice married, his first wife, Elizabeth White, born on September 9, 1705, to whom he was married on March 25, 1727, bearing him two children, John and Mary. The mother of these children died on January 25, 1732, and the father married, secondly, Jane Cowgal, born on July 3, 1708, to which union eight children were born, namely: Lucia, Benjamin, Joshua, Sarah, Samuel, Jane, Daniel and Hezekiah.

Samuel Linton, fifth child and third son of Benjamin and Jane (Cowgal) Linton, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on December 17, 1741, and was reared on a farm, also learning the trade of a weaver. On May 10, 1775, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Harvey, born on March 8, 1748, and to this union were born Samuel, Nathan, David, Jane and Elizabeth (twins) and James. Early in the year 1802, Samuel Linton and his family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, at that time the "far west." They proceeded by wagon, over the mountains, to Pittsburgh, at which place Samuel purchased a raft, onto which he loaded his household effects and his family and thus floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati, proceding thence, by wagon, to Waynesville, in Warren county, this state, where he purchased a house and lot and there engaged again at this trade of weaver, continuing thus engaged, however, but a short time, the inducemnts offered by the fertile lands hereabout persuading him to take up the life of a farmer. In 1804, six years before Clinton county was organized, he entered from the government five hundred acres of land three miles northwest of where Wilmington later was laid out, and there he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They were leaders among the members of the Society of Friends who early began settling hereabout and were persons of large influence in the formative period of that now well-established section.

Nathan Linton, the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harvey) Linton, was born on the banks of the Delaware river, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on January 17, 1778. When the territory now comprising Clinton county was organized in 1810, he was appointed county surveyor, which office he held for about twenty years. He surveyed the various townships of Clinton and Fayette counties and surveyed and laid out the village of Wilmington, the county seat, and during his life was a widely recognized authority pertaining to boundaries and divisions of lands in this section of the state; the unassailable titles which the citizens of this county hold to their lands today, owing, in large degree, to the care which he used in making and keeping a correct record of surveys. Nathan Linton was an enterprising and progressive pioneer citizen. He was among the first to introduce and encourage the growing of fine wool and the propagating of fine fruit. He was a strict Quaker, upright in his relations to his fellowmen and temperate in all his ways. During the early days, it was customary for the farmers to supply their harvest hands with whisky; but this custom Nathan Linton never would countenance, nor would he permit liquor to be brought onto his place. He took a foremost part in educational matters in that day and may properly be regarded as one of the chief factors in creating the early standard of excellence which ever has marked the schools of Clinton county. He also did much in the way of establishing a proper highway system hereabout, his interest in good

roads giving an impetus to that movement which is felt to this day. Nathan Linton died on February 11, 1858, honored and respected by all worthy persons within the range of his acquaintance. Among his descendants who have achieved notable public distinction in the third generation are Benjamin Butterworth, member of congress, a son of his daughter, Elizabeth, and Nathan Linton, a member of the Ohio General Assembly, another grandson.

To Nathan and Rachel (Smith) Linton were born twelve children, Elizabeth, Abigail, Samuel, Seth, David, James, Mary, Nathan, Benjamin, Cyrus, Ruth and Jane, whose descendants today form a numerous and influential connection throughout southern Ohio.

Cyrus Linton was reared as a farmer's boy and remained on the old home farm until the spring of 1864, at which time he went to Wilmington, where the rest of his life was spent. He probably was the first man in this county to deal on a particularly extensive scale in coal and grain and his operations were quite successful. He also was proprietor of a large and popular grocery store in Wilmington and for many years was accounted among the foremost business men in the city. On September 15, 1870, Mr. Linton's son, Samuel, was admitted to full partnership in the business, the firm thereafter being known as C. Linton & Son. Cyrus Linton was a very public-spirited citizen and took a prominent part in the civic affairs of the county. He served the county as commissioner from the Wilmington district; served several terms as township trustee and for eight years served in the Wilmington city council, having been elected on the Republican ticket.

In 1847 Cyrus Linton was united in marriage to Lydia Harvey, a native of this county, to which union one child was born, a son, Samuel S., of whom mention is made above. Mrs. Linton died in the spring of 1852 and Mr. Linton married, secondly, in the fall of 1853, Eliza Hadley, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Dimberlake) Hadley, and to this union three children were born, as follow: Olive, who married Dr. Charles Welsh, a well-known Wilmington dentist, both of whom now are deceased; Lydia, now deceased, who married Francis Martin, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Edwin C., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Jonathan Hadley, maternal grandfather of Edwin C. Linton, was born in North Carolina on August 20, 1800, the son of William and Sarah (Clark) Hadley, members of old colonial families. Upon reaching manhood Jonathan Hadley engaged in the live-stock business, came to Ohio, and was very successful. He was marrried three times, his third wife having been Elizabeth Dimberlake, who was born in Highland county, this state, of English descent, the date of this latter marriage having been May 25, 1848. To this union but one child was born, a daughter, Eliza, the mother of Mr. Linton. Five children were born to Jonathan Hadley's first union and one to his second union, namely: Charles, who manages the Hadley dairy farm in this county; Frank, a merchant of Springfield, Ohio; Eva; Calvin, a farmer, who lives near Kokomo, Indiana; Carrie, and Jonathan. The senior Hadley died in Iowa on January 25, 1864, he having moved to that state with a view to locating permanently there, and upon his death his family returned to this county, locating on a farm of one hundred and twelve acres, west of Wilmington.

Edwin C. Linton received his elementary education in the public schools of Wilmington, and supplemented the same by a comprehensive course in Wilmington College, after which he entered his father's office and acquired a thorough acquaintance with the coal and grain business, later becoming owner of the business, which still later he sold to his half-brother, Samuel S., thereafter giving his exclusive attention to the business of buying grain and hay in car-load lots in Clinton and surrounding counties and has been very successful. He also owns a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Union township, which he manages from his home in Wilmington. He owns a handsome residence in the city, besides considerable other property there and is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the county seat town.

On April 30, 1913, Edwin C. Linton was united in marriage to Florence McCune, of

Brooklyn, New York, who early in life was left an orphan. Mr. Linton is a member of the Friends church and Mrs. Linton is a member of the Presbyterian church. Both take a warm interest in the affairs of their respective denominations, as well as in all good works of the community in which they live. Mr. Linton is a Republican and takes an active interest in the political affairs of the county; for some time having acted as treasurer of the Clinton county Republican central committee. He is an enterprising and progressive business man and possesses the confidence and respect of commercial and financial circles hereabout, as well as the highest esteem of his many acquaintances throughout this part of the state.

ROBERT HILDEBRECHT.

Among those whose declining years are blessed with the memory of a well-spent life is Mrs. Florence Starr Hildebrecht, widow of Robert Hildebrecht, whose career may fittingly be described in this volume, and whose companion she was. Many were the years of happy associations granted to these well-known residents of this county, and, though sad with the loss of the departed loved one, Mrs. Hildebrecht hereby pays a lasting tribute to his memory.

Robert Hildebrecht, who was born on April 26, 1874, and who died on June 13, 1914, was the son of Rudolph Frederick William Hildebrecht, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this publication. He spent his early years on the farm on which he was born, this being in Vernon township, and was educated in the Clarksville schools, this including graduation from the high school. Choosing farming as his occupation, he cultivated the tract of seventy-two and one-half acres in that township, which has been the family home for years. While a successful farmer, he gave some attention to other matters, for he was road superintendent for several years.

On June 16, 1906, Robert Hildebrecht was married to Florence Starr, who was born in Highland county, this state, on January 23, 1882, the daughter of Daniel Alexander and Mary Malissa (Swartz) Starr, both natives of the same county, the former born on September 4, 1844, and the latter on September 114, 1858. Daniel A. Starr was the son of Alexander and Martha (Johnson) Starr, pioneers of Highland county, and his wife was a daughter of Benage and Emily (Hildebrecht) Swartz, who settled in Highland county when its now prosperous and populous towns were mere settlements on the outskirts of the dense forests. He died, and his widow is now living in New Vienna, this county. Mrs. Hildebrecht's father is a well-known farmer, and a member of the Democratic party. His wife attends the Christian church. They are parents of the following children: Katie Elizabeth, Florence Mary, Claudia May (deceased), Amanda Emma, Matilda Josephine, Homer Leslie, Lula Esther, Vera Marie, Frank Erwin, W. Alexander, Martha Gabrielle and Reba Bowena. Daniel A. Starr has been twice married, his first wife having been a Mrs. Johnson, to whom three children were born, Clarence (deceased), Lafayette and John. Mr. and Mrs. Starr live on a farm near Clarksville, in Warren county, this state.

To Robert and Florence (Starr) Hildebrecht one child was born, a son, Carroll LeRoy, who was born on August 26, 1907.

The late Robert Hildebrecht worked for and voted with the Republican party. He was also greatly interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church. An estimate of Mr. Hilbebrecht's standing in the community may be gleaned from the fact that he was a man of influence in the Odd Fellows lodge, as well as the Knights of Pythias.

While the life of Robert Hildebrecht was not spent in the busy marts of trade, nor yet where the battle of life rages fiercest, it was faithfully and usefully lived, and thus contributed its share to the world's good. It, therfore, may truthfully be said of him: "The work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hidden underground, secretly making the ground green."

SAMUEL CARPENTER.

Clinton county has many honorable citizens and successful farmers of southern birth, among whom is Samuel Carpenter, a retired farmer of Cuba, who owns a hundred and fifty acres of land in Washington township. He is well known to the residents of Washington township for his long and honorable career.

Samuel Carpenter was born March 27, 1842, in Frederick county, Virginia. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Paton) Carpenter, both of whom are natives of the Old Dominion state. The former was educated in common schools of Virginia and farmed in Frederick county, Virginia, all his life, owning a tract of about forty acres in that county. He and his wife had ten children, of whom Samuel, the first born, is the subject of this sketch. The other children were: Anna Jane, Sarah C., Charles M., Virginia, Mary E., Bush, James W., John W., and George Washington. The parents were members of the Methodist church and the father was a Democrat politically.

Mr. Carpenter was educated in the common schools of Frederick county, Virginia, and early in life learned the blacksmith trade. During the Civil War he was attached to the Twelfth Virginia Regiment as a blacksmith. After the Civil War he operated a blacksmith shop for a short time on his own responsibility. He then farmed a few years until March 16, 1874, when he left Virginia and came to Vanwert county, Ohio, locating near Convoy. There he worked on the farm until the spring of 1878, when he moved to Clinton county. In 1883 he began farming for himself on rented land in Washington township, and nine years later he purchased eighty-one acres of land, which he has since increased to one hundred and fifty acres. Mr. Carpenter was engaged in general farming and stockraising until his retirement in 1898, when he removed to Cuba. He still manages the farm, however, and enjoys its fruits.

Subject was first married to Elizabeth Gillen, in 1865, and they were the parents of three children, Thomas, Emily and Benjamin. She died early in life. Mr. Carpenter, on March 15, 1879, married Mary E. Berlin, and they were the parents of two children, Earl deceased, and Fred, who married Minnie Mart.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Universalist church. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs. Politically he votes the Democratic ticket.

FRANK D. HART.

Frank D. Hart, a well-known citizen of Liberty township, who owns a farm on the Port Williams pike, was born near Port Williams, Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio, on January 11, 1851, the son of James and Mary (Holloway) Hart, natives of Virginia and Clinton county, Ohio, respectively. Mary Holloway was a daughter of Dayton and Cynthia Ann Holloway, the former of whom was a blacksmith and hotel proprietor in Port Williams. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Hart, who was Charles Hamlet Hart, was a native of Virginia, who, after his marriage, settled in Clinton county, where he engaged in farming. The late James Hart was educated by home study altogether. He was eight years old when his parents brought him to Ohio. For fifty years he was engaged in the undertaking business at Port Williams. During the Civil War he assisted in making gunboats and was a head man in the building of the "Monitor." He and his wife were earnest and devout members of the Quaker church, and were the parents of eight children, Elizabeth, Frank D., Charles H., J. W., Harry, Lavina, Cynthia and Alford. Elizabeth died at the age of one year, and Alford at the age of six years. Charles H. is a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and married Orpha Turpin. J. W. is unmarried. Harry married Ellie Hiney and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. Lavina became the wife of Abe Conklin, lives in Dayton, Ohio, and she and her husband, in partnership

with her brother, Charles, operate the Manhattan hotel in that city. The father of these children died on September 3, 1899, at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother died on Septembr 27, 1908.

Frank D. Hart received his education in the common schools of Clinton county, Ohio, and was reared to maturity at Port Williams. He was married on September 21, 1874, to Mary E. Wall, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, a daughter of Absalom and Hannah Wall, who were farmers in this township. After his marriage Mr. Hart continued to live in Port Williams, where for twenty-five years he was engaged in the undertaking business with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are the parents of two children, Elisha and Purilla, the former of whom is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land. Purilla is the wife of James Kibler. Mr. and Mrs. Hart own in their home farm forty-five acres. Mrs. Hart is a member of the Friends church, in which she takes an active interest. Mr. Hart is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ALLEN C. WHINERY.

Allen C. Whinery, farmer and landowner of Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio, is descended from Joseph Whinery, who was one of the first white children born in Clinton county after its organization. The county was organized on February 19, 1810, and on April 20, 1810, Joseph Whinery, the father of Allen C., and the second in the family, was born. His parents were Thomas and Ruth (Miller) Whinery, both natives of York county, Pennsylvania, the former having been born on October 5, 1779, the latter having been about seven years his junior. They lived in York county, Pennsylvania, during their early life, and in 1808 emigrated from Pennsylvania to Clinton county, Ohio. At the time they had one child, Phebe, who had been born in Pennsylvania. She died at the age of seven years from eating what was supposed to be poison-vine buds. The family settled within what are now the present limits of Union township, near the Center meeting house, where in time he owned one hundred and seventy acres of land. He was one of the hardy pioneers and adventurous settlers of this region, to whose calm endurance must be attributed the progress, growth, development and present prosperity of Clinton county.

In 1837, Ruth (Miller) Whinery died of consumption. She was the mother of ten children, of whom eight were living at the time of her death. Only two, however, remained at home at the time. Thomas Whinery was married, secondly, to Mrs. Charlotte Hoddie, the widow of John Hoddie. Thomas Whinery died in 1856. Mrs. Charlotte Whinery lived to be more than seventy-five years old.

Joseph Whinery, father of Allen C., was reared in a log cabin amidst the wilds of nature. He enjoyed the average educational facilities of his day and generation. His first teacher was Robert Way, who taught a few pupils in a log hut in the neighborhood. He owned two hundred and seventy acres of land in Liberty township, and was a prominent member of the Quaker church. He was also prominent in the "underground railway" movement before the Civil War and his house was a station. In 1827 he was employed in driving a drove of cattle from Clinton county to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The journey was made on foot and took eleven weeks.

On May 23, 1833, when Joseph Whinery was twenty-three years old, he was married to Sarah Hiatt, daughter of Hezekiah and Anne (Perkins) Hiatt, who were farmers in Clinton county and prominent members of the Quaker church. She was born on April 7, 1811, in Union township, and was the eldest child born to her parents. The others were Isaac, Allen, Mary, Susan, Lydia, Narcessa, Phenia and Amos.

At one time the late Joseph Whinery served as trustee in this county and occupied other positions of trust and responsibility. He died in June, 1892, and his wife in

December, 1899. They had five children, Thomas, Ann, Ruth, Allen C. and Susan L., all of whom are deceased except Allen C., the subject of this sketch. Thomas, the first born, was the only one of the children, except Allen C., that ever married. He married Lucinda Conklin, and they had four children, Susan T., Joseph B., Frank C. and Charles D.

Allen C. Whinery was born in Liberty township on December 14, 1846, and was educated in the district schools and reared on the farm. He was married on November 17, 1868, to Louisa Haynes, the daughter of Allen and Amy (Guckley) Haynes, who were farmers in Clinton county and members of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Whinery had one child, Anna, married Charles H. Oren, who died on June 16, 1898, leaving two children, Frank C. and Ruth Amy. Mrs. Oren, since the death of her husband, has lived with her parents.

Allen C. Whinery owns six hundred and twenty acres of land in Clinton county, all in Liberty township. He has always been an extensive raiser of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Whinery is a member of the Quaker church and has wife of the Methodist Episcopal church. Allen C. Whinery is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

AMOS WARREN BRADY.

Notwithstanding the general gravitation of the population to the cities, there are those who still believe that the man who chooses to earn his livelihood by cultivation of the soil is not a subject for commiseration, but rather of sincere congratulation. Here, as everywhere in life, is operative the law of compensation; for here, if anywhere, for every loss there is a gain. May it not truly be said that—

"Converse with men makes sharp the glittering wit,
But God to man doth speak in solitude."

The man whose life in this county furnishes the theme of this sketch was one of those who found real pleasure, as well as remuneration, from an agricultural environment. Amos Warren Brady, who for many years was one of Clinton county's well-known farmers, was born on November 12, 1854, in Brown county, Ohio, the son of William and Phoebe (Colvin) Brady, both natives of that county, and died at his home in Vernon township, this county, on July 24, 1914. William Brady was born on January 1, 1825, his father having been a pioneer of Brown county. The maternal grandfather of Amos W. Brady, Amos Colvin, and his wife, Mary, came to this county at an early date in its history and spent the rest of their lives here. William Brady was a well-known farmer, who died on September 24, 1898. His wife had preceded him to the grave many years before, her death having occurred on April 23, 1867. Both were stanch believers in the doctrines of Methodism. They were the parents of seven children, Mary (deceased), Amos Warren, John, Jane, Eva, Martha and Lee.

Amos W. Brady received a public school education and upon reaching manhood followed the occupation of his father. In 1891 he bought three hundred and thirty-four acres in this county, and later increased his agricultural possessions by the purchase of one hundred and seventy-six acres in Vernon township. He did not, however, devote all of his attention to farming, for he served twelve years as township trustee, and was school director for several years. A source of help and inspiration in all of his undertakings was his wife. On March 15, 1883, Amos W. Brady was married to Louisa Moore, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, on September 24, 1860, the daughter of Cury and Mary (Snedaker) Moore, both natives of the same county, the former of whom was born on December 24, 1819, and died on January 8, 1889, and the latter of whom died in 1867. Cury Moore was the son of William and Julia (Cury) Moore, both of whom were born in Brown county, where their entire lives were spent. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Brady was William Snedaker. To Cury and Mary (Sned-

aker) Moore were born the following children: George, Emma, Ellen (deceased), William, India (deceased), Louisa and Albert.

To Amos W. and Louisa (Moore) Brady five children were born, namely: Minnie, who married Clem Wells; Henry, who lives in Monroe, Ohio; Clarence, who lives on the home farm; Alma (deceased); Charley, who also is living with his mother on the home farm, one mile from Clarksville.

The late Amos W. Brady was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Clarksville, and also belonged to the Knights of Pythias lodge at that place. He was affiliated with the Republican party, in whose principles he was a firm believer. His widow and children mourn the loss of a faithful husband and a loving father, and are blessed with the memory of his useful, industrious and unselfish life, their sorrow being shared by a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM BERLIN.

The history of Clinton county could not well be written and leave out of its pages the name of such a man as William Berlin, who was born and reared in the county and who has been one of its most useful and worthy citizens.

William Berlin was born on August 22, 1847, near Cuba, in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Henry and Hannah (Crouse) Berlin. To Henry Berlin's parents three children were born, as follow: Henry, the father of the subject of this sketch; William, who died in Clinton county, and Emily, who married Ezra Hays, and who, with her husband, is now deceased. Mary Berlin, the mother of Henry Berlin, died at the home of Henry Berlin. Henry Berlin was born in 1824 and died in 1908. Hannah (Crouse) Berlin was born in 1818 and died in 1901. She was the daughter of John and Rhoda Crouse, who were both born in Virginia, and at an early date came to Clinton county and located on a farm in Washington township, where they spent the rest of their lives, both dying about 1860. Henry and Hannah (Crouse) Berlin were the parents of the following children: Mary, who married Samuel Carpenter and who lives on a farm near Cuba, this county; William, the subject of this sketch; John, who died in 1895; Jacob, who was killed by a falling tree about 1885; James, a farmer, who lives near Ogden, Ohio; Charlie, who lives on a farm in Washington township, this county, and Emma, who lives in Cuba, the widow of George Kearns.

Henry Berlin, as a boy, worked on a big slave plantation in Virginia, but later, after his father's death, he came, with his mother and her two other children, to Ohio, locating in this county. After coming to Clinton county he worked for a time on the John Crouse farm, where he met and married the daughter of his landlord. For a while after his marriage he continued to work the farm for his father-in-law until he purchased a seventy-acre tract of his own near Cuba, on which he located. He continued to own and farm this land until the death of John Crouse, when he sold his seventy acres and bought the entire Crouse estate of two hundred and forty acres, where he lived until 1895, when he decided to retire from farming and moved into Cuba, where he died in 1908. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist church at Cuba and he was a life-long Democrat. About a year after the death of his first wife, which occurred in 1901, he married, secondly, Mary Pope, who is still living.

William Berlin, the subject of this sketch, attended the district schools at Burtonville, and at Cuba, but being the eldest child, was compelled, early in life, to labor hard on his father's farm. He helped his father pay for the big farm, and later he and his brother, John, rented the farm and ran it for awhile for themselves, his brother, Charlie, later taking the place of John until, finally, William rented and operated the farm on his own account until his father's death and afterwards until 1911, when he purchased seventy-five acres of the Probasco farm on the Prairie road, in Union township. He still lives on this latter place and rents other land.

On September 1, 1893, William Berlin was married to Cora Collins, who was born in Vernon township, this county, a daughter of John and Sarah Collins, who were farmers, but who are both now deceased. To this union have been born the following children: Emily Rowena, Mary Ellen, George Ray, who died of scarlet fever at the age of fourteen months on March 24, 1894; Nola Alice and William Espey.

William Berlin is not only an industrious farmer, but he is firmly conscious of his political and social and religious obligations. He is an active worker in the Democratic party, is a faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family are faithful members of the Friends church at Wilmington.

JAMES HANNAH.

James Hannah is a well-known farmer of Washington township and a resident of Cuba, who was born on March 1, 1849, in Clermont county, Ohio, near Moscow. He is the son of Fulton and Almeda (Bryant) Hannah, the former of whom was born on February 6, 1819, in Brown county, near Georgetown, and the latter the daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Gool) Bryant. Fulton Hannah spent all of his life as a farmer in Brown county, Ohio, and passed away there at an advanced age in 1898. Fulton and Almeda Hannah had ten children, of whom James, the subject of this sketch, was the third. The other children in the order of their births were: William H., Josiah, John, Jesse, George, Edward, Martha, Sarah and Ruhamah. During his entire life, Fulton Hannah was identified with the Democratic party. His father was James Hannah.

James Hannah, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of Brown county, Ohio, and began life as a farm hand in his native county. In 1895 he came to Clinton county and located in Vernon township, where he farmed for three years, at the end of which time he moved to Washington township, where he now lives. Mr. Hannah has his home in Cuba and goes back and forth from his home to the farm. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

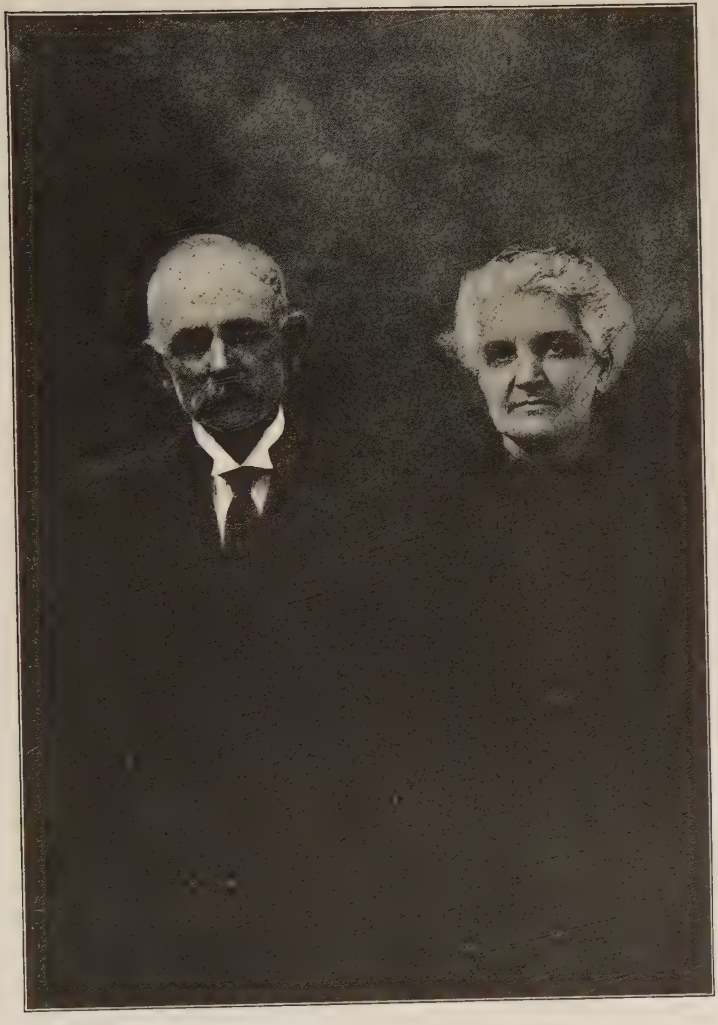
On June 13, 1878, Mr. Hannah was married to Eva L. Work, a native of Brown county, born near Russellville, the daughter of Elijah and Melinda Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have had two children, Albert L. and Florence E. The latter married Ernest Hirt and has one child. James Edwin. Albert L. is an undertaker at Blanchester, Ohio. He first married Blanche Urton, who is deceased. Then married Arena Jay, and they have one child, David Benjamin.

The Hannah family are members of the Friends church and take a prominent part in the affairs of this congregation. For several generations the various members of the family have been people of strong religious impulses, who have lead honorable and upright lives. For many years Mr. Hannah has voted the Prohibition ticket and he is an implacable foe of the liquor traffic and the licensed saloon.

A. J. DARBYSHIRE.

A. J. Darbyshire, of Sabina, Ohio, was the pioneer manufacturer of Clinton county, but he is now engaged in farming.

A. J. Darbyshire, the eldest son of B. J. and Maria (Moore) Darbyshire, was born on November 22, 1857. His father, who is now living at Sabina, at the age of ninety-two, was born on November 7, 1823, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was married on April 6, 1851, to Maria Moore, who died on August 17, 1905. She was the daughter of John P. and Margaret (Large) Moore, who were farmers of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. B. J. Darbyshire was also a brick manufacturer back in the days when brick were made by hand. Later he became a well-known brick contractor, and erected the college at Wilmington, and also the school building at the same place. Until nine years ago the father lived on the farm. At that time he deeded two hundred and



MR. AND MRS. JAMES HANNAH.

seventy-six acres of land to his children and removed to Sabina. A. J. Darbyshire is one of seven children born to his parents. The others were B. F., Oliver M., Lydia, Oma, Maggie (deceased), and James (deceased).

At the age of fifteen years A. J. Darbyshire began his apprenticeship under Darbyshire & Sanders in the manufacture of brick by hand, near Sabina. Five years later, at the age of twenty years, he began the manufacture of brick on his own responsibility. In 1881 he added the manufacture of tile to his business, and in 1896 began the manufacture of stiff-mud brick by new machinery. In the meantime he had constructed many houses and other buildings in Clinton county. Mr. Darbyshire moved his factory in 1902 to the farm known as the Elias Roberts farm, because it had grown beyond its earlier quarters. At the time, the factory had forty thousand square feet of floor space. At present Mr. Darbyshire is living in Sabina and looking after his farming land in Richland and Wilson townships. Besides his farm real estate, he owns the hardware building and the home in Sabina.

A. J. Darbyshire was married to Rosa A. Morrow, who was born near Sabina, a daughter of W. M. and Sarah (Smith) Morrow, of Sabina. The former is a well-known farmer of Clinton county. He and his wife had eleven children, John, Addie, Mary, Martha, Charles, Ellsworth, Clinton, Josephine, Minnie, Rosa M. and William.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Darbyshire have been born four children, Porter M., Hortense A., Affa Arlene and William Benjamin, all of whom are single and are living at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Darbyshire are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Darbyshire is a member of the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the local school board and has been a member of the town council.

HARRY GASKILL.

In all the great list of county officials who have held offices in the Clinton county court house since the creation of this county away back in 1810, it is doubted that any were more popular among the fellows of their own day than is the present county auditor of Clinton county among the fellows of his day. For twelve years previous to his election to this important and responsible position, in 1912, Harry Gaskill served as deputy auditor of Clinton county, during which time he made so fine an impression upon all who had business about the court house that, upon receiving the nomination of his party for auditor, his election was taken for granted, his popularity with all classes making the same well nigh a foregone conclusion. And so it proved. In discharging the duties of this office as chief, where before he had been merely a deputy, Auditor Gaskill further demonstrated his fine abilities in this direction, creating so favorable an impression upon the public that his re-election in 1914 seemed assured. And so it proved, again, he being returned to his present office without opposition.

Harry Gaskill was born in Wilmington, Ohio, where he now resides, on March 1, 1881, son of Mahlon R. and Laura (Gustin) Gaskill, the former of whom was born in the town of Rochester, Warren county, this state, on March 28, 1838, and the latter of whom was born at Enon, Ohio.

Mahlon R. Gaskill is the son of Milton S. and Ann (Roach) Gaskill, the former of whom was born in Wilmington, this county, on October 5, 1811, the first white male child born in Wilmington, son of Thomas and Nancy Gaskill, whose names are enrolled among the very earliest settlers of Clinton county. Milton S. Gaskill grew to manhood in the then struggling village of Wilmington and married Ann Y. Roach, who was born in Virginia on August 15, 1812, daughter of Mahlon and Elizabeth Roach, who came to Clinton county about the year 1815. Milton S. Gaskill was a tanner and operated a large tannery in Wilmington, the same having been located for some years on Main street, between South street and Walnut street. Later he traded this tannery for a farm of one hundred

and sixty acres near Burtonville, in Union township. This farm then was mostly swamp land, but he drained the same and converted it into a valuable farm. Finding this operation profitable, he followed the same course in numerous other instances, buying swamp lands, draining the same and then selling at a large profit, and in this way became one of the wealthiest men of his generation in this county. He presently bought a clothing store in Wilmington and after operating this store for a couple of years traded the store for a store and a farm at Westboro, this county, moving to that place where he spent the rest of his life.

Milton S. Gaskill was twice married, his first wife, Ann Roach, having died when Mahlon R. Gaskill, Harry's father was two years of age. To this first union there were born three children, namely: Orlando, a merchant, who for thirty years was postmaster at White Oak, Iowa, where he died; Thomas, now deceased, a former prosperous farmer in the neighborhood of St. Johns, Kansas; and Mahlon R., who is now living retired in Wilmington, this county. Upon the death of the mother of the above children, Milton S. Gaskill married, secondly, in 1842, Louisa Tribby, and to this union there were born two children: Jennie, who married Spencer Vestal and lives in Yakima, Washington, and Charles, a farmer of the Westboro neighborhood, in this county, who died at the age of twenty-five years.

Mahlon R. Gaskill was reared in Wilmington and learned the trade of house painter. In 1861 he went west, prospecting for gold, and made an extended trip through California and Oregon. On his return, and while prospecting in Colorado, he enlisted, in January, 1864, at Denver, in the First Independent Colorado Battery, for service during the Civil War, and served until the close of the war, this battery being engaged mostly in the frontier service, guarding against Indian depredations. At the close of the war Mr. Gaskill returned to Ohio and until his marriage farmed for his father. After his marriage he took a six-months prospecting tour through Kansas, at the end of which time he returned to Wilmington, where he resumed his trade of house painter in which he was engaged quite successfully until the time of his retirement from active business some years ago. Mr. Gaskill's wife was born in the village of Enon, near Dayton, this state, daughter of Jonathan and Lucinda (McKay) Gustin, the former of whom was born in Warren county and the latter in Highland county, this state. Jonathan Gustin was a blacksmith and for many years conducted a smithy in Wilmington, in his day being one of the best-known men in the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon R. Gaskill there were born two children: Harry, the immediate subject of this sketch; and Carrie, who married Walter V. Connard, owner of a livery, feed and sales stable, as well as garage, on a very large scale at Newport News, Virginia, where he also is employed as an inspector of horses by the United States government and buys horses for use in the naval yards there.

Harry Gaskill was reared in Wilmington, the city of his birth, and was graduated from the high school. Upon leaving school he was employed for a time in the office of the local telephone company, where his ability as a clerk attracted the attention of others and on February 22, 1902, he was installed in the court house at Wilmington as deputy county auditor, a position which he held for twelve years. In 1912 Mr. Gaskill was nominated by the Republicans of Clinton county as their choice for auditor and he was also declared the people's choice in the following election. His renomination and re-election in 1914 was a very flattering indorsement of the capable manner in which he had administered the important affairs of the auditor's office, and he is now serving his second term, to the general satisfaction of the entire community.

On October 19, 1902, Harry Gaskill was united in marriage to Lucy Ham, who was born at Ogden, in Adams township, this county, daughter of Finley and Martha Ham, both of whom are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill are members of the Friends church, as are the former's parents, and all are deeply concerned in the general welfare of the community, taking an active part in furthering all measures designed to promote the com-

mon good. Mr. Gaskill is a jovial as well as a most capable young man and is immensely popular in and about Wilmington. He is a Mason, having attained to the chapter in that ancient order, and also is a member of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Eagles and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in all of which he takes an active part, being popular with all his lodge associates.

Auditor Gaskill is a painstaking and thorough public official, his long familiarity with the books of the auditor's office having equipped him thoroughly for the proper transaction of the business of that office and he has the entire confidence of the community. He is widely known throughout the county, few men in Clinton county having a more extensive acquaintance, and his friends are limited only by the number of his acquaintances.

LOREN M. HAZARD.

Almost from the time of the very beginning of the social order in Clinton county, the Hazard family has been honorably represented here. The first of the name to locate in Clinton county was John Hazard, a Virginian, of English descent, who married Rebecca Conger, also a native of Virginia, of colonial stock, and emigrated to Ohio, locating in Clinton county in 1820, settling on a farm one mile east of the then struggling village of Wilmington, which farm is known in that neighborhood today as the Petticord place. John Hazard and his wife were prominent figures in that section during pioneer days and did much to bring about proper social and civic conditions in the formative period of the neighborhood. After rearing a family of ten children, John Hazard died, at the age of sixty-five years, his widow surviving him many years, she living to the advanced age of ninety-two years. One of the sons of John and Rebecca (Conger) Hazard was Zebulon Hazard, born in this county in 1826, who died at the early age of thirty-five years. Zebulon Hazard was twice married, his first wife, who was the widow of Isaiah Dwiggins, bearing him three children, all of whom died without issue. Upon her death he married, secondly, Phoebe Wolary, daughter of Michael Wolary, a native of Maryland, who, with his wife, settled on a farm west of Wilmington, in this county, about the year 1825, where they spent the rest of their lives, both living to advanced ages. To Zebulon and Phoebe (Wolary) Hazard but one child was born, a son, Frank T. Upon the death of Zebulon Hazard, in 1861, his widow married, secondly, Moses Hudson, dying five years later, without further issue.

Frank T. Hazard was but twelve years of age when he was left an orphan and he was reared by an uncle on a farm, subsequently buying a farm in Union township, on which he lived for three years. In 1887 he sold the farm and moved to Wilmington, where for one year he was engaged as a clerk in the hardware store of David Peoples. At the end of that time he was engaged by J. W. Sparks, as a clerk in the latter's hardware store, and ever since has been found attending to the wants of the customers of that store, he having been for some years manager of the store.

On October 26, 1876, Frank T. Hazard was united in marriage to Luella Miars, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of Isaiah and Matilda (Babb) Miars, to which union two children were born, both sons, Ethelbert, who operates a laundry in Wilmington, and Loren M., the well-known merchant tailor of Wilmington, the immediate subject of this sketch. Additional details regarding the Hazard family in Clinton county are set out in a biographical sketch of Frank T. Hazard, presented elsewhere in this volume, while the genealogy of the Miars family is set out in a sketch relating to Frank B. Miars, to which the reader is referred for further details regarding the history of that well-known family in this county.

Loren M. Hazard was born in Wilmington, this county, on July 16, 1877, as noted above, son of Frank T. and Luella (Miars) Hazard, and received his elementary education in the public schools of his home city, supplementing this course by a course in Wil-

mington College. Upon leaving college he entered the tailoring establishment of William Sharkey, in Wilmington, and thoroughly acquainted himself with the details of the tailoring trade as well as modern methods of management, after which, in the year 1904, he opened a tailoring establishment of his own in Wilmington, where he ever since has been very successfully engaged in business. Mr. Hazard is an energetic and enterprising young man and his many customers have come to rely upon the excellent quality and the up-to-date character of the products of his establishment. He has educated his customers to expect none but the best treatment in his place and has built up a very fine and growing trade.

On May 8, 1914, Loren M. Hazard was united in marriage to Jessie Smith, who was born in Highland county, this state, daughter of Elgar and Josephine (Sammons) Smith.

Mr. Hazard is a Mason and has attained to the council degrees in that ancient order. He is a member of the Wilmington lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is very popular in both these orders. He is public spirited and progressive and holds a high place in the esteem of his older associates in the commercial circles of Wilmington. He keeps a fine-looking place, his shop and show-room, located at No. 112 East Locust street, being arranged for the greatest convenience and comfort of his customers and is well equipped with the most modern appliances for the proper demonstration of the latest developments of the sartorial art.

ALBERT L. HANNAH.

Albert L. Hannah, the proprietor of the Hannah funeral parlors, of Blanchester, Ohio, and a graduate of both the Champion College of Embalming, of Springfield, Ohio, and the Cincinnati College of Embalming, at Cincinnati, was born near Georgetown, in Brown county, Ohio, May 31, 1879, the son of James and Eva (Work) Hannah.

James Hannah is a well-known farmer of Washington township, born March 1, 1849, in Clermont county, Ohio, near Moscow, and the son of Fulton and Almeda (Bryant Hannah, the former of whom was born on February 6, 1819, in Brown county, near Georgetown, and the latter of whom was a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Gould) Bryant. Fulton Hannah spent all his life as a farmer in Brown county and died there at an advanced age in 1898. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, of whom James was the third in order of birth. The others were William H., Josiah, John, Jesse, George, Edward, Martha, Sarah and Ruth Anna. Fulton Hannah was a Democrat in politics. Educated in the common schools of Brown county, James Hannah began life as a farm hand. In 1895 he moved to Clinton county, and farmed three years in Vernon township, after which he removed to Washington township, his present residence. On June 13, 1878, he was married to Eva L. Work, a native of Brown county, born near Russellville, the daughter of Elijah and Melinda (Brown) Work. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah are the parents of two children, Albert L. and Florence, the latter of whom married Ernest Hurt, and they have one child, James Edwin. The Hannah family are earnest and loyal members of the Friends church. For many years Mr. Hannah has voted the Prohibitionist ticket.

Albert L. Hannah was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he began to learn the undertaking business, and on May 19, 1899, was graduated from the Champion College of Embalming at Springfield, Ohio. He also graduated from the Cincinnati College of Embalming in 1912, and is now a member of the educational board of the Cincinnati College of Embalming. He is also a member of the Ohio State Embalmers' Association, with which organization he has been connected for the past thirteen years. Mr. Hannah has a beautiful, modern equipped establishment. He is regarded as the leading undertaker in this vicinity.

In February, 1902, Mr. Hannah was married to Blanche Urton, of Clinton county, who died on August 27, 1906. On May 6, 1908, Mr. Hannah was again married to Arena

ALBERT L. HANNAH.

M. Jay, of Clinton county, and to this union one child has been born, D. Ben, who was born on January 21, 1914.

Fraternally, Mr. Hannah is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife belongs to the Friends church. Although Albert L. Hannah votes the Republican ticket, he has never been an aspirant for office.

EDWIN R. SHANK.

Clinton county may not only be proud of its farming districts and of the men who manage and control them, but also in its towns are found men who have risen to prominence in the business of buying and selling merchandise, and to these, too, is due a measure of praise. Among this type of citizens is the man whose career the biographer is now to consider briefly, Edwin R. Shank having chosen to cast his lot with those engaged in mercantile business.

Edwin R. Shank, son of Samuel A. and Mary A. (Stump) Shank, was born in Marion township, this county, on November 5, 1885, his father being a native of the same county. After serving his apprenticeship as a worker on the farm, at the same time attending the public schools, the Clarksville high school, and Wilmington College, in which latter excellent institution he spent a year. For a time after completing his school work, Mr. Shank was engaged in various occupations, and on February 15, 1915, became a merchant in the dry goods, shoes and notions line in Clarksville, where he enjoys a liberal and growing patronage.

On December 26, 1912, Edwin R. Shank was united in marriage to Alice Florence Whitacre, daughter of George Whitacre, of Vernon township, this county, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, on October 21, 1885. To this union was born one child, a daughter, Mary Alma, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Shank are stanch supporters of the Friends church. Mr. Shank has always adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and is a believer in the benefits to be derived from membership in secret orders, for he belongs to the Clarksville lodge of Odd Fellows and to the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Shank, since his removal to Clarksville, has been a distinct asset to that community, for he has always stood for fair and square dealing, honor and integrity in his personal and social relationships, and represents a high type of citizenship.

ALPHEUS GADDIS.

It is, indeed, a distinguished mark of honor for those living in the present generation to be able to trace clearly their ancestry back to the Revolutionary War, and even a greater distinction when it is known that such ancestry fought with honor in that war. Such is the case with Alpheus Gaddis, the subject of this sketch.

Alpheus Gaddis was born on November 21, 1868, in a log house on the old Gaddis homestead in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Andrew R. Gaddis. He attended the Dover district school and later the Shadyside district school No. 1. He was the only son of a family of ten children, so he remained on his father's farm and assisted in the work until his marriage, in 1895. He then moved into the brick house built by his grandfather, Rice Gaddis, on the same farm, and has run that farm ever since for his father, though practically on his own initiative.

Andrew R. Gaddis was the son of Rice Gaddis, who was the son of Col. Thomas Gaddis, the latter of whom was born on December 28, 1744, and died on June 10, 1834. He married Hannah Rice, who was born on February 4, 1835, and who died in her eighty-eighth year. They came to Clinton county to reside in September of 1814. Starting

from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where they formerly lived, they descended the Ohio river on boats, on which they transported their teams and wagons and household goods, and landed at Manchester, Ohio, proceeding thence to Wilmington, where they remained over night in Warren Satur's tavern. The next day Henry Batt, between whom and Colonel Gaddis some acquaintance and relationship existed, invited Colonel Gaddis to take possession of a house belonging to him, where the newcomers remained for that winter. On April 21, 1810, Colonel Gaddis purchased three hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Union township, this county, on which he located in 1815, and there made his permanent home, subsequently increasing his holdings to about eight hundred acres, all of which he purchased at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre. He built a log cabin, cleared a portion of the land and spent the rest of his life there. He was a small man in stature but a big man in affairs. He was the father of a large family, most of whom died when quite small. Colonel Gaddis commanded a regiment under Washington throughout the Revolutionary War and in later years took great pride in showing his commission and discharge, both of which bore the signature of his great commander, the "father of his country."

Rice Gaddis, the son of Col. Thomas Gaddis, was born in 1784 and died on February 11, 1853. He grew up on his father's farm in Pennsylvania and had a fair education for one of that day. He was a private in his father's regiment in the War of 1812, and came to Clinton county with his parents when they came from Pennsylvania. He had learned the printer's trade in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and when he came to Clinton county located in Wilmington, where he opened the first printing establishment in Clinton county and got out the first newspaper ever published here. This paper was published in partnership with Israel Abrams and was called the *True American*. The paper was issued weekly and in 1816 Rice Gaddis became sole publisher and editor. The paper was issued every Thursday at an annual advance price of two dollars. In 1821 Rice Gaddis discontinued the publication of his paper and removed the press to his father's home, where he continued to do job work and to print original essays, while caring for his parents. His father willed him two hundred acres of the old home place and in 1839 he built on that tract a brick house which is still standing. He was not married until the age of fifty-four and his only child was Andrew R. Gaddis, the father of the subject of this sketch. His wife was Sarah (Andrews) Pendry, who was born in Virginia, near Sweet Briar, in September of 1804, and who died on November 22, 1901. Her first marriage was to William Pendry and there were born to that marriage six children, four sons and two daughters, only one of whom is now living, Mrs. Mary Ellen Gullet, of Lima, Ohio.

Andrew Rice Gaddis was the only child of Rice and Sarah (Andrews) Gaddis and was born on the place in which he now lives in Union township, Clinton county, on May 23, 1841. He attended the Dover district school as a boy, and after his father's death, which occurred when he was only twelve years of age, he took charge of the home place. He inherited this place at the age of maturity, and, in 1874, built the home where he now lives. On October 9, 1861, he married Amanda Smith, who was born in Union township, this county, on the Port William pike, the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Babb) Smith. Joseph Smith was born in Virginia in 1812 and died in September of 1865. He was the son of Levi and Abigail Smith, and came to this county with his parents, when a mere boy, from Virginia and settled in Union township. Hannah (Babb) Smith was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Babb, and was born in Clinton county in 1815 and died on February 11, 1904.

The following children have been born to Andrew Rice and Amanda (Smith) Gaddis: Ella, who was born on January 8, 1863, and who married William S. Lisle, a mechanical foreman, of Springfield, Ohio; Mary, October 19, 1864, who died on November 23, 1882; Emma, August 29, 1866, who married George E. Barlow, and lives on a farm in Liberty

township; Alpheus, the subject of this sketch; Laura, December 7, 1870, who married William Toole and lives on a farm in Richland township; Elsie, November 29, 1872, who married George Slicker, and lives on a farm near Wilmington; Ida, January 7, 1875, who married Oscar Chrisenberg, and lives at Knox, Indiana; Hattie, December 25, 1876, who died on June 27, 1905; Annie, December 9, 1879, who married Homer Ray, and lives on a farm in Richland township, and Daisy, July 24, 1882, who married George Johnson, and lives on a farm in Richland township.

Alpheus Gaddis, the fourth child of Andrew Rice and Amanda (Smith) Gaddis, and the subject of this sketch, was married on January 17, 1895, to Rebecca Huff, who was a native of Clinton county, and who died on May 10, 1913. She was a daughter of John and Sarah Huff.

Alpheus Gaddis had no children by his first wife, but on January 1, 1914, he contracted his second marriage with Anna Durtsche, and to this union has been born one child, Alpheus Alonzo, who was born on January 15, 1915. Anna Durtsche was born in Gallion, Ohio, the daughter of Jacob and Catherine Durtsche, the former of whom is now dead, but whose widow is still living.

Alpheus Gaddis comes of a family illustrious for its industry and honesty. He is a young man of humble claims but sterling worth. He is a Republican in politics and is found always ready to serve his party. He can point with pride to the work of his ancestors in the cause of American freedom, and to their helpfulness in all of the humanitarian and progressive movements which have helped maintain that freedom.

WILLIAM M. BRIGHT.

How dependent a community is upon its internal commerce. How helpless we should be without the wonderful medium of exchange which has been evolved by man out of the experience of the ages for the convenient merging of the interdependent relations of supply and demand. A local community is well judged by the conditions of its commercial establishments and it may properly be taken for granted that all is well with that town whose business houses are well ordered, well equipped and well managed; conducted with a view to the best and most helpful accommodation of the patrons of the same. The merchants of a city well may be considered its ablest conservators, for upon them depends so much in the way of keeping the "tone" of the city up to its highest pitch. The city of Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton county, is fortunate, indeed, in the possession of an unusually high grade of local merchants, all of whom ever have the best interests of the city at heart. Among these typically representative citizens, few are better known or more deservedly popular than is the amiable gentleman with whom this biographical sketch is to treat more directly in the succeeding paragraphs, a sketch so well meriting a place in this historical work that the biographer takes much pleasure in here presenting it for the consideration of the readers of this volume.

William M. Bright was born near the town of Wittelsford, in Cambridgeshire, England, on October 24, 1862, son of John and Amy (Wilshire) Bright, both natives of the same place, the former of whom was born in the year 1824 and the latter in the year 1826. Both the Brights and Wilshires in Cambridgeshire were farming people and adherents of the church of England.

John Bright was reared on the home farm in Cambridgeshire and was married there. Fired by the impulse which prompted so many of his fellow countrymen in that day to come to America, he made several trips to this side—as many as five trips within a period of four years. Deciding to make his home in this country, on the last trip he brought his family with him, the journey being made on the sailing vessel, "Colorado," the same on which he had made his previous trips. On the return trip the "Colorado" went down, carrying practically all hands to a watery grave. Upon arriving in this country, John Bright and his family proceeded to this state, locating near the village of

Goshen, in Clermont county. That was in the year 1868. Not being satisfied with their location there, the Brights soon thereafter came to Clinton county, locating on a farm near Martinsville, on which they lived, however, but a short time, a little later buying a farm near Westboro, on which Mr. and Mrs. Bright spent the rest of their lives, his death occurring in 1888 and hers in 1892. John Bright was a man of large usefulness in his adopted country. He was a systematic master of drainage and during his residence in this county laid hundreds of miles of tile drains throughout the country hereabout. He was kept busy at this kind of work for years and gained a reputation throughout the county second to none in that line. Though reared in the church of England, Mr. and Mrs. Bright became attached to the Methodist church upon their arrival in this country and were among the most devoted adherents of that church in their home community in this county. Mrs. Bright was a woman of wonderful personality and was widely noted throughout the Westboro neighborhood for her cheery smile, her sunny disposition and her devotion to all good works. She wielded a strong influence in her community and the memory of her kindly ways long will be cherished in that part of the county. She possessed a wonderfully sweet and sympathetic voice and was more than locally celebrated as an oral reader. It is related that a great evangelist, a man of nation-wide note, once said, after hearing one of her readings, that he would rather hear Mrs. Bright's readings from the Bible than those of any other person he ever heard read from the Word. This bright and sunny charm was characteristic of Mrs. Bright, even in childhood, and in her girlhood, in the old home in England, she always was welcome among the great ladies of Queen Victoria's court, because of her sweet voice and charming manner.

To John and Amy (Wilshire) Bright were born seven children, namely: Sallie, who married Emanuel Gaskell and lives on a farm in Clinton county, this state; Martha, married Andrew Frieberger and died a widow in 1893; Jennie, married Hon. William Harry Parks, a merchant of Dallas county, Iowa, and one of the most prominent Masons in that state; Edward, a retired farmer, of Westboro, this county; Charlotte, who died unmarried; Ernest, a merchant, who was killed by being struck by a street car in Denver, Colorado, and William M., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch.

William M. Bright was six years of age when his parents emigrated to America, and he has a distinct recollection of the long journey over on the ill-fated "Colorado." He was reared on the home farm, acquiring an excellent education in the public schools of this county, remaining on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as station agent and telegraph operator, a position he retained for three years, at the end of which time he engaged in the dairy business at Westboro and Madisonville, marketing his product at Madisonville. This business he continued for nine years, building up a splendid trade. He then suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever and was confined to his bed for several months, at the end of which time he found his business practically wrecked and he was compelled to start all over again. Pursuing the resolution to engage in a new business in a new field, he went over the line into Clermont county and bought a butcher shop in Edenton. Starting in business there "on paper," Mr. Bright made a decided success of his venture, gradually adding to his modest meat market other forms of merchandise until he had a quite extensive general store. He continued in business in Edenton for ten years, at the end of which time, in the year 1910, he sold out and returned to this county, locating in Wilmington, where he opened a fine grocery store, which business he has since continued with a large measure of success. Mr. Bright has a well-appointed, sanitary, bright-looking, up-to-date and well-stocked store and his well-pleased customers are his best advertisers.

On December 25, 1889, William M. Bright was united in marriage to Sylvia Prickett, who was born in Edenton, Clermont county, this state, daughter of Hiram and Narcissa

Prickett, both of whom are still living, making their home in Wilmington, Mr. Prickett being a retired farmer. To the union of William M. and Sylvia (Prickett) Bright four children have been born, namely: Miriam Vesper, who married Allen C. Conger, of Lansing, Michigan, an instructor in the University of Michigan; Floyd P., who assists his father in the management of the latter's store; Martha, a student in the Wilmington high school, and Catherine.

Mr. and Mrs. Bright are members of the Methodist church, in the faith of which their children have been reared, and they are active in all the good works of the community, enjoying the highest esteem of all who know them. Mr. Bright has held several official positions in the Methodist church, and is a fine, jovial Christian gentleman. He is a devoted home lover, regarding family ties superior to all other considerations in life. Being progressive in his methods and enterprising in business, he has made a success during his residence in Wilmington and has the respect and confidence of business circles generally throughout this part of the state, being regarded as one of the leading merchants of the county seat of Clinton county.

SIMON GOODMAN.

Close and constant application and conscientious attention to the matter in hand spells success, in the common language of American commercial life. There are many practical examples in Clinton county of the truth of this oft-repeated rule, one of the most notable of which, perhaps, is noted in the life and career of the well-known business man of Wilmington, whose name the reader notes above. Simon Goodman came to America a poor immigrant lad with nothing to back him save those most valuable factors, a fine courage and a high will. Adding to these thrift and perseverance, he served his day of small things with profit, learned the language and customs of his adopted country, and has forged ahead until now he is the possessor of a fine business and occupies a substantial and secure position in the commercial life of this county.

Simon Goodman was born near the town of Flatow, in West Prussia, Germany, the son of Herman and Eva (Drucker) Goodman, both natives of West Prussia, whose whole lives were spent in the neighborhood of the place of their birth, the former having been born in 1834 and died in June, 1913, and the latter having been born in 1842 and died on January 24, 1876. Herman Goodman was the owner of a general store in Flatow and he and his wife were devout members of the orthodox Jewish church, in the faith of which their children were reared. Three sons of this family are now living in the United States, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Isador, living in New York City, where he is connected with the offices of Armour & Company, and another brother, Ben, who is engaged in the retail millinery business in Buffalo, New York.

Simon Goodman received his youthful education in the schools of his home town in Germany and served three years' apprenticeship at the tailoring trade. In 1890, while yet a lad, he emigrated to America, landing in New York City, where he remained for two months, at the end of which time he went to Niagara Falls, where for eight months he was engaged in work in a paper mill. He then came to Ohio and for three years worked at the tailor trade in Columbus, all of which time he was carefully attentive to the manners and customs of this country, spending much time in perfecting himself in the written and spoken language of his adopted country and familiarizing himself with the institutions and traditions of the land to which he was preparing to give his entire devotion; also thoroughly acquainting himself with American business methods. At the end of his three years' service in Columbus, Mr. Goodman determined to enter business for himself and with this end in view opened a tailoring store in Grove City, this state. He operated this store for one year, at the end of which time he sold the business and, in August, 1895, came to Clinton county, locating in Wilmington, where he bought the

Harrison tailoring establishment, which he ever since has conducted in a very successful and profitable manner. Mr. Goodman has built up a fine trade in and around Wilmington and enjoys, in a high degree, the respect and confidence of his business associates throughout this part of the state.

In July, 1898, Simon Goodman was united in marriage to Bessie Isaacs, who was born in the city of New York, daughter of Charles Isaacs, who is a prominent cigar manufacturer in the city of Buffalo. Both of Mrs. Goodman's parents are still living. To the union of Simon and Bessie (Isaacs) Goodman one child has been born, a son, Kennard E., a student in the Wilmington high school, who is preparing to enter business with his father, in due time.

Mr. Goodman has done well in business, having carefully laid the foundation of his present success by close application and diligent study of American business methods since coming to this country and is well entitled to the rewards which have come to him in his commercial career, a substantial position in business circles and the regard of many friends.

THOMAS MENROY BALES.

Each generation necessarily builds upon the foundation laid by the preceding generations. According to the firmness of the foundation, the superstructure will be substantial or not. The future, of course, must be the judge of what character of foundation has been laid for the social, educational, moral and commercial edifice being erected by the citizens of Clinton county. However, from what the present historian notes of the high character, the determination of purpose and the exalted standards of conduct maintained by the leaders of thought and action in this favored section of the state, in their work of carrying on the labors of those who wrought so wisely and securely in the past, it hardly shall be doubted that the superstructure of the civilization of this region will be all that the present generation may hope for those who shall come after. It is partly the purpose of this volume to preserve for the future some account of the lives and the labors of those who now are doing so well their respective parts in bearing aloft the torch of civilization in this region, and it, therefore, is fitting and proper that brief biographies be here presented of those who are leaders in this noble work. As such a purpose would be but incompletely carried out without the introduction of the names of the scholarly young gentleman who is made the subject of this modest sketch, it is a pleasure on the part of the biographer here to present for the consideration of the future historian a brief resume of the life's history of Thomas Menroy Bales, one of the most popular members of the faculty of Wilmington College.

Thomas Menroy Bales was born on a farm in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, on March 28, 1884, son of William H. and Cordelia Jane (Faulkner) Bales, the former of whom was born in Greene county, this state, on August 25, 1854, and the latter of whom was born near the village of Paintersville, same county, on January 15, 1862.

William H. Bales was the son of Elisha and Margaret (Kiter) Bales, farming people, both natives of Greene county, the former of whom died some years ago, but the latter of whom still is living on the old home farm. The Bales family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio about the year 1800, three brothers, one of whom was Elisha Bales' father, having come through on horseback, carrying such possessions as they boasted of in saddlebags. They settled in Greene county and the family became one of the most substantial and influential in that section of the state. It was there that William H. Bales was reared, being well grounded in the practical elements of agriculture and acquiring such limited education as the schools of that place and period afforded. He married Cordelia Jane Faulkner, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth (Hartsock) Faulkner, both members of pioneer families of Greene county, and both of whom are still living on the farm on which the former was born, Allen Faulkner now being ninety-one years of

age and his wife eighty-eight years of age, both retaining an active interest in current affairs and maintaining their life-long devotion to the Methodist Protestant church. They have been married more than sixty-eight years, their marriage having been celebrated in July, 1847. Allen Faulkner is a son of Thomas Faulkner, a Virginian, of English descent, who was one of the very earliest settlers of Greene county, where he became a man of large influence in the formative period of that now well-established section. He married a McGuire and he and his wife reared a large family, the numerous descendants of whom today are doing well their respective parts in whatever places their lines have fallen. The Hartsocks also are of Virginia origin and became a numerous and influential family in Greene county, as well as in neighboring counties, there being a large connection of this name in this section of the state.

Following his marriage, William H. Bales moved to this county and bought a small farm in Chester township, which he gradually enlarged as he prospered, until he eventually became the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres, all under excellent cultivation. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church and were active in all good works in their community, being held in the highest esteem by all thereabout. Mr. Bales was a Democrat and gave a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of the county, state and nation, though he never sought public office, being content to confine his energies to those matters of individual concern immediately at hand. In 1905 he and his wife retired from the farm and moved to the county seat, where he died on January 10, 1906, his widow's death following four years later, on March 23, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Bales had lived lives of fine Christian devotion to the common good and had a wide circle of admiring and devoted friends, among whom they were deeply mourned.

To William H. and Cordelia Jane (Faulkner) Bales were born five children, namely: Emery R., a well-known and enterprising real-estate dealer, of Wilmington, this county, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume; Thomas Menroy, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch; Allen, who died at the age of eleven years; Lorena F., who keeps house for her brother, Emery R.; and Ioh, who is an invalid.

Thomas Menroy Bales was reared on the home farm in Chester township, receiving his primary education in district school No. 9, which he supplemented by a course in the preparatory school at Wilmington, following which he entered Wilmington College, from which excellent institution he was graduated with high honors in 1904, receiving, in recognition of his high scholastic attainments, an honorary scholarship in Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in which admirable old institution he later spent one year. Following this course, Professor Bales was engaged for one year as an instructor in the academy at Vassalboro, Maine, at the end of which time, in the fall of 1906, he was called by the faculty of Wilmington College to the chair of mathematics in that well-known institution and has since been serving his alma mater in that capacity, his service having proved not only eminently satisfactory to the faculty, but to the pupils who are under his instruction. In addition to his college duties, Professor Bales takes an active interest in public affairs, none being more deeply concerned in movements designed to elevate general standards in this community than he, and is now serving as a member of the Wilmington city council, to which office he was elected on the Republican ticket, and is doing well his part as one of the "city fathers," being accounted one of the leaders of that municipal body.

On June 23, 1909, Thomas Menroy Bales was united in marriage to Ada Probasco, who was born on a farm near Wilmington, this county, daughter of Charles and Anna (Hadley) Probasco, the former of whom is still living on the home farm and the latter of whom died in 1914. To this happy union two children have been born, Mary Elizabeth, born on May 29, 1914, and William Charles, June 13, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. Bales are members of the Friends church at Wilmington and are regarded as among the leaders in the congregation of that flourishing religious connection.

giving unsparingly of their time and talents to the church. They also take their proper place in the social affairs of the county seat and are held in the warmest esteem by a large circle of friends, who admire them for their many high qualities of heart and head. Professor Bales gives due regard to the fraternal associations of his fellowmen and is the present master of the Masonic lodge at Wilmington, his active interest in Masonic affairs having made him one of the most prominent members of that ancient order in this part of the state. He has attained to the chapter degree and is a member of the council of the order at Xenia, this state. As an educator, as a citizen of fine public spirit; in fact, in all the relations of life, Professor Bales has carried himself well, and none hereabout possesses in a higher degree the confidence and respect of the community than he.

ASHER CURLES.

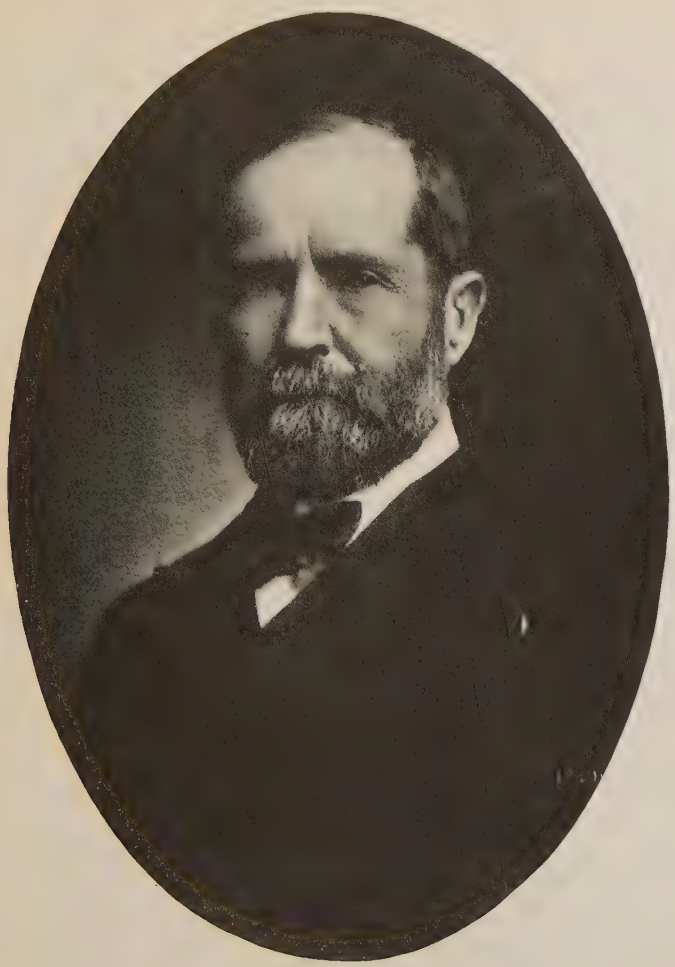
Asher Curles, a native of Brown county, Ohio, a first lieutenant in the Civil War and, for many years, a teacher in this section of Ohio, was born near Fayetteville, Ohio, June 21, 1837, and was the son of Samuel and Hannah (Brown) Curles, who were pioneers in Brown county, Ohio. Both died near Fayetteville after having reared a family of thirteen children, of whom six, Mahala, Fannie, Hannah, Marion, Mayme and John, are living.

Asher Curles was reared on a farm in Brown county, Ohio, educated in the public schools and at the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He taught school for many years and, during the Civil War, served as first lieutenant in Company I., Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted at Hillsboro, Ohio. After serving one year, he returned to his home in Brown county. Later in life, he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Blanchester, Ohio. He was a Republican and served as justice of the peace for many years. Not only was he active in politics, but he was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1863 Asher Curles was married to Amanda Haines, a native of Marion township, Clinton county, born on May 14, 1840, and the daughter of Mordecai R. and Susannah (Rowan) Haines.

Mordecai R. Haines was the son of Isaac and Keziah (Woolman) Haines and was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, May 25, 1809. In 1811 his parents came to Clinton county and settled six miles north of Wilmington, where they purchased two hundred and fifty-six acres of land. In the fall of 1828 they lost their farm after having it nearly paid for. The following year they moved to Marion township and purchased four hundred and ninety-seven acres, giving in part payment one hundred and sixty acres which they owned in Greene county. Of this estate Mordecai R. Haines received one hundred and twenty-nine acres and was married on May 24, 1834, to Susanna Rowan, the daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Greer) Rowan, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. They were the parents of twelve children, Abigail, Zimri, Hannah, Amanda, Jeremiah, Salathiel, Granville, Robert, Merrill, Martha Ann, Keziah and Sylvester. After his marriage, Mordecai R. Haines settled on the land given him by his father. Until the time of his marriage, he had attended school only three days in his life. He learned to read and write after his marriage and was a farmer during his entire life. At one time he owned three hundred and sixty-five acres. Mrs. Susannah (Rowan) Haines died in 1875. Mordecai Haines was a Republican in politics and a member of the Friends church, although his wife was a Presbyterian. He died on April 15, 1901, and had he lived until May 25, 1901, would have been ninety-two years old.

In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. Asher Curles settled on a farm in Jefferson township. During the preceding years, Mr. Curles taught school in various places, especially in Blanchester, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Curles have been the parents of six children, Rev. Homer Grant, who is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, where he has been for six years; Luella May; Osee D., the wife of Edward Brande-



MR. AND MRS. ASHER CURLES.

burg, of Arkansas; Elmer J., who is a farmer, and manager of a creamery at Blanchester, lives in Blanchester; Carey Lee, who died in 1910; and one who died in infancy. The father of these children died on January 9, 1907. He was a man highly respected in the community where he lived, honored by his fellow townsmen and respected by all with whom he had come into contact during his long life.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Blanchester and passed all the chairs.

GEORGE E. CARROLL.

The late George E. Carroll, who, before his death on March 5, 1906, was a prosperous farmer of Clark township, this county, and a well-known dairyman, was born near Springfield meeting house in this county, on March 9, 1865, a son of Joseph and Mary (Bailey) Carroll, the former of whom was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the latter of whom was born near Dover, in this county.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Carroll died when Joseph Carroll was a small boy. His widow later married William Burdsall and lived near Oakland, Ohio. Joseph Carroll is still living at Harveysburg, and is a carpenter and farmer, still actively engaged in these vocations, although now more than eighty years old. For many years he has been an active member of the Prohibition party, and also active in the Friends church, of which he is one of the overseers. To Joseph and Mary (Bailey) Carroll were born five children. Mary (Bailey) Carroll was a daughter of George and Lydia Bailey, the former of whom was reared near Dover, in this county, and who, before the Civil War, was active among the Abolitionists and in the "underground railway" movement. He also was an active and earnest member of the Friends church.

George E. Carroll received his education in the public schools of Warren county, and in Wilmington College, having been a student in the latter excellent institution for three years. After leaving college he taught school for seven years in Clinton and Warren counties, after which he engaged in farming near Harveysburg. After living there for three years, he moved to Clark township, in this county, and three years later purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty-one acres, where his widow now lives, living on this farm from 1896 until the time of his death, in 1906. In addition to farming he was also interested in the dairy business and kept a fine herd of Jersey cattle. He had forty head of cows and used two silos during the period of his active career as a dairyman.

On October 21, 1886, George E. Carroll was married to Cammie M. Townsend, who was born in Clark township, this county, a daughter of Josiah and Esther (West) Townsend. Mrs. Carroll's maternal grandparents were Peyton and Sarah (Hadley) West, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina, who were married in Clark township, this county. Sarah Hadley was a daughter of James Hadley, a native of North Carolina, and an early settler of Highland county, Ohio. Late in life he removed to a farm near Farmer's Station. All the members of the family were identified with the Society of Friends. Mrs. Carroll's father, Josiah Townsend, who was born on February 16, 1831, was a farmer by occupation and lived in Clark township. He and his wife reared a family of nine children. He died on November 18, 1892, and his wife on December 22, 1891. She was born on March 25, 1839.

To George E. and Cammie M. (Townsend) Carroll were born seven children, namely: Inez, who was educated in Martinsville high school and in Wilmington College, is the wife of C. H. Hunter, a farmer of Clark township; Esther, a teacher, who lives at home with her mother, also was educated at Martinsville high school and at Wilmington College, while Willard, Glen, Cleve, Mary and Lucile also live at home.

George E. Carroll was an active Republican and was a strong temperance man,

courageously opposed to the liquor traffic and the licensed saloon. He was a member of the Friends church, and fraternally, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

DAVID LIEURANCE.

David Lieurance, a retired farmer of Martinsville, Ohio, was born two and one-half miles west of New Antioch in 1852, the son of William and Mary (Hall) Lieurance, both of whom are natives of Clinton county. Mr. Lieurance's maternal grandfather, Tilman Hall, was an early settler near New Antioch, but later removed to the Hoosier state and died. William Lieurance was educated in the pioneer schools of Clinton county, and was a farmer all his life. He died when his son, David, was only five years old. There were three sons and one daughter in the family. The mother lived until David was about twenty-five years old.

David Lieurance was educated in the old Gregory school, and began work early in life, helping to support the family. He and his brother, A. Pierce Lieurance, purchased eighty-one acres together and for some time farmed that tract of land together. After David married, the land was divided. He added to his portion a little by purchase, and started life for himself with forty-seven acres. For about five years before he purchased the land, he worked by the month for eight and one-half dollars a month, the first year, and a little more each year afterward. From the time of his marriage until the time of his retirement to Martinsville in the fall of 1911, David Lieurance was engaged in farming. He still owns a farm of one hundred and one and ninety-two one-hundredths acres in Clark township. He also has an excellent house and lot in Martinsville where he and his wife and daughter live.

In 1877 David Lieurance was married to Sydney E. Hunt, daughter of Jacob Hunt, an early settler of Clark township and a farmer by occupation, to which union one child has been born, a daughter, Laurena Maude, who lives at home with her parents. The Lieurances are members of the Friends church. Various members of the family have been prominent in the society of Friends for many years in the religious history of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Lieurance are highly-respected residents of Martinsville, and are well known in that vicinity.

FRED G. WILLIAMS, D. D. S.

Among the professional men of Wilmington, this county, few occupy a higher position in society, or in the ranks of the professions with which they are connected than the gentleman whose name the reader notes above. Born in this county, Doctor Williams has spent the greater part of his life here and has attained high rank in the difficult profession to which he has applied himself with such conscientious devotion. Of recent years there has been a wonderful advancement in the science of dental surgery, modern research having revealed many things to emphasize the importance of the proper preservation of the teeth, in consequence of which the public has been giving a degree of attention to dentistry that a generation ago hardly would have been thought of. This has meant the most studious attention on the part of the dental surgeons to keep pace with the rapid progress of modern science, and those who thus have kept pace have become the leaders of their profession in their several communities. Without any violation of the strict code of ethics binding the men connected with the healing and restorative professions, it very properly may be said in this connection that Doctor Williams is included among those who have kept fully abreast of the wonderful advances recently made in his chosen calling and is thus counted among the leaders in his profession in this part of the state, his extensive practice being regarded as conclusive of this.

Fred G. Williams was born in Blanchester, in Marion township, Clinton county,

Ohio, on August 9, 1870, the only child and son of Judge Ambrose N. and Martha E. (Ball) Williams, the former of whom was born in Perry township, Brown county, Ohio, on October 13, 1842, and died at his home in Wilmington, this county, on July 7, 1896, and the latter of whom was born at Pomeroy, this state, on August 13, 1844, and is still living in Wilmington.

Ambrose N. Williams was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Robinson) Williams, both natives of Harper, Pennsylvania. Samuel Williams was a noted school teacher in his day. In 1837 he came to Ohio, locating in Brown county, where, for seven years, he taught school with much success, his useful career being cut short by death in 1844. His widow married, secondly, John Frazee, who located in Blanchester, this county, where for many years he served as justice of the peace. Both John Frazee and his wife were Baptists and were influential citizens of the Blanchester neighborhood. It was there that Ambrose Williams was reared and received his early education, learning the painting trade in his youth. In 1861, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army for service in the Civil War, serving as first sergeant of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with the army until mustered out at the close of the war, seeing much active service. Sergeant Williams was with Sherman's army on the celebrated march to the sea and participated in many desperate engagements, his regiment having been in the very thick of some of the hardest-fought battles of the war.

At the close of the war, Sergt. Ambrose N. Williams returned to Blanchester, resuming the peaceful occupation of painting for a time, and in 1867 began the study of law in the office of Judge Doan. Under this admirable old preceptor he made such excellent progress that he presently was admitted to the bar and soon began to attract the attention of other and older lawyers. He rapidly acquired favor with the public and in 1884 was elected to the office of probate judge of Clinton county, a position which he held through successive re-elections to the time of his death, in 1896, and in which he performed a most admirable service to the people of this county.

It was some little time after returning from the war that Ambrose N. Williams was united in marriage with Martha E. Ball, who was the daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Morris) Ball, natives of Pennsylvania, who, in 1839, came to Ohio, locating in the town of Pomeroy, whence, after a few years, they moved to Warren county, this state, later coming to Clinton county, locating in Blanchester, where the rest of their lives were spent. Thomas Ball was a school teacher in his younger years, but later became a painter and was thus engaged during his long residence in Blanchester, where he became one of the best-known men in that neighborhood. He and his wife were devout members of the Friends church and exerted a wide influence for good in their community. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. Thomas Ball died at the age of sixty, his widow surviving him many years, she living to the ripe old age of eighty-three. Judge Williams was a member of the Baptist church and took much interest in the affairs of the congregation to which he was attached, having been for many years a trustee of the church. Upon his election to the office of probate judge, he moved to the county seat and the rest of his life was spent in Wilmington, he becoming a man of large influence there. His death, in 1896, was widely mourned, for he was a good man and had done well his part in life.

Fred G. Williams received his elementary education in the public schools of Blanchester, completing his common school education in the Wilmington schools, after which he took a course in Wilmington College. Following this he entered upon the study of dental surgery in the office of Dr. W. R. Hale, at Wilmington, and after two years of close application there attended the Ohio Dental College for one year, at the end of which time he entered the Cincinnati Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1892. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Williams returned to Wilmington and in 1893

opened an office there for the practice of his chosen profession, remaining there until 1904, in which year he went to Jamestown, this state, where he practiced until the year 1910, returning in that year to Wilmington, where he ever since has been very successfully engaged in practice.

On October 6, 1897, Dr. Fred G. Williams was united in marriage to Genia Walker, who was born in Highland, Highland county, Ohio, daughter of Bruce M. and Catherine (Hickson) Walker, both of whom are still living, Bruce M. Walker being the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Lancaster, Ohio. To the union of Fred G. and Genia (Walker) Williams two children have been born, Kathryn, born on August 23, 1898, and Winifred, January 30, 1901.

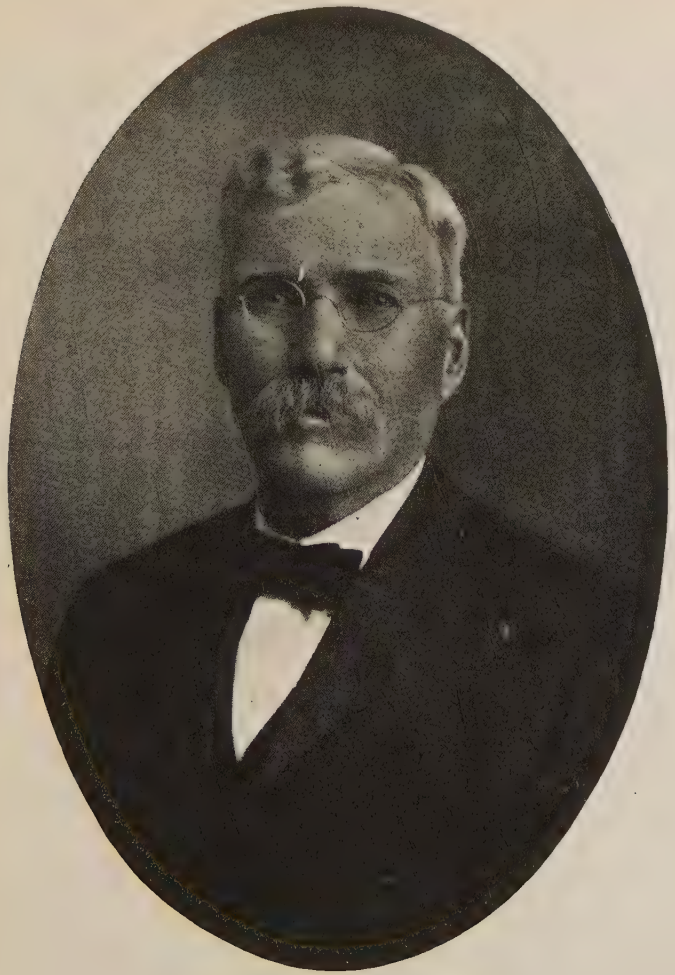
Doctor and Mrs. Williams are members of the Baptist church and their children have been reared in that faith. Doctor Williams gives much and intelligent attention to Sunday school affairs and is secretary of the Baptist Sunday school. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a prominent part in the local affairs of that popular organization. Doctor and Mrs. Williams are deeply concerned in the welfare of the community and are to be found among the foremost promoters of all movements designed to further the common good hereabout. A leader in his profession, public spirited and enterprising, Doctor Williams occupies a position of importance in the community to which he has for years given his best endeavors and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

CHARLES T. PAVEY.

The name heading this sketch belongs to a gentleman who sprang from good old pioneer stock, and who has always displayed the same degree of energy that has ever been a prominent characteristic of his ancestors. He takes a great interest in the study of agriculture, and is also especially interested in stock-raising. At one time he made a specialty of saddle horses, but this branch of his vocation has been discontinued, no doubt due to the advent of the automobile. It is a wise man who knows when to cease following a trail when it begins to lead him from the main road to success, and it behooves each and every one of us to be on the lookout for for these false trails, which can only end in failure.

Charles T. Pavey, general farmer and stockman, Richland township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born on November 21, 1853, in Fayette county, Ohio. He is a son of William Pavey and Jirdena (Johnson) Kirby-Pavey. His early education was received at the public schools, and as a young man, he purchased, on March 10, 1873, his present farm of eighty-eight acres in Richland township, and started on his career as a farmer, dividing his time and attention between general farming and stock-raising. His investment in saddle horses proved a losing business, and he abandoned it for something more to his profit and benefit. He has lived on his present place ever since he bought it, except three years, which he spent at Sabina.

William Pavey, father of our subject, was born in Highland county, Ohio. He was married twice, first to Ann Johnson, and the second time to Jirdena (Johnson) Kirby, widow of William Kirby. His early life was spent in a log cabin in Highland county, and from this place he went to Fayette, where he was married. He was a man of great energy and preserverance, kind-hearted and accommodating to his neighbors, even to his own disadvantage, as he met reverses twice because of going security for a friend. Still, by his great strength of willpower and determination, he was again well established in this world's goods at the time of his death. He was a member of the Methodist church. To Mr. Pavey and his first wife, Ann Johnson, were born the following children: Isaac, William, Mary, George, John, Sophia, Henry, James E., and Eliza. After the death of his first wife, he was again married,



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES T. PAVEY.

to Mrs. Jirdena Kirby, by whom he had the following children: Charles T., our subject, Thomas A., Kitturah, Gilbert A. Mr. Pavey died in June, 1862. Mrs. Jirdena Kirby had three children by her first husband, who was a Civil War soldier, and died in the army. Their children were: Mary Ann, Eliza Jane and Milton.

The paternal grandfather was Isaac Pavey, a native of the state of Delaware, moving at an early date to Kentucky, thence he made an effort to locate in Ohio, but the Indians proved so troublesome that he returned to Kentucky, remaining there three years longer, when he brought his family and settled in Highland county, where he spent the last years of his life. His death was caused by being thrown from a horse. He was one of the true old pioneers, and fought the hardships bravely.

Charles T. Pavey was united in marriage to Catherine Lappe, in December, 1872. She was born in Germany, in June, 1854, and was a daughter of Louis and Catherine (Cook) Lappe. They have had one child, Leonard M., who died at the age of twenty-one. The wife and mother died on January 22, 1911.

CHARLES ALLEN RANNELLS.

Among the men who have played a large part in the development of the varied interests of the city of Wilmington, this county, few are better known than the gentleman whose name heads this interesting biographical review. Born in this county, Mr. Rannells has been a witness of all the marvelous advances which have been made along the way during the past half century and has been a no small contributing factor in the various movements which have promoted such advances. Laying the groundwork of his successful career by acquiring a liberal education in his youth, Mr. Rannells for a time served most acceptably as a teacher in the Wilmington public schools and in 1882 entered upon his business career, serving for a time as a clerk in the clothing store of his brother, in Wilmington, later buying a half interest in this store, the firm being continued as a partnership for some years, after which he purchased his brother's interest and until 1911 conducted the business alone. Upon selling his store in that year, Mr. Rannells retired from business and since that time has been living very comfortably and happily in his fine home in Wilmington, enjoying fully the ample rewards of his active life of useful and painstaking endeavor.

Charles Allen Rannells was born on a farm in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on August 17, 1859, son of Thomas G. and Massie (Wiley) Rannells, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and died at his home in this county in 1884, and the latter of whom was born near Barnesville, Ohio, in 1820, and died in 1892.

Thomas G. Rannells, who was the son of William and Leah Rannells, Pennsylvanians, of Scottish descent, was four years of age when his parents emigrated to Ohio in 1814. They settled in this county, entering a tract of land from the government, covering about one hundred and twenty-five acres, two and one-half miles northeast of the present city of Wilmington, the present county seat town at that time consisting of but one dwelling house and a blacksmith shop. William Rannells became one of the leaders in the pioneer community and exerted a wholesome influence during the formative period of that now rich and prosperous section. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and were among the most active workers in that communion, the power of their influence ever being thrown on the side of all good works thereabout. Both lived to good old ages and their memories are cherished among all persons of pioneer descent in that community.

Thomas G. Rannells was reared on the paternal farm, growing up amid pioneer conditions that would seem harshly beset by hardships to young people of the present generation, and upon reaching his majority bought a small farm of his own, this original purchase consisting of sixty acres near the old homestead at "Deserted Camp" corners.

To this purchase he gradually added, as prosperity attended his efforts, until presently he was the owner of two hundred and forty-eight acres and was accounted one of the substantial citizens of the county. Mr. Rannells was a Republican and took an active part in local politics, constantly exerting his strong personal influence in behalf of public improvements and the general uplift of the community, his efforts in connection with the elevation of educational standards thereabouts being especially well remembered. Good roads was one of the phases of early public improvement that he worked for most sedulously, and it is recalled that it was he who was mainly instrumental in securing the first "pike" roads through that part of the county. His wife, who was Massie Wiley, whose parents, natives of eastern Ohio, earnest Quaker folk, came to Clinton county at an early day in the settlement of the same, was an ever-present helpmeet, aiding his efforts in every good way and was a woman of large and beneficent influence in her day. Both were active workers in the Christian church and their children were reared conscientiously in the faith of that communion. Thomas G. Rannells was one of the best farmers in his neighborhood and did very much to bring about improved conditions in farming in his section of the county. He made a specialty of raising a fine grade of hogs, and found this phase of farming quite profitable, his example in this respect being followed with profit by many of his neighbors.

To Thomas G. and Massie (Wiley) Rannells were born seven children, namely: William Harvey, a well-known retired merchant, of Wilmington, this county; Mrs. Sarah Hildebrant, now deceased; Mary E., residing in Wilmington; Leah L., also of Wilmington; John L., who now owns and makes his home on the old homestead in Union township; Charles A., the immediate subject of this sketch; and Etta, who lives in Wilmington.

Charles A. Rannells was reared on the home farm, attending in his boyhood what was known as the "Dutch" district school in that neighborhood. He then attended the Wilmington high school and was graduated from the same in 1880, following which he took a course at Butler University at Indianapolis. Upon completing this course he was offered and accepted a position as teacher in the Wilmington grammar school. He retained this position for but one year, the promise of a commercial career appealing to him with force, and he entered the clothing store of Rannells & Dunham, the senior member of this firm being his brother, William H., who presently purchased his partner's interest in the store and was the sole owner, his brother retaining his position as clerk until 1889, in which year he bought a half interest in the store. Rannells Brothers continued this arrangement until 1894, Charles A., in that year, buying his brother's interest, the latter retiring from business. From that time until in September, 1911, Charles A. Rannells conducted the popular clothing store alone and was very successful in his business operations. In the year last named he sold the store to the present owners, Champlain & Mitchell, and retired from the cares of an active business life. He oversees his fine farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres on the outskirts of Wilmington.

On September 6, 1882, Charles A. Rannells was united in marriage to Clora Kirk, who was born in Wilmington, this county, daughter of the late John M. Kirk, a former prominent attorney of Wilmington, and his wife, Emily Kirk, and to this union three children have been born, Edith, Sarah Wiley and Mary Emilie. Edith Rannells married Robert L. Lewis, a brick manufacturer, of Athens, Ohio, and has two children, Allen Rannells and Robert Ellis. Sarah Wiley Rannells married Rendal H. Terrell, a well-known young farmer of this county, and has two children, Charles David and Rendal Rannells. Mary Emilie Rannells is a student in the Wilmington high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Rannells are members of the Walnut Street Christian church at Wilmington, Mr. Rannells serving the congregation of that church in the capacity of a deacon. He is a Republican and for years has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the party managers in this county. For some time he served on the city school board and has also given the public excellent service as a member of the city council.

Mr. Rannells is a prominent Mason, his blue lodge being No. 52, chapter No. 63, council at Xenia, and commandery No. 37; and he is a past master, past high priest and past commander.

Though retired from business life, Mr. Rannells continues to take a warm interest in public affairs and no man in the county is more deeply concerned in civic advancement than he. His long connection with the commercial circles at the county seat gives force to his judgments on local matters and his associates hold him in the highest confidence and regard.

CALEB B. CLELAND.

Caleb B. Cleland, who is descended from distinguished American families on both the paternal and maternal sides of his family and who himself is a prosperous farmer of Clark township, this county, where he owns a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres, was born on January 5, 1849, near Blanchester, this county, the son of James and Phoebe (Brown) Cleland, the former of whom was born near Weston, in Harrison county, West Virginia, on December 2, 1802, and the latter of whom was born at Plattsburg, New York, on July 5, 1869. They were married on September 16, 1827, and lived together for fifty-six years before death broke their union.

James Cleland was the son of Larkin and Sarah (Philips) Cleland, the former born on August 23, 1778, and the latter on June 6, 1778. Larkin Cleland was a native probably of Harrison county, West Virginia. He purchased a military claim in West Virginia, but an older claimant appeared and Larkin was compelled to pay off the claim. Subsequently, another claimant appeared, and still another, after which he abandoned the claim and emigrated to the Hoosier state, settling near Sulphur Springs, in Henry county, where for many years he was engaged in farming, and where he and his wife died. They were the parents of ten children, of whom James, father of Caleb B., was the eldest. Eunice was born on June 11, 1804; Susanah, August 15, 1806; Ann, February 14, 1808; Sarah, January 27, 1810; Mary, July 22, 1812; John, the twin brother of Mary, July 22, 1812; Barbara, November 15, 1815; Maria Ann, September 20, 1818, and Larkin P., September 11, 1820.

The paternal grandparents of Caleb B. Cleland were Caleb and Mary (Adams) Brown, the former of whom was born on October 23, 1784, very probably near Plattsburg, New York. He was a manufacturer of nails in New York state when nails were still headed by hand. He remained in New York state until about 1821, when he removed to Warren county, Ohio, and there engaged in farming, near Goshen, until his death. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was born near Plattsburg, New York, on April 17, 1788. They were married March 26, 1807, and had ten children, all now deceased, of whom Phoebe, the mother of Caleb B. Cleland, was the eldest. Elizabeth was born on April 28, 1811; Katherine, March 30, 1813; Melissa, April 8, 1815; Caroline, February 16, 1816; Sarah Ann, October 4, 1818; Jane, September 22, 1820; Mordecai, April 27, 1822; Henry, November 13, 1824, and Martin, December 7, 1826.

The late James Cleland received a limited education in the crude pioneer schools of the Old Dominion state, attending school in a log school house, which had a fire place at one end. He did not accompany his parents to Indiana, but emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, before his parents removed to Indiana. He was married in Warren county and purchased a farm three miles east of Blanchester, in Clinton county, about 1835. He first purchased one hundred acres of land, and gradually added to his original holdings until he owned one hundred and fifty acres, which he cleared and improved and on which he lived for nearly fifty years. He made a considerable deposit of money which he applied on the purchase of his land by working in the neighboring grist-mill. In 1878 he retired to Martinsville, where he and his wife died. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Caleb B., the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. The

others were Sarah, born on August 24, 1828; Mary, May 31, 1830; Larkin, December 19, 1832; Eliza Jane, October 2, 1834; Martha E., April 30, 1840; John H., January 23, 1844, and Susan, February 13, 1847. Of this family Caleb B. Cleland is the only living member. Mr. Cleland's mother was the daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Green) Brown, the former born on June 3, 1759, and the latter on August 7, 1761. They were married on August 28, 1781, and were the parents of ten children.

Caleb B. Cleland was educated in the public schools of Marion township and taught school for six months. He then took up farming on the old home farm, where he lived for two years, at the end of which time he moved to a farm near Martinsville, this county, and has lived in that vicinity ever since. Mr. Cleland first purchased eighty acres of land north of Martinsville, and lived on that farm for twenty-two years. Afterwards he purchased one hundred and eighty acres, one mile southeast of Martinsville, where he now lives.

Caleb B. Cleland was married on March 8, 1870, to Nancy E. Urton, a native of Clinton county, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Smith) Urton, to which union one child has been born, a son, Armasa, who married Chloe Moon, who was born near Martinsville, the daughter of Columbus and Susanah (Rhonemus) Moon. Armasa Cleland and wife live with the former's parents and are the parents of two children, Lee M. and Ren S.

The Cleland family are all members of the Friends church. Fraternally, Caleb B. Cleland is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

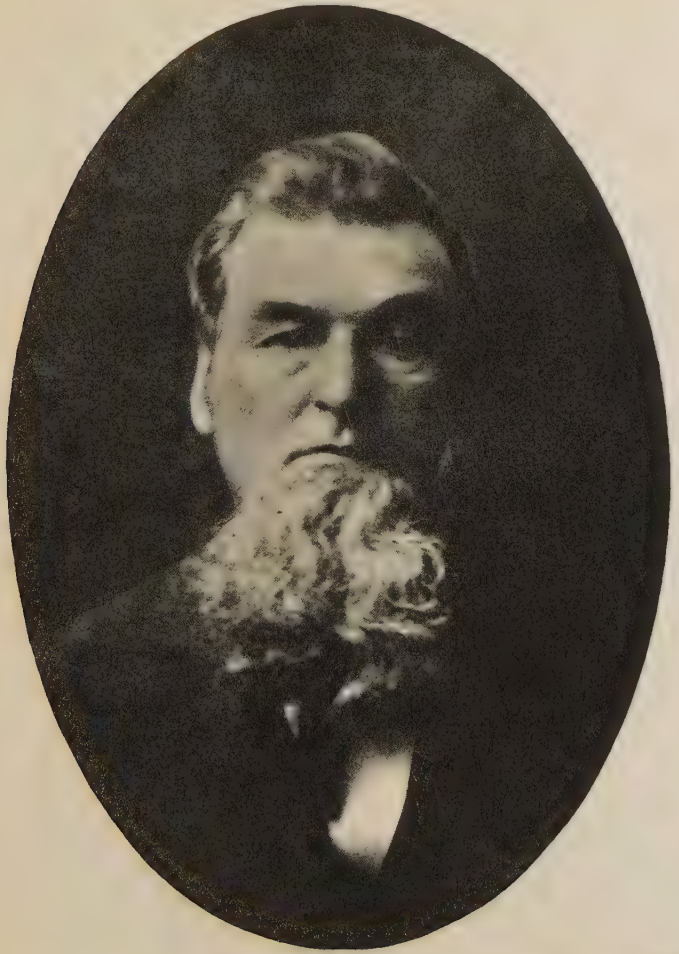
WILLIAM HENRY.

Among the farmers of the last generation, who, by virtue of their strong individual qualities, won their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, was the late William Henry, who, by sheer force of character and persistency, arose from an humble station to a place of influence and prominence in Union township. He is, therefore, entitled to special mention in this volume.

The late William Henry was born near Harveysburg in Warren county, Ohio, January 31, 1838, and died on September 10, 1906. He was a son of John and Catherine (Stump) Henry, the former of whom was born in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in 1798 and who died in 1870, and the latter born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1805 and who died in 1887.

John Henry when a young man came from Virginia to Ohio. His father was killed when John was a baby and he was reared by his aunt. After coming to Ohio, he settled in Warren county, where he finally owned a good farm near Harveysburg. In 1854 he sold the farm and purchased land in Union township, living there until his death. He and his wife were devout members of the Christian church. They had ten children, of whom seven are deceased. The names of the children in the order of their births are as follow: Daniel, who lives in Wilmington; William, the subject of this sketch; Jonas and John, who lived with their mother and both now deceased; Tilby, who married William Fisher and lives near Port William, Ohio; Retta, deceased, who married Quince Harris; Liddy Jones, who died unmarried; Frances, who married James Fisher and lives in Wilmington; Reese, who lived with his mother and who died unmarried, and Joshua, who was twice married and is deceased.

The late William Henry was educated in the public schools of Warren county and was sixteen years old when his parents moved to Clinton county. Here he attended the Dutch district school. Owning fifty acres of land in Greene county, he lived there for two years and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Union township, selling the Greene county farm. He lived on the Union township farm until



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HENRY.

1893, when he retired and moved to New Vienna. There he remained for eighteen months, but was unable to withstand the complete remission of toil and purchased one hundred and eighteen acres of the Bruce Sprague farm on the east edge of Union township, where he died. Mrs. William Henry had a birthright in the Friends church and fifteen years after their marriage, Mr. Henry joined the Friends church. He was a Democrat in politics but voted the Prohibition ticket during the later years of his life. He was pre-eminent as a stock breeder in this county and was well known for the excellent breed of his horses.

On April 1, 1869, the late William Henry was married to Julia A. Pidgeon, who was born on May 27, 1838, in Guilford county, North Carolina, near Highpoint and fifteen miles from Greensboro, the county seat. Mrs. Henry is the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Horney) Pidgeon, the former of whom was born on March 1, 1806, and who died on July 26, 1898, and the latter born on September 23, 1810, and who died on December 27, 1886. Both were natives of Stokes county, North Carolina.

Isaac Pidgeon, who was the paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Henry, was a very strict Quaker. About 1740 he immigrated to Chowan county, North Carolina, from Ireland, because of religious persecution. He was a millwright by trade and owned three different mills during his life, the last one on "Rich Fork." Although he lived in America during the Revolutionary War, he was not called upon to serve, since he was a member of the Quaker church. His son, Charles Pidgeon, Sr., the grandfather of Mrs. Henry, was a farmer, blacksmith, mechanic, carpenter and home physician; in fact, he was an all-around genius. He was a strict Quaker, and died in 1854. His wife was Elizabeth Crews, to whom he was married on November 11, 1789. She was a native of Virginia and died in the early forties. They were the parents of twelve children.

Mrs. Henry's father, Charles Pidgeon, Jr., grew up in Stokes county, North Carolina, and early in life located in Guilford county, where, at the breaking out of the Civil War, he owned five hundred acres of land on Deep river. He was an industrious man and a successful financier with the able assistance of his good wife. There were many tenant houses on his farm but he kept no slaves and was opposed to slavery. Charles Pidgeon, Jr., and Catherine Horney were married on October 8, 1829. They made a great deal of money before railroads were built, hauling merchandise from the region where they lived to distant markets, such as Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Camden, South Carolina. They had a six-horse wagon and hauled dry goods and groceries on return trips.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Charles Pidgeon, Jr., was a northern sympathizer. He was strongly opposed to slavery and was anxious to get his sons away so they could avoid service in the Confederate army. In the spring of 1861 he sold off all of his stock and farm implements with the intention of moving to Ohio. The southerners objected to his leaving and sent a troop of soldiers to attend the sale but the soldiers were treated to a splendid chicken dinner and did not interfere with the sale. However, the trip to Ohio was delayed until the fall of 1861, when after the rebels' success at the first battle of Bull Run, it was thought the war would soon end victoriously for the South and the departure of the Pidgeons would make little difference.

They started with three wagons, a carriage and a buggy and some live stock. With his family were two other families. A son, John Pidgeon, and his family, his sister, Emily and her family, made the trip north by the steam road, the remainder of the family coming by wagon. Charles Pidgeon, Jr., had sold his whole five hundred acres in North Carolina for less than would be required today to buy a small farm in Ohio. On the way north, the family encountered a horse trader, who engaged in buying horses in Ohio for the Southern army. He told Mr. Pidgeon it would

be impossible to get out through the Cumberland Gap, as it was guarded and the armies would let no one past. However, it was pointed out that the trip might be effected by the way of the Big Sandy river. Eventually, the family escaped to Ohio by this perilous route and settled in Clinton county. The first year they rented a farm where Henry Pidgeon now lives in Union township and which later Charles Pidgeon purchased. The next year they rented a farm in the Dover neighborhood and then rented a farm for the next five years near New Vienna. At the end of this time, Charles Pidgeon purchased the farm in Union township which he had first rented on coming to Ohio. He lived on this two-hundred-acre farm until his death, his sons working hard in the meantime to pay for it. During all of this period he and his wife were regular attendants of the meetings of the Friends church; they were rather strict in their views. He was a pronounced Abolitionist and was not afraid to speak his mind, even when living in the south. At this time in his life he was a Republican but he later became a member of the Prohibition party.

Mrs. Henry was one of twelve children born to her parents, as follow: Emily, who married John Briggs and died at the age of thirty-nine; Mary, who married Walter Cammack and lives in Virginia; John, who married Caroline Thompson, and who is a Quaker minister at Orchard Grove, Ohio; Hannah, who married William Charles and both now deceased; Julia A., the widow of Mr. Henry; Samuel, who is a school teacher and farmer of Jamestown, Ohio; David, who lives in California; Jeffrey, who died in infancy; Charles Addison, who was a school teacher and died unmarried at the age of twenty-six; Henry, who is a farmer in Union township; Cornelia, who married Bruce Sprague, of Union township, and Louisa, who married Aden Starbuck.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Henry were born three children: Charles A., January 22, 1870, who is a farmer of Union township and who married Margaret Vandervort; Junius Avery, December 29, 1871, who is a farmer of Union township and who married Augusta Fisher; and William A., November 9, 1876, who lived with his mother and died on September 20, 1909.

Mrs. Henry lives on the farm in Union township near Haus Chapel. She is an ardent member of the Friends church at Wilmington, Ohio, and a highly respected and well-known woman of Clinton county, refined, educated and capable.

EVERETT J. CAST.

Member of a family that has been well known in this county since pioneer days, both his father and his mother having been born in this county, their parents having been among the early settlers here, the subject of this brief and modest biographical sketch has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

Everett J. Cast was born in Vernon township, Clinton county, Ohio, on September 17, 1876, son of James A. and Amanda D. (McKibben) Cast, both natives of this county, the former of whom was born in Vernon township and the latter of whom was born in Washington township. James Cast was the son of James and Susan (Villars) Cast, both natives of Vernon township, the latter of whom recently died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. James Cast, Sr., was a farmer of Vernon township, and died at the age of thirty-six, leaving a widow with five children. One of their sons, John Wesley Cast, served his country valiantly during the Civil War as a soldier attached to one of the Ohio regiments.

James Cast, Jr., received his education in the district school near the paternal farm and was reared as a farmer, a vocation which he followed all his life. He married Amanda D. McKibben, daughter of Josiah and Eleanor McKibben, members of well-known families in this county, to which union three children were born, Everett J., the

immediate subject of this sketch, Bertha and Herman. James Cast's farming operations, with the exception of about fifteen years that he lived in Illinois, were carried on both in Washington and Clark township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clark died in Clark township. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church and their children were reared in that faith.

Everett J. Cast was reared in Washington township, his education being received in the district schools of that township, and he began his farming operations early in his young manhood and ever since has been a practical farmer. In 1907 he bought the farm of fifty-two acres on which he is now living, in Washington township, and has improved the same greatly, having completely remodeled the house and made other extensive improvements. He gives careful attention to the details of his work and is doing well.

In 1902 Everett J. Cast was united in marriage to Chlora Turner, who was born in Clark township, this county, daughter of W. E. and Emma (Ford) Turner, the former of whom is the son of Andrew Jackson Turner, the son of Daniel Turner, a prominent pioneer of Clinton county, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Andrew Jackson Turner was a well-known farmer of Clark township, who came with his father from Clermont county, his wife, who was Serephina Potter, also having been a native of this latter county.

Mr. and Mrs. Cast have many friends in the neighborhood in which they live and take an active part in the life of that community. Mr. Cast is a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows and is popular with the members of that fraternity. He is a good citizen and loyal neighbor, who is doing well his part in the world's work.

ERNEST R. HAZARD.

Ernest R. Hazard, a well-known young citizen of Martinsville, this county, who is the proprietor of a lumber, feed and coal yard at that place, was formerly an officer in the Philippine constabulary and saw extensive service in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere. Ernest R. Hazard was born in Wilmington, this county, on May 24, 1880, the son of Jonas Seth and Mary (Buntain) Hazard, the former of whom was born near Sligo, this county, and the latter of whom was the daughter of William and Susanna (Jenkins) Buntain. Jonas S. Hazard is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Wells) Hazard, natives of Union township, this county, and Douglas county, Illinois, respectively. Henry Hazard was educated in the common schools of Union township and became a carpenter and miller by trade. He was also a bridge builder and constructed the bridge across the Scioto river. He owned a grist-mill and saw-mill in Adams township and died at Ogden. To Henry and Elizabeth Hazard were born nine children, Robert F., John W., Allen S., Jonas Seth, Calvin H., Sarah S., James R., Bijah T. and Caleb H. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jonas Seth Hazard, the father of Ernest R., who was born on January 9, 1850, near Sligo, in Adams township, this county, was educated in the common schools of Adams township and has been a farmer and carpenter all of his life. For forty-five years, he worked at the carpenter's trade but retired from contract carpentering in 1911. During his active career he did much of the building in Wilmington, having moved to that place about 1880. In 1912 he purchased sixty-two acres of land in Adams township, but rents the farm. He married Mary Buntain, the daughter of William and Susanna (Jenkins) Buntain, to which union were born two children, Belle Boyd, who married Launtie Hadley, and Ernest R., the subject of this sketch. The Hazard family are members of the Friends church and Jonas S. Hazard votes the Republican ticket.

Educated in the public schools of Wilmington, Ernest R. Hazard worked for a short time at the tinner's trade. When he was seventeen years old, he went to Palestine, Illinois, and after being there for six months, enlisted in Battery E, Sixth United States Artillery on March 21, 1898. After serving for three years he was discharged in the

Philippine Islands. Afterward he served about three months on the Metropolitan police force of Manila, resigning to accept the position as overseer of the yard watchmen of the Manila & Dagupan railway at Caloocan, Philippine Islands. After holding this position for about three months, he became a member of the Philippines constabulary, accepting a commission as second lieutenant and inspector of the constabulary. He held this position for about one year and later became first lieutenant. In 1906 he returned to the United States and engaged in the restaurant business at Wilmington for four years. In 1910 he sold out, moved to Martinsville, where he bought an established lumber, feed and coal yard, which he now owns and manages.

On June 30, 1907, Ernest R. Hazard was married to Pearl Certain, of Wilmington, the daughter of D. M. and Luellen (Gallaher) Certain, of that city, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Mary Ellen.

Fraternally, Ernest R. Hazard is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard are members of the Friends church. Mr. Hazard recently has built a fine modern home on College Heights at Martinsville, and he and his family are very comfortably and pleasantly situated there. They are held in high regard throughout that section of the county, and enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

ALFRED SPRAGUE.

Among the most extensive farmers of Richland township, this county, is Alfred Sprague, a pleasant, cordial and genial-natured man who is entirely unassuming and modest withal. He and his daughter, Eva, own nine hundred acres of land in Richland township and is one of the most successful farmers in this section of Ohio. This success, in a large measure, is due to his tireless energy, his careful mastery of details and exceptional executive ability. He knows the farm, its varied and diverse aspects and he applies his intelligence to the details of management.

Alfred Sprague was born on June 8, 1858, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of William H. and Caroline (Drake) Sprague, both natives of New York state, the former of whom was born on February 22, 1823, and died on May 9, 1884, the latter born on September 22, 1829, the daughter of Randolph and Elizabeth Drake, also now deceased. William H. Sprague was the son of John Sprague, a native of New York state, who was a farmer and oyster fisherman, living in the eastern part of the state, the father of eight children, Joseph, James, Alfred, John, Jane, Mary Jane, Susannah and William H.

The late William H. Sprague, the youngest child in this family and the father of Alfred, was educated in the public schools of New York state and came to Ohio in 1854, locating on a farm in Clinton county. Before coming to Ohio, he had been engaged in water transportation, but after coming to this state engaged in farming and followed this occupation the remainder of his life, owning a small, but well-kept farm of seventy-five acres. Alfred Sprague, the son of William H. and Caroline Sprague, was one of eight children born to his parents, the others being as follow: James A., born on November 3, 1847, who married Mary E. Bogue; George B., September 22, 1849, who married Catherine Pidgeon; Theodocia, December 15, 1852, who became the wife of Isaac Wood; John R., June 17, 1855, who married Emma Hall; Mary E., April 17, 1861, who is the wife of Orval Moore; Henry C., February 14, 1867; and Drucilla, August 19, 1870, who died on April 18, 1888. William H. Sprague was a Republican in politics. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church and their children were reared in that faith.

Alfred Sprague was educated in the common schools of Clinton Station and began farming with his father when a very young man. In 1881 he moved to Richland township and has lived on a farm in that township ever since, engaging in general farming

and stock raising, being an extensive breeder of large type Poland China hogs. During late years, he has erected a number of buildings on the various farms which he owns and is continually engaged in improving his land. The excellent stone quarry on his land is known as the Sprague quarry.

On March 23, 1881, Alfred Sprague was married to Rosa V. Vaniman, who was born on July 3, 1854, and who died on February 6, 1900. She was the daughter of Elias and Eva (Early) Vaniman, the former of whom was born on June 20, 1823, and the latter on November 3, 1826. To Mr. and Mrs. Sprague one child was born, a daughter, Eva, born on June 13, 1885, who married Philip Ellis, and has one child, Alfred Wheeler, born in January, 1912.

Mr. Sprague has a beautiful country home on the Wilmington and Washington pike. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and has been a steward in the church and trustee. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM CAREY.

The late William Carey, who was a prosperous farmer of Clark township, was born in Penn township, Highland county, Ohio, January 5, 1830, and died on March 6, 1908. He was a son of Elias and Margaret (Hussey) Carey, the latter of whom was a native of Highland county. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Carey was Samuel Carey.

The late William Carey received a limited education in the common schools of Highland county, and took up farming as a vocation in life. In the spring of 1900 he moved to Clinton county, Ohio, and settled in Clark township, where his widow now lives. He purchased seventy acres of land and here he lived until his death in 1908.

William Carey was married on November 23, 1854, to Almira Conard, a sister of Doctor Conard, whose sketch is presented elsewhere in this volume. To this union were born ten children, as follow: Spencer, the first born; Alonzo W., who lives in Oklahoma; Eliza R., who lives in Dayton, Ohio; Mary A., of Highland county, Ohio; Margaret H., of Muncie, Indiana; Lena C., of Dayton, Ohio; B. C., of Careytown, Ohio; Martha E., deceased; Almira C. and W. Ernest.

For generations back the Carey family have been prominent members of the Society of Friends, and in the various communities where they have lived they have been leaders in the religious life of this church.

William Carey was a successful man, a good farmer, a kind and devoted father and loving husband. His loss was keenly felt, not only by the various members of his family and his beloved wife, with whom he lived so long and happily, but by his neighbors and friends and all those with whom he came in contact.

WALTER I. MOON.

Among the well-known farmers of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, is Walter I. Moon, a native of this township, born on July 24, 1860, and a son of John W. and Jemima F. (Moore) Moon, the former of whom was born on the old home farm northwest of where Walter I. now lives, the latter of whom was born near Cuba. The paternal grandparents were Isaac and Edna (Smithson) Moon, and the paternal great-grandparents were Samuel and Martha (Ruth) Moon. The former were early settlers in Clinton county. The maternal grandparents were Micajah and Rebecca (McGee) Moore, the former of whom was an early settler near Cuba, and the latter of whom came with her parents, early in the history of Clinton county, to Clarksville. They were pioneer farmers.

John W. Moon was educated in the public schools of Clinton county, and was a grain and stock buyer in Farmers Station and at Lynchburg and Martinsville for many years. He is now retired and living at Burtonville. He had one hundred and forty acres of

land in this county, but has now sold out and is living retired. Of the seven children born to John W. and Jemima F. (Moore) Moon, two are deceased.

Walter I. Moon was educated in the public schools of Clark township, and engaged in farming upon attaining maturity. He owns sixty-six acres of land and is engaged in general farming near Martinsville. Mr. Moon's farm has been greatly improved since he purchased it.

Walter I. Moon was married on September 17, 1881, to Rebecca Garner, who was born on December 28, 1864, a native of Clark township and a daughter of Silas Garner. Silas Garner was a son of Joseph Garner. Joseph was the son of James and Mary (Moon) Garner. James Garner was the son of John Fusha Garner. Mary Moon was the daughter of Joseph Moon.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter I. Moon have had two children, Ralph H. and Blanche. Ralph H. married Susie Grindel of Greene county, and they have three children, Morris Melvin, Alice Bell and Helen Ester. Blanche married L. O. Preston, of Farmers Station, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter I. Moon are members of the Universalist church. Mr. Moon is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM K. RUBLE, M. D.

Dr. William K. Ruble, who for many years has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Martinsville, Ohio, is truly a self-made man. An early school teacher in Highland county, he is practically self-educated, although for some time a student at the Valparaiso Normal School and later a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati. Dr. Ruble, in the earlier years of his practice, was a voluminous writer and today is remembered throughout the country for an article written in 1894 on tuberculosis, an article which attracted nation-wide comment. Like most country boys, while not in school, he worked earnestly and long on the farm. Having studied patiently while working on the farm, he received a certificate to teach school and taught his first term of school before he was sixteen years old, in the old subscription school for which he received sixty dollars for three months' school.

William K. Ruble, of Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, was born at Taylorsville, in Highland county, June 11, 1862, the son of George A. and Deborah Ann (Davidson) Ruble, both of whom were natives of Highland county and both of whom lived and died in that county. The father was a soldier in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War and came out of the service very much afflicted with rheumatism. Doctor Ruble's paternal grandfather was John Ruble, of Virginia. He was a pioneer in Highland county and it is an interesting fact that the first church in White Oak township, Highland county, was erected on John Ruble's farm. He was a pioneer physician and preacher of the Christian church. He entered one hundred acres of land, became a successful farmer and had the first check lines used in Highland county. Doctor Ruble's maternal grandparents were John and Amelia (Kibler) Davidson, of German descent and natives of either Pennsylvania or Virginia. They were pioneer farmers in White Oak township, Highland county.

William K. Ruble was educated in the public schools of Highland county, at Valparaiso Normal School and at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati. He taught two spring terms and three winter terms of school. He was graduated from the medical college on June 3, 1890. After graduating from college, he came immediately to Martinsville and has been practicing his profession here for a period now of a quarter of a century. Before entering medical college, he had studied medicine under Dr. M. F. Funk, of Mowrystown, Ohio, also Doctor Guertin, of Mowrystown, Ohio. Doctor Ruble took a six months' special course in eye, ear, nose and throat under Dr. Melvin McPheron, of Cincinnati.

Dr. William K. Ruble was married on December 27, 1888, to Louise Roberts, of

Highland county, and to them was born one daughter, Bessie G. Louie (Roberts) Ruble died on July 30, 1910. Doctor Ruble was married, secondly, on December 24, 1912, to Stella West, of Wilmington, Ohio.

Few men are more prominent in fraternal circles in Clinton county than Dr. William K. Ruble. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is also a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Ohio State Eclectic Society and the National Medical Association. For many years, he was a member of the Clinton county pension examining board. In 1912 Doctor Ruble was elected a permanent member of National Eclectic Medical Society, conferred at Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH HIXSON.

Among the venerable citizens and enterprising farmers of Clark township, is Joseph Hixson, who was born a little north of Leesburg in Highland county, Ohio, December 17, 1837, the son of John and Nancy (Hull) Hixson. The former was born in 1812 in Ross county, Ohio, and the latter in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1813. They moved to Jefferson township, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1852.

The paternal grandparents of Joseph Hixson were Joseph and Charlotte Hixson, who emigrated from the Old Dominion state to Ross county, Ohio, and later to Highland county, where the paternal grandfather died. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Hixson were William and Sarah (Weiniger) Hull, natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who located at Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, in 1816. After the death of the maternal grandfather his wife came to Jefferson township, Clinton county. They were farmers by occupation.

John Hixson was a farmer by occupation, who moved from Ross to Highland county, Ohio, some time before 1851 and in that year moved to Iowa. In the spring of 1852 he returned to this state and located in Jefferson township, Clinton county, where, for forty years, he was engaged in the live stock business and owned five hundred acres of land in Jefferson township. His wife died in Jefferson township. John Hixson could scarcely read and write but, nevertheless, he was a man of remarkable business ability and made a tremendous success as a farmer. To John and Nancy Hixson were born nine children: Albert L., Joseph, Catherine, C. E., Isaac, Sarah E., John A., C. C. and Mary Jane. Another child, a twin brother of Isaac, died in infancy. Of these children, Albert L., C. E. and Isaac were soldiers in the Civil War. C. E. Hixson was the first volunteer from Jefferson township. John Hixson and his son, Joseph, the subject of this sketch, were identified with the "squirrel hunters" during the Civil War, the father being a second lieutenant in this organization. Joseph Hixson is the only member of his father's family now living. All except two members of the family are buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery, at Westboro, Clinton county, Ohio.

Joseph Hixson was reared to maturity on his father's farm. In the spring of 1870 he moved to a farm on the Martinsville and Westboro pike, two miles south of Martinsville. Formerly, he was an extensive stock breeder and made a specialty of raising Poland China hogs and Cotswold sheep. At the present time, he owns three hundred acres of land, all of which is in Clark township, with the exception of eighty acres, which is in Jefferson township.

On December 24, 1862, Joseph Hixson was married to Emily J. Johnson, a native of Jefferson township, born on September 29, 1842, and the daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Hixson have been the parents of five children, one of whom, Frederick N., who was born in September, 1866, died on April 15, 1877. The living children are: Thomas W., born on December 16, 1863; Frank H., August 13, 1866;

Caleb L., September 14, 1873; and Carl, May 25, 1879. Mrs. Emily (Johnson) Hixson died on May 24, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Hixson are members of the Society of Friends and Mr. Hixson has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since some time before the Civil War. In the old days he served several years as trustee of Clark township. He was a commissioner of the Martinsville and Westboro free pike. Mr. Hixson is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN GRIM.

John Grim is a well-known farmer of Marion township, this county. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, November 22, 1849, the son of Joshua and Matilda (Worthington) Grim, both natives of Highland county, the former born on August 3, 1821, and the latter, June 15, 1821.

Mr. Grim's paternal grandparents were John and Rebecca Grim, who came from Virginia to Ohio in pioneer times, locating in Highland county, though both died in the state of Iowa. The maternal grandfather was Ephraim Worthington, an early settler in Highland county, where he and his wife died.

Mr. Grim's father, Joshua Grim, was a soldier in the Civil War, a farmer by occupation, and a prominent Republican. His death occurred in Kansas on September 16, 1867. His wife had passed away several years previously, December 17, 1860. They were the parents of eight children, Nancy, Ephraim, Mary, John, Edward, Hugh, Thomas and Margaret.

John Grim was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of Highland county. Since the time he first began to plan his own career, he has made his own fortunes unaided. At one time he owned a farm in Highland county, and lived in that county for some time, when he bought and sold land until September, 1906, when he came to Clinton county and purchased two farms in Marion township, one of seventy-two acres and one of eighteen acres, which adjoin each other. Mr. Grim's land is located one mile south of Blanchester, and there he carries on a general farming and stock raising, and is an extensive feeder of live stock.

On July 22, 1875, John Grim was married to Martha J. Cowman, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 30, 1855, daughter of Alexander and Mary W. (Johnson) Cowman. Mrs. Grim's father died in 1873, and her mother is still living at the age of seventy-nine, having been born on August 4, 1836. John Grim and wife are the parents of five children, Harry, Elsie, Pearl, Ethel and Damon, all of whom are living.

Mrs. John Grim is the second born in a family of nine children, the others being John Watkins, Silas R., Lowery Alexander, Elmer, James O., Ina Lelia, Jessie K. and Mary V., all of whom are living, with the exception of John Watkins, Lelia and Jessie K. Her paternal grandparents were John and Jane (McCorkle) Cowman, both natives of Virginia and early settlers in Highland county, where both died. Mrs. Grim's maternal grandparents were Watkins and Jane (McCoy) Johnson, also early settlers of Highland county.

Politically, Mr. Grim is a Republican, but has never taken a very active part in political life, owing to the fact that his extensive agricultural interests have demanded all his time and attention. He is, however, deeply interested in all worthy public movements. Mr. and Mrs. Grim are members of the Friends church and take an active interest in the affairs of that denomination.

W. R. Brown

HON. MATTHEW ROMBACH DENVER.

On the shortest day in the year, December 21, 1870, Matthew Rombach Denver opened his eyes on this world in the old homestead in Wilmington, Ohio, the fourth child and second son of Gen. James W. and Louise C. (Rombach) Denver. Here he lived, surrounded by a family composed of parents, grandparents, brother and sisters, and attended the public schools of the town.

From the maternal grandfather, Matthew Rombach, organizer and president of the Clinton County National Bank, farmer, and prominent in promoting the various activities of his town and county, the grandson inherited his business acumen and sound judgment. His father, Gen. James W. Denver, whose history is inseparable from the development of our western plains and Pacific slope, and whose name must always endure in the city which bears it as the gateway to the Golden West, came from a long line of ancestors who traced their origin to Roland D'Anvers, one of William the Conqueror's knights, and one who always played an important part in patriotism, politics and achievement. These were the characteristics which lay dormant in the young man who received his Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1891, from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

His father had planned for the subject of this sketch a legal career, but fate ordered otherwise, and upon his graduation he accepted a position in the Clinton County National Bank, of which his grandfather was then president, and to which office he himself succeeded in 1903, at the same time managing the Rombach-Denver landed estates.

Politics had been part of his early education in the family circle, where a keen interest was always manifest in all happenings at home or abroad, and it is not surprising that Mr. Denver took to it most naturally and early made his influence felt in the local activities of the Democratic party, serving for many years as the efficient chairman of the county executive committee.

As in other affairs, his rise was rapid. In 1896 he served as a delegate to the national convention at Chicago; in 1898 was a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Democratic convention at Denver, and was also a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1912, which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President. He served two terms each as member of both state and central executive committees. In 1906 he was elected to Congress from the sixth Ohio district and served three successive terms. His popularity was attested to by the fact that he was able to overcome the Republican majority, which no preceding Democratic candidate had been able to accomplish, and to serve more terms than any Republican congressman had had accorded him in this district during the three terms of his service. Mr. Denver's desire at all times was the greatest good he could accomplish for his constituents. The important committees on which he served and his good fellowship with his brother representatives speak well for his popularity, good judgment and mental balance.

In addition to his duties as president of the Clinton County National Bank are the duties which devolve upon him as president of the Commercial Club, vice-president of the Irwin Auger Bit Company, vice-president of the Farquhar Furnace Company, director of the National Safety Snap Company, and several other industries. On the beautiful lands lying just beyond Wilmington grain and stock are raised.

On October 24, 1900, Hon. Matthew R. Denver was married to Veda Slack, and to this union two daughters, Virginia and Kathryn, have been born.

In whatever environment Mr. Denver is found he is always the considerate, genial, capable, forceful man, whose personality endears him to a host of friends and admirers.

JARRET HUFFMAN.

Jarret Huffman is a prosperous farmer of Jefferson township, and owns one hundred and eight acres of land, where he now lives. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1861, the son of John and Nancy (Johnson) Huffman, natives of Adams county, Ohio, and Highland county, respectively. The paternal grandfather of Jarret Huffman was Humphry Huffman, a native of the Old Dominion state and an early settler in Ohio. He was a farmer in Highland county and died on his farm. Late in life he moved to Illinois and his wife died while they were making the journey to that state. Later he returned to Ohio. Mr. Huffman's maternal grandparents were early settlers in Highland county, Ohio. His maternal great-grandfather, Jerod Hopkins, was a native of Maine and an early settler in Highland county.

John Huffman, the father of Jarret, was educated in the pioneer schools of the Buckeye state, when greased paper was used in log cabins for windows. He became a farmer and followed this occupation in Highland county and later in Clinton county. In 1888 he located near Sabina and later moved to a farm near Westboro. Still later he returned to Sabina and died near that town. His widow is still living. He was a soldier in the Civil War and he and his wife had a family of eleven children.

Jarret Huffman, who was educated in Highland county, Ohio, worked by the month before his marriage and three years after his marriage. In 1907 he purchased twenty-one acres of land near Sabina, but later sold that tract and purchased fifty acres near Westboro. He then purchased one hundred and eight acres in Jefferson township, where he now lives. After buying the last tract, he disposed of the fifty acres near Westboro. Mr. Huffman is engaged in general farming.

In April, 1886, Jarret Huffman was married to Esther Carter, who was born near Sabina, the daughter of John Millican Carter, a farmer of Wilson township, and to this union five children have been born, Leotis, Ethel Maude, Verna Clinton, Cora Esther and Stella Florence. The Huffman family are members of the Friends church and take an active interest in church work. They are a highly respected family in the neighborhood where they live.

L. H. TRIBBET.

L. H. Tribbet, now a well-known and successful farmer of Jefferson township, this county, was born on August 8, 1849, in Fayette county, Ohio, the son of James and Elizabeth Ann (Dick) Tribbet, the former a native of Ross county, Ohio, and the latter, of West Virginia.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Tribbet was Joseph Tribbet, who emigrated to Ohio in pioneer times, and from Ohio to Iowa, where he died. His removal to Iowa followed the death of his wife, when he went to the Hawkeye state to bring back with him his sister, who was to return as his housekeeper. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Tribbet was John Dick, a native of West Virginia, who emigrated from West Virginia to Wabash, Indiana, where he engaged in farming and where he died.

Of Mr. Tribbet's father, James Tribbet, it may be said that he was left an orphan at a tender age and was reared by friends of the family in Ross county, Ohio, and later in Fayette and still later in Highland county. Subsequently, he came to Clinton county, and, in 1880, located within one and one-half miles of Westboro, where he followed farming. James and Elizabeth Ann Tribbet were the parents of eight children, Mary Jane, John O., Lemuel, Glendora, Dr. Clayton A., James M., Elsworth, and Elmer.

L. H. Tribbet was educated in the public schools of Highland county, and remained there until twenty-four years old, being engaged in farming. At the age of twenty-four, he removed to Iowa, where for two years he worked as a teamster. From Iowa he returned to Highland county and began farming, remaining there until 1881, when he

purchased sixty acres of land in Jefferson township, this county, and there he has since lived.

Mr. Tribbet was married first, November 9, 1876, to Lizzie Murray of Ross county, Ohio, who bore him two children, Harriet and Mary. Mr. Tribbet married, secondly, Mrs. Mabel (Graham) Ramsey, who has borne him one child, Myrtle Jean.

Mr. and Mrs. Tribbet are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Tribbet is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all the chairs of that lodge.

BURGESS J. MOON.

Among the successful teachers of Clinton county, Ohio, is Burgess J. Moon, who was born on the farm where he now lives in Clark township, August 21, 1878, the son of David S. and Ruth (Rhonemus) Moon. The father was born at Farmers Station but was brought to the farm, where his son Burgess J. now lives, in infancy. Mr. Moon's mother was born near Westboro in Jefferson township.

The paternal grandparents of Burgess J. Moon were Simeon and Priscilla (Sewell) Moon, the former of whom was born on the farm where his grandson now lives and who lived and died on this farm. Simeon Moon was born on February 23, 1820, and was married on March 24, 1842, to Priscilla Sewell. Five children were born to this marriage: Samuel M., who was born on February 3, 1843; David S., May 28, 1845; Jefferson, November 3, 1848; and Franklin, May 1, 1851.

The parents of Simeon Moon were Samuel and Martha (Routh) Moon, the former of whom was born on April 17, 1781, and the latter born on March 5, 1781. They were married in Tennessee, November 5, 1801, and in 1808 came to Clark township. Samuel Moon died on March 25, 1846, at the age of sixty-five and his wife on February 19, 1852, in her seventy-first year.

Ruth Rhonemus, the mother of Burgess J. Moon, who was married to David S. Moon, September 2, 1877, was born in Jefferson township, March 21, 1850. She was the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Thornhill) Rhonemus, the former of whom was born about one mile southwest of Cuba, on a farm now owned by the widow of William Riley Brown, and the latter of whom was born about two miles west of Martinsville on the farm where Roy Hunter now lives. Mary Thornhill was the daughter of Barnett and Ruth (Jones) Thornhill, natives of Knox county, Tennessee, who settled near Martinsville. They were among the pioneer farmers of Clinton county. Jacob Rhonemus and his wife spent most of their married life on one hundred and forty acres of land, three and one-half miles east of Westboro. He was a soldier in the Civil War and served in the Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Jacob Rhonemus was the son of Jacob, Sr., and Hannah Sophia (Cluster) Rhonemus, natives of Virginia and Adams county, Ohio, respectively. They settled near Centerville in Clinton county. Jacob Rhonemus, Sr., was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a farmer by occupation. He died at the age of forty-five years, after immigrating to Clinton county.

David S. Moon was educated in the public schools, familiarly known as "Greasy Creek." He lived and died on the farm which his son and sister now own. Six years, however, were spent in Westboro. Burgess J. is one of two children born to his parents, the other being Delilah, who was born near Westboro, December 31, 1886.

Burgess J. Moon was educated in the New Vienna high school and at Miami University. From 1902 until 1908, he taught in Clark township and in 1913-1914, he taught in the Washington township schools at Morrisville. Aside from his experience in the schoolroom, he is a farmer and specializes in breeding hogs.

Mr. Moon is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Eastern Star. Formerly, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias. At the present time he is a clerk of the Farmers Station special school board.

ALBERT I. BAILEY.

Commerce and banking in this county have a trustworthy representative in Albert I. Bailey, vice-president of the Clinton County National Bank, and president of two of its largest manufacturing concerns. Gifted with initiative, energy and will-power, Mr. Bailey has made a distinct success of his numerous undertakings and is regarded as one of the most substantial factors in the general development of the community.

On a farm near Dover, four miles from Wilmington, Albert I. Bailey began life on June 15, 1846, his birthplace being the same as that of his father, Josiah Bailey. His mother, Mary (Jenkins) Bailey, was a Virginian by birth, coming, when a young woman, from Frederick county, a locality which has supplied this state with many of its pioneers.

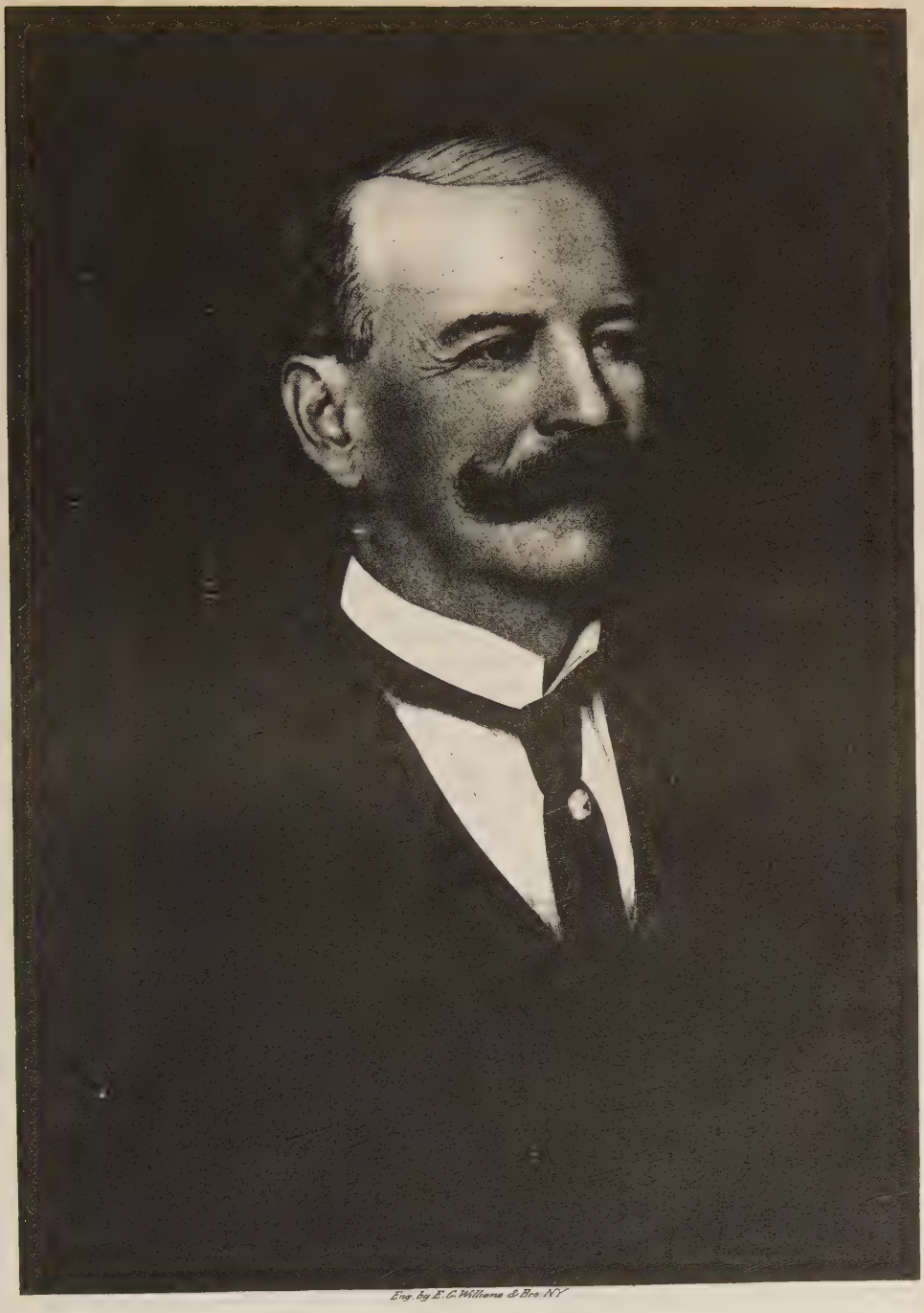
Josiah Bailey was born in the early days of 1818, and to the end of his uneventful, but useful life, he remained true to the principles of character and conduct laid down in the home of its his pious, God-fearing parents. One of these principles is the right to human freedom, and it was because of his deep convictions on this subject, that he joined the Abolitionist party at a time in its history when such action meant cruel criticism, and in many cases, social ostracism. In strange contrast to this organization, which was always ready to fight for its principles when necessary, was this man's loyal support of the doctrine of peace as promulgated by the Friends church, of which both he and his good, devoted wife were members. He thus combined two characteristics usually considered antagonistic. This old patriarch, whose sturdy qualities undoubtedly descended to his son, who is the theme of this biography, passed to his reward in 1895, his faithful wife following him six years later.

The two sisters of Albert I. were Hannah, born in Clinton county, who married David A. Pigeon, and is now deceased, and her sister, Marianna, now Mrs. William A. Starbuck, living on the old farm homestead.

There was nothing particularly eventful in the early days of Albert I. Bailey, for he lived the life of the farmer's boy, working, swimming, fishing and going to school. But he was fortunate in that his parents were both willing and able to send him to college, and it was possible for him to enjoy two years at Earlham College, a Friends school in Richmond, a quaint Quaker town of Indiana. On returning home Mr. Bailey remained until his twenty-eighth year, then said farewell to the old home and went to live at Wilmington, he having already formed a partnership with Zimri and Jonathan Wall, started the first iron working factory, the Champion Bridge Works. As president of this industry, Mr. Bailey's influence is extensive. He is the only one of its original founders still connected with the company. The other manufacturing concern with which Mr. Bailey has been associated since its origin, is the Auger Bit Company. Besides these business interests, he is also vice-president of the National Safety Snap Company, another important Wilmington enterprise. Another indication of his business standing in the community is the fact that he is vice-president of the Clinton County National Bank. Mr. Bailey has retired from active participation in the affairs of the Champion Bridge and Manufacturing Company after a service of thirty years. Added to these business enterprises, is the care and management of his old home farm which he owns.

The ceremony uniting Mr. Bailey in marriage to Mary E. Hussey, took place in September, 1871. His bride was the daughter of Stephen and Susana (Johnson) Hussey, who lived on a farm near Port William, Clinton county. No children have been born to this union.

It seems that a man is never quite classified until we have his politics and religion, for, as a noted lawyer has said, "Politics and religion were and are favorite topics, and have been since the world began. One of them has to do with transitory earth life, and the other, with hopes and doubts, desires and fears for another life when this is



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A. J. Bailey

done." Mr. Bailey has not only been a member of the Friends church, in which he was brought up from earliest childhood, but has been of constant service in its councils, and is at present a trustee. Although a Republican, he has never sought nor held office in the party, but his influence is, nevertheless, extensive. Something of Albert I. Bailey's standing and attainments as an individual may be gleaned from the fact that he is a thirty-second degree Mason. One of the interesting and inspiring experiences of which Mr. Bailey often refers to, is his travels in Europe, the Orient, Mexico, and Panama. During these travels he saw many famous and historic places and people.

As might be supposed, from his religious training, Mr. Bailey has a very strong dislike for sham, hypocrisy and insincerity. Fair and candid, he expects to find these qualities in others, and is disappointed when they are missing. Truth and honor and justice are to him essential in all of the relations of life, and he believes these to be entirely in keeping with the public spirit which every citizen should possess. Although quiet and unpretentious in his own manner and mode of life, he is greatly interested in questions of public importance, and is lavish with both time and means in helping those movements which advance the betterment of local conditions and of the common cause of humanity.

OTHO JOHNSON.

Otho Johnson, a farmer of Clark township, and the owner of a farm of sixty acres, was born on East Fork, in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1852, a son of Anderson and Judith Ann (Vance) Johnson, the former of whom was born in September, 1816, on the site where his son, Otho, was later born. Judith Ann (Vance) Johnson, was a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, born in 1828. She came to Clinton county at the age of six years with her parents, Jacob and Lucy Vance, the former of whom was a natives of Wurttemberg, Germany, but who settled in Lynchburg, Virginia, when a mere lad with his parents. Jacob Vance's son was a slave overseer before the Civil War. By trade Jacob Vance was a blacksmith, and after removing to Clinton county, Ohio, followed his trade until his death. His wife also died in this county.

The paternal grandparents of Otho Johnson were Ashley and Sarah (Walker) Johnson, the latter of whom lived to the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. Both she and her husband were natives of North Carolina, and early settlers in Clark township, where he built a very fine home, and where he kept the very finest horses obtainable. During his day and generation there was little money in the country, and business was done largely on credit. On one occasion he was given credit for one dollar and seventy-five cents worth of nails because he rode a splendid horse. After he had purchased nails another man wanted credit for seventy-five cents' worth of nails, but he had no horse. The proprietor of the store asked him this question: "If you had a cleared field and a fence grown up in bushes, which way would you move the fence, out or in?" The man replied that he would move the fence out, whereupon he was given credit for the nails.

Ashley Johnson located on the site where his grandson, Otho, was born. At that time, however, the land was covered with the virgin forests. He and his wife hewed logs and erected their rude cabin in the wilderness. Deer and other wild game were plentiful in those days, and on one occasion he killed a panther, which was the last of these beasts killed in Clinton county. Ashley Johnson died at the age of eighty-five years. His son, Jeptha, referred to elsewhere in this volume, was a soldier in the Civil War, who saw very hard service in that great conflict.

Anderson Johnson received a limited education in the early schools of Clinton county, and during his school days he lived entirely on cornbread for the noon lunch. He became a celebrated apiarist and lived on the old home farm until his death. He owned one hundred and twenty acres of land. Of the nine children born to Anderson

and Judith Ann (Vance) Johnson, three are still living. Jeptha, who was a soldier in the Civil War, was captured at Harper's Ferry and was paroled later and sent home.

Otho Johnson was educated in the public schools of Clark township, and has always farmed on the place east of the old home farm, a place consisting of sixty acres. He has erected all the buildings on his farm with the exception of the barn and has made many other improvements since acquiring the place.

In 1876 Otho Johnson was married to Matilda Stroup, of Dotson township, Highland county, Ohio, and to this union has been born one child, Carl Henry, who was born on June 2, 1878, and is a farmer in Clark township in this county. Carl H. Johnson was married in 1899 to Rosa Fox, and they have three children, Lillian, Mildred and Delmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Otho Johnson and their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take a deep and active interest.

GEORGE S. KING.

George S. King, now a retired farmer of Clark township, this county, was born on April 27, 1848, in Clark township, the son of John R. and Catherine B. (West) King, the former of whom was born in 1816 in Virginia and the latter a native of this county. John R. King was the son of William and Nancy King, natives of Virginia, who located in Clark township at an early date in the history of Clinton county, having come here about 1816. They bought timber and swamp land at low prices and farmed until their deaths. Catherine B. West was the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Terrell) West, who were pioneers in Clark township and descendants of old Virginia families. Henry West having been a well-known pioneer farmer.

John R. King received a limited education in the schools of Clinton county and eventually acquired a part of the old home farm. He owned one hundred and thirty acres, but before his death divided the farm among his children and lived with them, both he and his wife spending their last days in the home of their son, George S., the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of six children, Nancy A., William H., Wyatt C., George S., E. Sanford and Sarah. William A. and Wyatt C. King served in the Civil War. They were both wounded on the same day, July 20, 1863, at the battle of Peachtree creek, during the siege of Atlanta. Wyatt C. died in a few days, but William A. survived his wounds. They were soldiers in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Of the other children, Nancy A. married John Shepherd, who served in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and who was wounded by a sharpshooter. The parents of these children were members of the Universalist church.

George S. King was educated in the schools of Clinton county and engaged in farming upon reaching maturity. He remained on the home farm until January, 1880, when he became assistant manager, under C. B. Kester, of the Farmers Station Joint Stock Company, which operated a general mercantile store. Mr. King held that position for three years, at the end of which time he returned to the farm, a tract of sixty-two acres, which he still owns, and which is a part of the old home place. He farmed actively until 1906, when he moved to Farmers Station and purchased Fred Clark's mercantile store at that place, operating the same until 1910, when he sold it to William Uible and has since lived retired.

On December 25, 1871, George S. King was married to Annette West, a native of Knox county, Illinois, daughter of George and Samantha (McMain) West, the former of whom was born in Clinton county on April 10, 1815, and the latter of whom was a native of Highland county, this state. Mrs. King's paternal grandparents, Henry and Nancy (Terrell) West, were both natives of Virginia. Her maternal grandparents, Enoch and Sarah McMain, were born near Hillsboro, but later moved to Knox county, Illinois,

where they engaged in farming and where they spent the rest of their lives. Mrs. King's father was educated in Clinton county and farmed here until his removal to Knox county, Illinois, where his wife died, after which he returned to Clinton county and spent his last days here. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Hortense A. and Mrs. King, both of whom were born in Illinois. Upon his return to Clinton county, George West purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Green and Clark townships. He later married Matilda A. Radcliff, to which union were born five children, E. B., Jennie, Elizabeth, Florence and Stella. George West was a member of the Universalist church.

To George S. and Annette (West) King have been born two children, Leo F., who is engaged in the livery business at Blanchester, and Raymond, a farmer of Clark township. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Universalist church. Fraternally, Mr. King is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has served as school director and road supervisor and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of the Martinsville neighborhood, he and his family being held in high regard thereabout.

ELIEL C. GREENE.

Eliel C. Greene, who for more than half a century has been a farmer in Clinton county, but who before that was engaged in the confectionery and milk business in Cincinnati, was born in Martinsville, this county, on February 3, 1849, the son of John and Rhoda (Carey) Greene, the former a native of Clark township, this county, and the latter of Careytown, Highland county, Ohio.

John Greene was the son of Robert and Mary (Jackson) Greene, natives of Grayson county, Virginia, who, about the year 1820, located in the vicinity of Martinsville, this county, where they purchased land and where they spent the rest of their lives. They were lifelong members of the Friends church and prominent in all good works thereabout. Rhoda Carey was the daughter of Samuel and Anna (McPherson) Carey, natives of North Carolina, who emigrated from North Carolina to Virginia and from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio, about 1820. Samuel Carey was a farmer and blacksmith until late in life, after which he lived with his children until his death at the age of ninety-two years. John Greene was educated in the county schools of Clinton county and in the Friends Academy at Martinsville. He became a farmer in Clark township, on a tract of seventy-five acres, to which he later added five acres, and there he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They were the parents of nine children.

Eliel C. Greene was educated in the Martinsville high school and from the time he was eighteen years old until he was twenty-eight, was engaged in the confectionery and milk business in Cincinnati. Upon his marriage at the age of twenty-eight, he returned to the farm, and since that time has been farming. Mr. Greene owns one hundred and twenty-one acres and enjoys all the modern conveniences of country life.

On March 29, 1879, Eliel C. Greene was married to Caroline Smith, who was born on a part of the farm where she now lives, the daughter of John R. and Mary Ann (Hunt) Smith, the latter of whom also was born on the same farm, and the former of whom was a native of Highland county, Ohio. John R. Smith was born on June 13, 1826, son of John and Sarah Smith. He was married, February 24, 1848, to Mary A. Hunt, and located on his father's farm, where he lived until the fall of 1865, at which time he moved to another farm. He was engaged in farming, stock raising and threshing, and brought the first steam thresher to this section of Ohio. His death occurred on September 20, 1878. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Sarah E., deceased; Arthur, born on January 1, 1852, who married Phebe Baker; Carrie, August 19, 1854, who married Mr. Greene, and Emma, March 18, 1861. Mr. Smith was a member of the Society of Friends, a member of the board of trustees of Clark township for

seven years and superintendent of the Wilmington and Martinsville pike during the time of its construction.

Mrs. Greene's paternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Ratcliff) Smith, natives of Highland county, Ohio, who located in Clark township, this county, one mile south of Martinsville, when their son John R. was five years old. Her maternal grandparents were Thomas and Susanah (Greene) Hunt, natives of Grayson county, Virginia, who located in Clark township, this county, about 1820. Thomas Hunt had been a tavern keeper in the Old Dominion state, but, after coming to Clinton county, he became a farmer and fruit-grower.

To Eliel C. and Caroline (Smith) Greene one son has been born, Harry J., who married Mary E. Leonard of Union township, who was born in the Center neighborhood, the daughter of Calvin B. and Mary (Hazard) Leonard, natives of Union and Chester townships respectively. Harry J. Greene and wife have one daughter, Edith M.

The Greenes are all members of the Friends church and for several generations the family has been active in that denomination. Although Mr. Greene has never aspired to office, he was on one occasion chosen as township assessor and served very acceptably in that capacity. Since 1870 he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, having joined a lodge of that order in Cincinnati. Later he became a charter member of the lodge of the same order at Martinsville.

SWIFT CONOVER.

Swift Conover is a genial natured, progressive and thrifty farmer of Washington township, who was born on November 11, 1852, in Brown county, Ohio, the son of James and Mary (Conner) Conover, both of whom were natives of Brown county. The latter was the daughter of Swift and Hester Ann Conner.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Conover were Ephraim and Easter Conover, the former of whom was a farmer in Brown county.

James Conover was educated in the common schools of Brown county, Ohio, and just attained the prime of life when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in one of the first regiments recruited in his part of the state and served during the greater part of the war, or until he was taken prisoner and died in the Andersonville prison. His wife died the same year. They left a family of nine orphan children, of whom Henry, Hester Ann, George and Oliver are deceased. The living children are: Ira, Elmira, Swift, John and Adeline. The mother of these children was a devout member of the United Brethren church.

Swift Conover was educated in the common schools of his native county and started in life as a farm hand. But he was not always satisfied to remain a farm hand and in 1878 began farming for himself in Brown county. Five years later he moved to Illinois, where he remained for six years. He was compelled to leave that state on account of ague and chills, and from Illinois he returned to Ohio and settled in Cincinnati, where for four years, he was engaged in the grain and produce business. After one year, however, he moved to Warren county, Ohio, and then returned to Brown county, where he lived on a farm for six years. In 1901 Mr. Conover moved to Washington township, Clinton county, and rented a farm. Here he remained for twelve years, but in September, 1914, out of the savings which he had accumulated during a little more than one decade, he was able to buy a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Washington township, which he now owns. Not only is he a skillful farmer but he is an enterprising citizen and is a welcome addition to any community where he might choose to live.

In 1878 Mr. Conover was married to Nettie M. Myers, the daughter of Martin V. and Martha (Patton) Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Conover have had six children, all of whom are living: Martin V., who married Maud Green and has three children, Forest

Wayne, Clarence R., and Herbert B.; Jesse, who married Ethel Davis; H. Lee, who married Gertrude West and has one child, James Wendell; Clarence, who married Ashbey Green and has one child, Doris V.; Rena, who is the wife of John Leniger; and Elsie, who married Otho Hesler and has one son, Roscoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Conover are active and earnest members of the Christian church and are what might be called seven-day-a-week Christians. Mr. Conover is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SCOTT, M. D.

Dr. William Tecumseh Scott, who for years has been a well-known and prosperous physician at Martinsville, this county, was born on May 10, 1866, at Mt. Oreb, in Brown county, Ohio, the son of Absalom and Molly (Shannon) Scott, natives of Marathon, Ohio, and Indiana, respectively.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Scott were William and Adeline (Crail) Scott, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They were early settlers near Marathon, Ohio, where William Scott engaged in teaming. He hauled salt across the Alleghany mountains and at his death lacked only three days of being one hundred years old. In addition to teaming, he was also a farmer, having entered land from the government. Doctor Scott's maternal grandparents, Samuel and Sarah (Washburn) Shannon, were natives of Pennsylvania, who located in the central part of Indiana, where they engaged in farming. Samuel Shannon was well educated for his time and was a well-known pioneer minister in the Newlight church. Both he and his wife died at their home in the Hoosier state.

Both the father and mother of Doctor Scott came intimately into contact with the troublesome conditions prevailing at the time of the Civil War. Doctor Scott's mother was a teacher for ten years and on one occasion Morgan's raiders passed her school while it was in session. Doctor Scott's father, Absalom Scott, was educated in an old log school house, which is still standing near Marathon. He was a farmer by occupation and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was captured by the Confederates and was confined in prison for six months at Camp Ford, Texas. His brother, Isaac, who was with him, and who was the color bearer of the regiment, carried with him in prison the regimental colors, concealing the same in the lining of his coat. This flag, which is now carefully preserved in the capitol at Columbus, bears the distinction of having been the only Union flag that safely went through a Confederate prison without having been discovered by the enemy. Absalom Scott served nearly four years in the Union army and participated in the march of Sherman's army to the sea.

William Tecumseh Scott received his elementary education in the public schools of Martinsville and Milford, Ohio. He prepared himself for teaching but never engaged in that vocation. After spending four years in the Medical College of Ohio, a part of the University of Cincinnati, he was graduated in 1889 and immediately afterward took up the practice of his profession at Martinsville. Doctor Scott owns a farm in Clinton county and one in Brown county, both of which he oversees.

On March 28, 1889, Dr. William T. Scott was married to Agnes Rowe, of Mt. Oreb, who was born at Washington, Ohio.

Fraternally, Doctor Scott is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Doctor Scott and wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Pythian Sisters and the Daughters of Rebekah, and Mrs. Scott is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For many years Doctor Scott has been a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and served

as pension examiner for Clinton county for one term. During the past twenty-six years he has been the medical examiner for a number of old-line fire insurance companies. Doctor Scott makes a specialty of the study of the eye and also specializes in scientific anaesthesia.

IEMCIL B. MORRIS.

Few citizens of Clark township, this county, are better known or more highly respected than the venerable Iemcil B. Morris, who was born near New Antioch, Ohio, on November 9, 1831, a son of William C. and Defcy (Bales) Morris, the former of whom was born on November 13, 1789, in Fairfax county, Virginia, and who died on September 7, 1887. Mr. Morris' paternal grandfather was Nehemiah Morris, who lived and died in the Old Dominion state. His maternal grandfather was Eldridge Bales, for many years a resident of Virginia, whose death occurred in Alabama.

Iemcil B. Morris was educated in the Martinsville high school, principally under the tutelage of Prof. Charles Oren, a pioneer educator of considerable note. After completing his education, he taught school near Centerville, Ohio, for four years, at the end of which time he married, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He owns eighty-two acres of land where he lives in Clark township and one hundred acres of land near New Antioch. His home farm is an excellent tract of land.

Mr. Morris' father, William C. Morris, emigrated to Adams county, Ohio, where he lived until his marriage, after which he came to Clinton county, settling later near Huntsville, Alabama. After a sometime residence there he returned to Clinton county, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They were the parents of eleven children and were devout members of the Christian church.

On December 21, 1865, Iemcil B. Morris was married to Mary Jane Canney, who bore him one child, Tasman P., who was born on December 24, 1869, and who was educated in the district schools near Macedonia and in Wilmington College, where he spent three years. After leaving college he was employed for seven years in a wholesale candy firm at Columbus, Ohio, being promoted from shipping clerk to manager, with the offices also of secretary and treasurer of the corporation. Finally, however, he returned to the farm. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

ARTHUR T. SMITH.

Arthur T. Smith, who is now a well-known farmer and salesman, of Martinsville, Ohio, was born on the farm of his maternal grandfather, adjoining the farm where he is now living, on January 1, 1851, a son of John R. and Mary A. (Hunt) Smith.

John R. Smith was born near New Vienna, in Highland county, Ohio, on June 13, 1826, a son of John and Sarah Smith, who came to Clinton county and settled on a farm in Clark township, one mile south of Martinsville, when John R. Smith was five years old. He was educated in the common schools of his home neighborhood and in 1848 was married to Mary A. Hunt, after which he located on his father's farm, where he lived until 1865, when he moved to another farm. He was a farmer, stockman and threshing-machine operator, having brought the first steam thresher into this section of Ohio. He died on September 20, 1878, leaving a widow and three children: Arthur T., the immediate subject of this review; Caroline, born on August 19, 1854, the wife of Eliel Greene, and Emma, born on March 18, 1861. Sarah E., the eldest child, had died previously. John R. Smith was a member of the Friends church, and during the last ten years of his life was an elder and overseer in his church. He served as a member of the board of trustes of Clark township for seven years, and as superintendent of the Wilmington and Martinsville pike during its construction.

Arthur T. Smith received his early education in the public schools of Martinsville. He learned stenography under Ben Pitman, the son of Isaac Pitman, and although he has done considerable court reporting, has never followed stenography as a profession, having preferred the free life of the farm. He owns seventy-seven acres of land where he lives, and has himself made all the improvements on the farm except the barn, which was erected by his maternal grandfather. During the past fifteen years Mr. Smith has been on the road as a fertilizer salesman, having turned the active management of the farm over to his son, Charles J.

On August 18, 1877, Arthur T. Smith was married to Phoebe Melinda Baker, who was born in this county, a daughter of Benjamin J. and Susan Baker, the latter of whom is still living. To this union have been born five children: Effie N., Lenna M., Anna G., Charles J. and Clara E., all of whom are still at home. Mr. and and Mrs. Smith are members of the Friends church, while fraternally, Mr Smith is a prominent Mason, having attained to the chapter in that ancient order He served eleven years as trustee of Clark township, filling the office to the satisfaction of all concerned.

JOHN J. OWSLEY.

The Owsley family trace their ancestry back to an old English family of distinction, which became identified with the history of Virginia in early colonial times. Several years ago a grandson of former Governor William Owsley, of Kentucky, undertook to trace the history of the family back to the time when they first came to America. He found that the family were of English origin and were prominently connected with the church and army.

The American branch of the family sprang from Capt. Thomas Owsley, a son of Rev. John Owsley, of Gloucester, England. Captain Owsley was sent by his country to Jamaica with his command and was later transferred to Virginia, where he became a permanent resident, after the completion of his service in the army. He was either granted or else purchased a large tract of land in that colony and became a man of influence in the community where he settled. It is from this Captain Owsley, of colonial fame, that all the Owsleys of America have descended. Some of the family spell their name Ousley, but the most of them spell it Owsley.

John J. Owsley, a farmer of Clark township, this county, is a son of Samuel R. and Lucy Owsley, and was born in the township in which he still lives on January 14, 1843. Samuel R. Owsley was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1807 and came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1827 or 1828. He added to his meager income as a school teacher by farming and was thereby enabled to make a comfortable living. The wife of the young teacher-farmer was Lucy Betterton, born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, the daughter of Joshua and Mary (West) Betterton, and a sister of Payton West, who was well known in the early history of Clinton county. Samuel R. Owsley had two brothers, who also came to Ohio, William, who died in November, 1860, and Richard, who died in 1862. Richard was the father of John D. Owsley, now living at Martinsville, Ohio.

Samuel R. Owsley and his good wife reared to manhood and womanhood twelve children, of whom John J., with whom this narrative directly deals, was the seventh. Samuel R. Owsley was a man of ardent political convictions and while his southern origin inclined him to uphold slavery as an institution, yet he was for the maintenance of the Union at all costs. This seeming contradiction caused him to be misunderstood, for the reason that in the troublesome times of the Civil War the public mind was impatient with fine distinctions and demanded blind acceptance of popular ideas and opinions. He was first a Whig and on the dissolution of that party became a Democrat. With his sympathetic and humanitarian ideals, it is difficult to reconcile his pro-slavery convictions; but such is the force of environment and early teaching that one is often

driven into antagonistic positions, especially where the emotions and sentiments are permitted to prevail against reason and judgment.

John J. Owsley was educated in the district schools of Clinton county and spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Clark township. On August 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. From 1869 to 1872 he was associated with George F. Bailey, the circus man. In 1873 he returned to the farm in Clark township, about a mile and one-half southeast of Farmers Station. In the following years he married and began farming for himself on the old home farm. In 1881 he moved to a farm near Farmers Station, where he is still living on his farm of ninety acres.

On September 24, 1874, John J. Owsley was married to Almada Moon, the daughter of Asa Moon, of Clark township, this county. To this union have been born two children, George S., born on September 1, 1875, and Estella C., August 31, 1876. The family are members of the Universalist church.

MARION R. STARBUCK.

The history of every man is an account of what he does, of the people from whom he has sprung and of what he expects or is attempting to accomplish. Marion R. Starbuck, a splendid young farmer of Union township, this county, belongs to the famous Starbuck family who have had so much to do with the early history and development of this county. This family has been noted for its strong interest in education, its high standard of morals and for its culture and refinement.

Marion R. Starbuck, who represents one of the latest generations of the family in this county, was born on March 8, 1879, the son of Asa and Elmira (Custis) Starbuck, the former of whom is a representative of the eighth generation of the family in America and who was born in Union township, on the old Starbuck homestead on March 3, 1846, the son of Jesse G. and Amy (Cox) Starbuck. The latter is the daughter of John W. and Louisa (Smith) Custis, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Ohio. They lived in the eastern part of Union township and are both deceased.

The complete history of the Starbuck family in America is contained in the sketch of Asa Starbuck, presented elsewhere in this volume. Here it may be said, however, that Marion Starbuck's grandfather was born on October 8, 1819, and died on January 4, 1913, and his grandmother was born on February 1, 1823, and died on April 13, 1892. They had been married in Hendricks county, Indiana, on October 20, 1842. Jesse G. Starbuck was the son of Gayer and Susannah (Dillon) Starbuck, the former of whom was born on August 10, 1777, and the latter of whom was the daughter of Jesse and Anna Dillon. Gayer Starbuck was the son of Hezekiah and Mary (Thurston) Starbuck, who were married on November 19, 1771. Hezekiah was the son of Thomas and Rachel (Allen) Starbuck, the former of whom was born in 1710 and who died on May 31, 1789. Thomas was the son of Jethro and Dorcas (Gayer) Starbuck. Jethro was the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Coffin) Starbuck. Nathaniel was the son of Edward and Catherine (Reynolds) Starbuck. Edward Starbuck was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1604, and his wife, Catherine Reynolds, was a native of Wales. They settled first in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1643. He was a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1643 to 1646, and was one of nine persons who, in 1659, purchased Nantucket island. He died on December 4, 1690.

Marion R. Starbuck attended the district school in Union township, known as the "Dutch" school, and later was a student at Wilmington College. In the meantime, he worked for his father on the farm and after finishing college, returned to the farm, where he worked until his marriage. After his marriage, Mr. Starbuck rented land in Union township for four years and in 1908 purchased one hundred acres out of the old

Jesse G. Starbuck farm in Union township. The same year he built a pretty, modern house and four years later erected a large and commodious barn. Mr. Starbuck is engaged in general farming and has been quite successful.

On March 1, 1905, Marion R. Starbuck was married to Goldie M. Sharp, who was born on the edge of Liberty township, in Clinton county, the daughter of Elmer W. and Hannah Sharp, both of whom are still living. The father of Mrs. Starbuck is a farmer in Liberty township, who came to Clinton county from Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck one child has been born, a son, Maynard, born on September 20, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck belong to the Dover meeting of the Friends church. On national issues Mr. Starbuck is a Republican, but locally he votes for the man he considers best fitted for office, regardless of the ticket upon which he is running. Mr. Starbuck himself has never taken an active interest in politics. He is a popular young farmer and very well known in Clinton county.

WILLIAM A. STARBUCK.

No man living in Clinton county, Ohio, has taken a more sincere and conscientious interest in the work of the Society of Friends than William A. Starbuck, of Union township, who has made church work a chief object of his life. He is an elder in the Dover meeting of the Friends church and trustee of the yearly meeting, also president of the yearly meeting Bible school, and interested in the public work of the church, of whatever nature. The Society of Friends has had a tremendous influence upon the moral and civic life of Clinton county, and during his day and generation Mr. Starbuck has contributed largely to the influence of this church and to the increase of its influence and sphere of activity. Like so many members of this great religious organization, he is a well-informed and intelligent farmer. In fact, the Friends church from the time of its foundation in America has stood for higher education, and members of this church have not only been influential in public life in the Middle West, but they have been influential in the larger affairs of the country as a whole.

William A. Starbuck, the proprietor of a farm of one hundred and forty acres in Union township, was born in the township where he resides, three miles east of Wilmington, March 4, 1856, and is the son of John T. and Margaret (Shields) Starbuck, the former of whom was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, October 6, 1822, and died in the fall of 1900, and the latter of whom was a native of Union township, born in 1824, and died in the fall of 1913.

John T. Starbuck, who was the son of Latham and Sarah (Milton) Starbuck, natives of North Carolina, who immigrated to Ohio, and settled in Clinton county in 1811, was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He was one of a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, and the fourth of the family. He owned at one time two hundred and twenty-two acres of land. In 1852 he was married to Margaret Shields, the daughter of William and Hannah (Frazier) Shields, natives of Tennessee, who came to Clinton county, Ohio, about 1806 and settled in Liberty township, five miles north of Wilmington, on a farm of about one hundred acres, where they lived until their death. They were members of the Dover meeting of Friends and had a family of two sons and eight daughters. All of the eight daughters lived to advanced ages. Many years ago the family inaugurated the custom of holding reunions, a custom which is still continued.

John T. and Margaret (Shields) Starbuck had five children, namely: Josephine, married Samuel Compton, a native of New Burlington, Ohio; William A., the subject of this sketch; Thomas, died at the age of twenty-two years; Clara, married Jonas Pagett, and since his death she has lived at Wilmington; Albert, who lives at Bradentown, Florida, has been engaged in the saw-mill business, but is contracting at present.

Latham and Sarah (Milton) Starbuck settled in the extreme northern portion of

Union township in 1811. They had spent a season in Tennessee on the way north, where they raised a crop, and lost a child by death. They came through from Tennessee in a "Carolina wagon," drawn by one horse, bringing with them their personal effects. Subsequently, Latham Starbuck revisited his birthplace in North Carolina, and upon his return to Clinton county purchased fifty acres of land in Wilson township. Four years later he traded it for a farm of one hundred acres in Union township, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, dying about 1871. Latham Starbuck had a brother, Gayer, who was born on the island of Nantucket in 1777, and who, in 1785, removed with his parents to Guilford county, North Carolina. In 1799 he married Susanna Dillon, a daughter of Jesse Dillon, with whom he lived nearly sixty-two years, until her death. They immigrated to Ohio in 1807, and first located in Greene county. In 1810 they settled on a farm, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Susanna died in 1861, and her husband in 1866. Later his farm was owned by his son, Jesse G. Gayer Starbuck was a blacksmith by trade. His father and the father of Latham Starbuck, Hezekiah, was a native of Nantucket island, born on April 10, 1749. Hezekiah Starbuck was a sea-faring man and the captain of a whaling vessel for a number of years. He was married on November 19, 1771. He was on a cruise when the Revolutionary War broke out and on his return had difficulty in entering the harbor, which was blockaded by the enemy. His wife, Mary Starbuck, died on June 9, 1806, and he passed away on June 10, 1830. Hezekiah Starbuck's parents were Thomas and Rachel Starbuck, the former of whom was born on May 12, 1707, on Nantucket Island, and died on February 2, 1777. Rachel Starbuck was born in 1710, and died on May 31, 1789.

William A. Starbuck, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of Union township, and after finishing the public schools became a student at Wilmington College, and there received a liberal education. After his marriage he became a land owner and lived on the old Daniel Bailey place, on the Port William pike in Union township, which his wife had acquired. Mr. Starbuck eventually purchased more land adjoining and they now have a hundred and forty acres. He has the patent which was originally issued by the government to the Bailey family for the farm which they now own. He is interested in improving stock and in general agriculture.

Mr. Starbuck helped to organize the Clinton County Mutual Insurance Company and after its organization was elected a director. He has served as such ever since. Mr. Starbuck is also very active in the Clinton County Farmers Institute, and is the present president of that organization, having served in the office several times before.

On September 8, 1880, William A. Starbuck was married to Marianna Bailey, who is the daughter of Josiah and Mary (Jenkins) Bailey, the former of whom was born in the early days of 1818, and the latter of whom, a Virginian by birth, came when a young woman from Frederick county, Virginia, to Clinton county. Josiah Bailey was a prominent Abolitionist before the Civil War, who lived a long and useful life and who passed away in 1895. To Josiah and Mary Hadley were born three children: Hannah, who married David A. Pigeon; Marianna, the wife of William A. Starbuck; and Albert I., vice-president of the Clinton County National Bank and prominently identified with the Champion Iron Bridge Company and the Irwin Auger Bit Company, who married Mary E. Hussey in September, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck have had four children, as follow: Maurice B., born on July 25, 1883, married Clara Terrell, and is at present in Kirksville, Missouri, completing a course in osteopathy; Everett J., 1886, and who lives on a farm near his father's home, married Bertha Shupert; Edith M., November, 1890, married Howard McKay, who is principal of the high school at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; and Albert Franklin, September, 1904.

Mr. Starbuck is an ardent Republican. He is a good man and a good citizen, and eminently qualified by training and disposition to carry on the work of his pioneer ancestors.

HON. AZARIAH W. DOAN.

The brilliant career of the late Hon. Azariah W. Doan, who was a distinguished soldier and officer in the Civil War and who later arose to an eminent position in the legal profession and political life of this state, is one which may be referred to with pride by his descendants. Eulogy and encomium cannot overdo the worthy deeds of the Doan family in Clinton county, for at least two generations of the family have been prominent in the public life of this county and of the state of Ohio.

Azariah W. Doan was born on December 17, 1824, at Wilmington, and died on August 22, 1911, at that place. He was the son of Jonathan and Phoebe (Wall) Doan, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter in Pennsylvania. Jonathan Doan was a blacksmith by trade and came to Ohio in 1804 with his parents, Joseph and Jemima Doan. Joseph Doan located in what is now Union township, Clinton county. He gave to the county thirteen acres in the center of Wilmington for a county seat. Phoebe Wall, the mother of Azariah W. Doan, was brought from Pennsylvania to Ohio by her parents in 1808. She died in November, 1869, and her husband in July, 1874.

Reared in Wilmington, Ohio, Azariah W. Doan, before reaching his maturity, worked on farms in the vicinity of Wilmington and attended the public schools of the village. Later he attended the Wilmington Seminary, taught by David S. Burson, of New York City, and noted for his attainments in the mastery of the language of ancient Greece. He taught school for a short time and then read law in the spring-house now on the Fife farm. He studied law in Frank Corwin's office and was admitted to the bar in 1846, at Wilmington. Previously, he had been appointed deputy clerk of the common pleas court, and while serving in that capacity devoted his spare time to the study of law. At different times he was in partnership with different lawyers, first with L. C. Walker, later with R. E. Doan, then with Madison Betz, and finally with D. T. White. He was deputy clerk under C. N. Osborne and served as prosecuting attorney subsequent to that time.

In April, 1861, he assisted Judge R. B. Harlan in raising Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was the first company offered to the state in reply to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. He was made first lieutenant and served during the three months' service. When the company was reorganized for a three-year campaign. Lieutenant Doan was made captain of the company and in 1862 was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the latter position until the close of the war. Subsequently, he was commissioned colonel and was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious service on the battlefield of Averysborough, North Carolina. During that battle Colonel Doan took charge of two regiments and made a vigirous assault on the enemy's right wing, capturing in a short time the batteries of artillery on that wing of the Confederate forces. He was a gallant soldier during this war and participated, in all, in twenty-three battles and skirmishes. He first served in West Virginia under General Rosecrans and was afterward attached to the Army of the Cumberland and subsequently, to the Twentieth Army Corps when Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea. He participated in the Grand Review at the close of the war and was honorably discharged in July, 1865, after which he returned to Wilmington and resumed the practice of law.

On October 21, 1847, Azariah W. Doan was married to Amanda M. Stratton, a native of Wilmington. Five children were born to this union, of whom only one, Corwin F. W., a merchant at Doans, Texas, is living. Mrs. Amanda Doan died of cholera on August 6, 1854. This fatal disease also carried off a greater number of the children. Judge Doan was married, secondly, on June 5, 1856, to Martha G. Taylor, of Pennsylvania,

who had been previously married to Samuel Hale, who died about 1851, leaving one child, Fred. By his second marriage, Judge Doan was the father of six children, namely: Will, the first born, who died in April, 1914, was a farmer in Texas; Joe T., a lawyer in Wilmington; Mrs. Alice Green, who is assistant matron of the Clinton county infirmary; Walker J., who is a reporter and printer in Wilmington; Fannie, who married Frank L. McDonald, superintendent of the Clinton county infirmary, and Charles, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Martha Doan, the wife of Judge Doan and the mother of Joe T., was the daughter of Jacob and Margery (Gwinn) Taylor, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and lived in Washington county. About 1835 they came to Wilmington, Ohio, where he was a builder and contractor. He died at the age of thirty-five and she lived to be seventy years old. They were members of the Christian church.

In the fall of 1865, Judge Doan was nominated in the primary convention of the Republican party and subsequently elected to represent the people of his district in the state Senate for a period of two years. In April, 1875, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas by a special act of the Legislature and was triumphantly re-elected in 1879 for a term of five years, commencing on May 3, 1880. Altogether he served as judge of the common pleas court of Clinton county for fifteen years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1873 and served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated President Harrison. He was an ardent Republican and mixed in politics all of his life. He was a great campaign speaker and orator. In 1890 he formed a partnership with his son, Joe T., which continued until his death, in 1911. He was a generous-hearted man and a public-spirited citizen. For many years he was a member of the Friends church and a trustee of this church. He was a member of Wilmington Lodge No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, and also a member of the chapter. He was a member of Morris McMillan Post No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wilmington, and served as its commander for many years.

As a lawyer, no one ever prosecuted a case more vigorously than Judge Doan when he considered himself in the right. He always discouraged litigation, however, if a fair settlement could be made. On the bench, Judge Doan observed the strictest impartiality in his rulings and his strongest desire was to satisfy contesting parties of the fairness of his decisions.

ULYSSES M. MORGAN.

Ulysses M. Morgan, of Sabina, Ohio, is one of the most prominent citizens of Clinton county. He is descended from a distinguished line of forbears, his great-grandfather, Charles Morgan, having been an early settler in Pennsylvania, and the land agent for Gen. George Washington. From the earliest times when anything was known about the Morgan family, they have been extensive landowners in the East and in the Middle West. The great-grandfather owned a great tract of land in Clinton county, Ohio, for which he received a patent as early as 1796. He also owned a large estate in Kentucky and another in West Virginia. He made his home in Pennsylvania.

Here in Richland township, U. M. Morgan is rated as one of the wealthiest citizens in this section of Clinton county. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, in December, 1841, and is the son of Simon Morgan, who was born near Clinton, Pennsylvania. The grandfather of Mr. Morgan was John Morgan, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. John Morgan, who was a farmer by occupation, inherited his father's large estate. He had nine children, Charles, Daniel, Jeremiah, Simon, James, William, Frances, Mary and Elizabeth.

Simon Morgan, the father of U. M., was educated at Washington, Pennsylvania, and during his father's life, managed his business for him. He studied law in eastern

Ohio and, after his admission to the bar, lived in Clinton, Pennsylvania. He was an extensive landowner in Virginia and Ohio and had, in all, about eight hundred acres in Illiniois; five hundred acres in Virginia, and six hundred in Clinton county, Ohio. Simon Morgan had but one child, U. M., who is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Morgan divides his time between Sabina, Ohio, and Clinton, Pennsylvania, living a part of the time in one place and a part of the time in the other. He owns one hundred and twenty-two acres of land in Pennsylvania and about one thousand acres in Clinton county. Besides this he owns one hundred and eighty acres near Ashley, Illinois.

Mr. Morgan is a man of retiring disposition, modest and unassuming in all of his ways and unpretentious in his living. He has made farming his life occupation.

HENRY C. PRICE.

What a wonderful heritage a man leaves his children in passing from this life, when he leaves behind him the knowledge of an active life well spent, and evidences of the good he accomplished for his age, community and generation. To be considered among the foremost men of a county, a leader in all things having to do with the county's welfare, does not fall to the lot of many men, and only those who are truly great in heart and mind and possessed of indomitable energy and unfailing optimism are capable of winning the trust and confidence which advances them to positions of leadership. This cheering knowledge is possessed by the son of the late Henry C. Price and by his beloved widow. He was a valiant soldier in the Civil War and one of the leading farmers of Clinton county.

Henry C. Price was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on April 15, 1841, and died on July 10, 1910, survived by his widow and one son, Moody H. Another son had died in 1908. The father of the late Henry C. Price was Thomas Price, who married Mary Hutchinson, he a native of Wales and she of England. They emigrated to America on the same ship at the time he was thirty years old, and their acquaintance was first made on the voyage to America. After their marriage in this country, they located in the eastern part of Franklin county, Indiana, where he owned and operated a farm. Mary (Hutchinson) Price died in 1856. Four years later Thomas Price sold the Franklin county farm and with his children emigrated to Clinton county, where he purchased a farm in Vernon township, near Villar's chapel. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and were the parents of two children, Henry C., the subject of this sketch, and Jane, who married William Lowes, of Connersville, Indiana, where her death occurred in January, 1910. Thomas Price lived to be seventy-one years old.

The late Henry C. Price was nineteen years old when, in 1860, he accompanied his father and sister to this county. About two years later in the month of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. He had a splendid record for efficiency and bravery as a soldier, and at the time he was mustered out received an honorable discharge from the Union army.

On October 14, 1866, Henry C. Price was married to Martha J. Humphreys, who was born on January 25, 1843, in Warren county, Ohio, the daughter of John L. and Julia Ann (Sidels) Humphreys. Her father, who was the son of James and Elizabeth (Long) Humphreys, was born near Clarksville, in Warren county, on October 1, 1815. He grew to manhood and was married in Warren county and then moved to Vernon township, Clinton county, where he purchased a farm. He was married in 1837 to Julia A. Sidels, the daughter of Israel and Nancy (Morrison) Sidels, to which union were born twelve children: Hannah A., James W., Martha J., Israel S., Mary E., A. Fillimore, Nancy E., John, David, Joseph, Sarah L. and Julia H. James and Elizabeth

(Long) Humphreys had come from New Jersey to Warren county, Ohio, in 1814. Israel Sidels was a native of Pennsylvania and his wife, Nancy Morrison, was a native of Clinton county. John L. Humphreys owned about four hundred acres of land in Vernon township, Clinton county, and died at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died at the age of seventy-one on the farm. They were ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Henry C. and Martha (Humphreys) Price were born two children Charles T., who died on May 9, 1909, and Moody H., born on March 25, 1875, who lives on the home farm in Union township.

Three years after the marriage of Henry C. Price his father, Thomas Price, passed away, and at his death Henry C. received the home farm, where he lived until 1872, when he traded the farm for one hundred and twenty-five acres of land on the Clarksville pike in Union township. To this farm he added land from year to year until he was the owner of two hundred and forty acres in that farm and two hundred and fifty acres near Beech Grove. In 1904 he retired and removed to Wilmington, where he lived until his death, in 1910. His beloved widow, Martha J. Price, still lives in Wilmington.

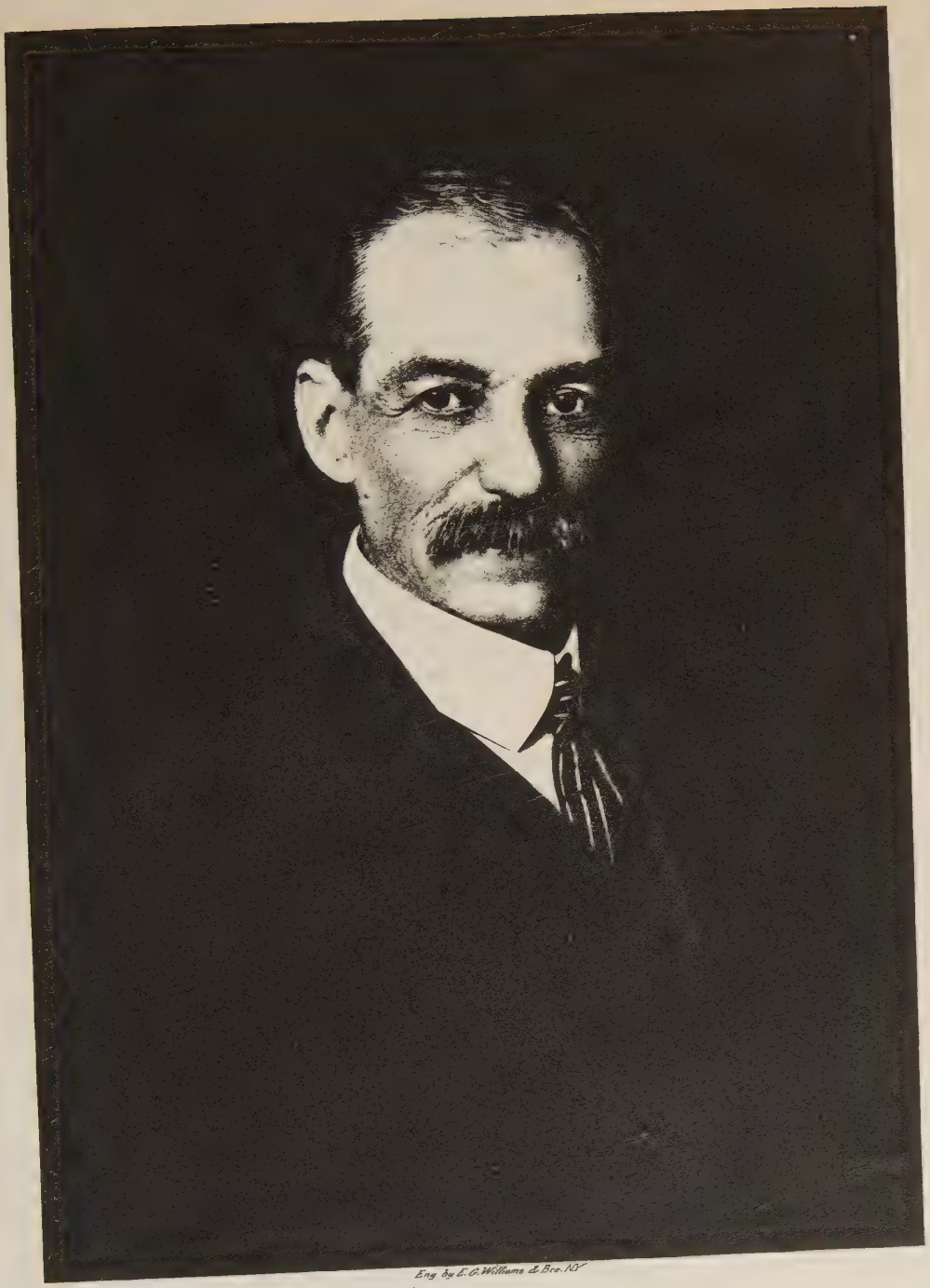
During the active years of his life the late Henry C. Price was extensively engaged in buying and shipping live stock, and most of his farming land was set in blue grass for pasture. For many years he raised large numbers of sheep, ordinarily keeping from seven hundred to eight hundred head on the farm.

Although Henry C. Price was identified with the Republican party and voted its ticket, he never aspired to office, but devoted his time and ability to his private business. He was a strict member of the Society of Friends, as is also Mrs. Price, who survives him. In the history of Clinton county he will go down as one of its foremost farmers and business men, as a man who lived an honorable, upright life and who maintained friendly relations with the people of his day and generation.

JOHN RANDOLPH CLEVENGER.

John Randolph Clevenger was born on a farm near the village of Cuba, in Washington township, Clinton county, on June 19, 1858, the son of Peter and Mary E. (Mitchel) Clevenger, members of pioneer families of this county, the former of whom was the son of Enos Clevenger, a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and one of the earliest settlers of Washington township; a man of large and beneficent influence in that community in his day and generation.

Enos Clevenger grew to manhood in Frederick county, Virginia, and there married Christina Crouse. He and his bride emigrated to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1824, coming on horseback and carrying their meager possessions in saddle-bags. They established their home in the wilderness and reared their family, inculcating in the minds of their children a regard for the Christian virtues which is bearing noble fruit today in the third and fourth generations of their descendants. Enos Clevenger was easily one of the foremost men in his community. His dominant character early gave him a commanding position among his pioneer neighbors and he exerted a wholesome influence in the formative period of that now well-established farming region. His neighbors made him a justice of the peace not long after his arrival in Washington township and retained him in that important position for many years, ever conceding the justice and equity of his decisions in such matters of dispute as arose in the community. He became a large land owner and a citizen of substance, his life of diligence being amply rewarded in a material way, so that he left a substantial estate, as well as the more valuable legacy of a good name, to his children at his death, in 1867. His widow did not long survive him, her death occurring in 1870. She was a true helpmeet, a woman whose life was devoted to good works, and both she and her husband were sincerely



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J. R. Clevenger

mourned in the community to whose best interests their lives had been so long and unselfishly devoted.

Enos and Christina (Crouse) Clevenger were the parents of eight children, namely: Sarah, John, Catherine, Peter, Emma, Mary, William and David.

Peter Clevenger, the fourth of these children, in the order of birth, was reared on the paternal farm in Washington township, receiving such educational advantages as the place and times afforded. Trained in the ways of the farm from childhood, upon reaching man's estate he entered seriously upon the life of a farmer and became one of the most substantial and influential men of his community. He was united in marriage to Mary E. Mitchel, daughter of John Mitchel, and to this union was born one son, John R. Clevenger.

Peter Clevenger surveyed perhaps more of the land and roads of Clinton county than any other man. His notes and maps are on file and still used in the county records.

John Randolph Clevenger was reared on the home farm in Washington township, receiving his elementary education in the Ireland district and the Brown district schools of that township and in the public schools of Cuba, supplementing the same by a course of one year and six months in the normal school at Buchtel, following this by a course of one year in the normal school at Lebanon. Following his marriage, in 1880, Mr. Clevenger began farming and was successful from the beginning. For twenty years after his marriage he and his father pooled their interests, working together in the most perfect accord and to their mutual advantage. His enterprising spirit gave to his farming efforts an impetus which soon made him one of the most substantial men in the county and his father presently was the possessor of several hundred acres of land in this county.

John R. Clevenger and his father began, early in the history of manufacturing in Wilmington, to acquire considerable interests in that direction, and, largely through the advice of the father, acquired large interests in several prominent manufacturing concerns in Wilmington. The latter interests gradually absorbed so much of Mr. Clevenger's attention that, in 1911, he retired from the farm and moved to the county seat, buying a very comfortable house on West Main street, in which he and his family have since made their home. Mr. Clevenger is president of the Farquhar Furnace Company, of Wilmington, and treasurer of the Irwin Auger Bit Company, of the same city; also being a member of the directorate of these several important manufacturing concerns, positions of trust and responsibility, which keep him pretty well occupied, but which afford a fine scope for the proper exercise of his energy and business enterprise. Despite the close attention which Mr. Clevenger is compelled to give to his large interests, he is never too busy to take a hand in the promotion of all movements designed to promote the best interests of his home town and he is generally recognized as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Wilmington, his influence extending far beyond the confines of his home county.

On September 8, 1880, John Randolph Clevenger was united in marriage to Belle Moon, who was born in Clark township, the daughter of J. W. and Jemima Moon. To this happy union three children have been born, namely: Bessie Hortense, who married Dr. A. D. Blackburn, of Cuba, this county, and has two children, Dorothy and Eve Belle; Earl E., who died at the age of fourteen years; and Herbert P., who lives on the old home farm in Washington township, married Capitola West, and has one child, Barbara.

Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger are members of the Universalist church at Cuba. They are devoted to the best interests of the community and are held in the highest esteem by their large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Clevenger holds an important position in the industrial development of his home city and he possesses in an unusual degree the confidence and respect of his business associates. He is a Democrat and

takes a proper interest in the political affairs of the county, having been elected one of the Presidential electors from Ohio in 1912, and was one of the men who actually elected Woodrow Wilson President. He is a member of the Masonic order and is prominent in the affairs of Wilmington Commandery No. 92, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in both of these popular fraternal societies he takes a warm interest.

WILLIAM M. BUCKLEY.

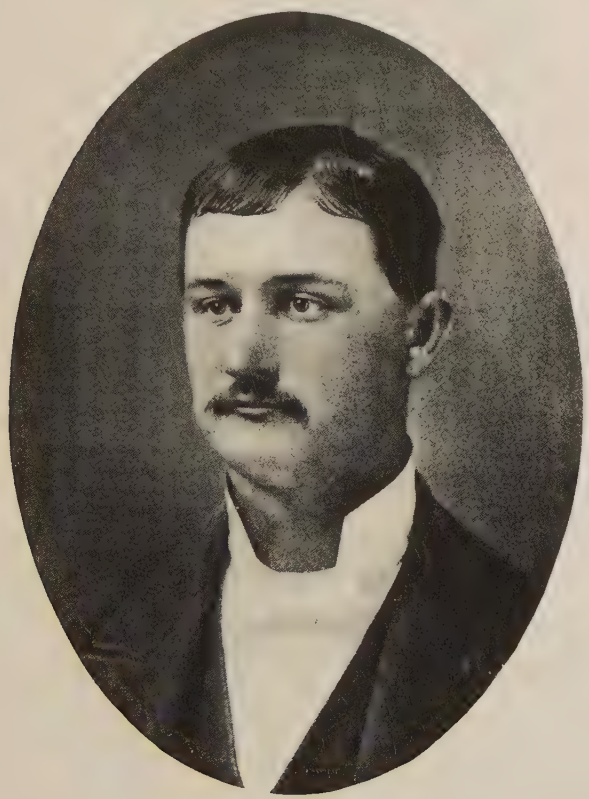
Few men were more prominent in the religious life of Clinton county than the late William M. Buckley, who as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a teacher of the young men's class in Wilmington in the Sunday school for many years, and also county superintendent of the Sunday schools of Clinton county for a considerable period; but his prominence was not confined to religious activities. He was prominent in the politics of his county, and was an enterprising and successful farmer practicallly all his life. Although he spent the last year of his life on the farm, the period of ten years before that was spent in Wilmington, where he lived more or less retired. History is largely a record of commercial activity and personal annals and in this respect it is fitting that the life work of this good man be accorded a place in this volume.

The late William M. Buckley was born on October 8, 1855, in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, and died on May 29, 1913. He was the son of John and Jane (Dix) Buckley, the former of whom was born in 1807 in Dutchess county, New York, and died in 1891, and the latter of whom was born in 1825 near Winchester, Virginia, and who died in 1888. The parents of John Buckley were George and Ruth (Barnes) Buckley, both of whom were natives of Dutchess county, New York, where he was a farmer. After their marriage in 1816 they came to Chester township, Clinton county, where he purchased a hundred and sixty-eight acres of land for eight hundred dollars. He was an active man in the local militia of his day and reared a family of six daughters and four sons, passing away at the age of eighty-four years. The father of Jane (Dix) Buckley was Peter Dix, a native of Virginia, who after his marriage in that state about 1833 settled in Clinton county, where he was a farmer.

The late John Buckley remained at home and worked on his father's farm until the family was able to pay off the indebtedness on the farm. He then purchased fifty acres of his own and later added more land, making a specialty of raising Poland China hogs. He was a Republican in politics and as such was elected to the office of township trustee of Chester township. Mrs. John Buckley was a member of the Methodist church. Although he was a lad when the family came to Clinton county, at the time of his death his remains were buried on the identical spot where the family first unloaded their goods for a temporary habitation in Clinton county. He and his wife had six children: Arthur, a farmer, died at the age of fifty-one; George D., who married Alda S. Mann, is a grain dealer in Wilmington; William is the subject of this sketch; Clara is unmarried and lives with her brother, Stephen Park Buckley, who is the partner of George D. in the grain business in Wilmington; Charles is a farmer in Arizona.

The late William M. Buckley attended the Sharon district school in Chester township and there received rudiments of an education. He remained at home on his mother's farm until his marriage, after which he purchased a small farm. Two years later he bought sixty-five acres adjoining his mother's farm in Chester township and became a stock buyer, managing his farm principally for pastime. As the years went by he became a large shipper of live stock, hogs, sheep and cattle, but in 1901 Mr. Buckley sold his farm and moved to Wilmington, where he lived until 1912. In the latter year he purchased the Woods farm on the Washington pike in Union township, consisting of a hundred and thirteen acres, and died unexpectedly on May 29, 1913.

Mr. Buckley was married on January 5, 1888, to Mary Anna Van Tress, who was



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. BUCKLEY.

born on September 13, 1857, in Randolph county, Indiana, and who is the daughter of Henry and Louisa (Howell) Van Tress. Mrs. Buckley's father was born in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, January 20, 1832, and is still living and makes his home with Mrs. Buckley. Her mother was born on April 7, 1838, in Randolph county, Indiana, and died on August 3, 1870. She was the daughter of William and Anna Howell, both of whom were natives of Wayne county, Indiana. William Howell was a well-known farmer of Randolph county, Indiana. The parents of Henry Van Tress were Archibald and Mary (Rockhill) Van Tress. The former was a native of New York state and the latter of New Jersey. Mary (Rockhill) Van Tress' parents were John and Elizabeth Rockhill, who were born in New Jersey and when Mary was two years old came by wagon to Clinton county, Ohio, settling on Todds Forks on a place now owned by Walter McMillan. Archibald Van Trees grew up in New York state and came to Clinton county, Ohio, with his brother, Richard, who had already settled on Dutch creek. He worked in Wilmington and on nearby farms by the month, subsequently purchasing a hundred and eighteen acres in Chester township, where he died.

Mrs. Buckley's father, Henry Van Tress, began learning the carpenter's trade at the age of nineteen years. He lived nine years in Randolph county, Indiana, working at the trade, and later nine years in Springfield, Ohio. After eighteen years therefore he returned to live on his father's farm. He married the second time in 1886 to Emma Kline, a native of Warren county. Henry and Louisa (Howell) Van Tress had four children, of whom Mrs. Buckley was the eldest; Emma married Joseph D. Haven; Allie married Levi Brannon, of Frederick county, Virginia; Charles is a carpenter and cabinet-maker of Muncie, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Buckley had three children. Clara, who was born on December 29, 1888, attended Wilmington College, graduating in 1912; Millard, September 7, 1890, is a stock buyer; Cecil, August 8, 1894, is in partnership with his brother Millard. They are among the largest live stock shippers in Clinton county.

The late William M. Buckley was elected as a Republican to the office of township trustee and also held the office of school director for some time. For many years he was a member of the Republican county central committee of Clinton county and a man whose advice and counsel were freely sought, especially in matters of organization. He had the good will of everybody and was deservedly popular, and his death was deeply deplored.

JOE T. DOAN.

Among the distinguished lawyers of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, is Joe T. Doan, who has long occupied a position of eminence before the bar of this county and who, besides other positions of trust and responsibility, has filled the office of prosecuting attorney for more than a decade. Moreover, he has been prominent for a number of years in the councils of the Republican party in this section of the state.

Joe T. Doan was born on April 10, 1862, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Hon. Azariah W. and Martha G. (Taylor) Doan, whose biographies are presented elsewhere in this work.

Joe T. Doan attended the public schools of Wilmington and also Wilmington College and subsequently entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of May 28, 1884. After his graduation, he formed a partnership with L. J. Walker, and in 1890 formed a partnership with his father, which continued until 1911. After his father's death, Mr. Doan formed a partnership with H. G. Cartwright, which still continues. Mr. Cartwright had been identified with the law firm of Doan & Doan previous to Judge Doan's death.

Since 1904 Joe T. Doan has been prosecuting attorney of Clinton county, and as a Republican has served as secretary of the Republican central committee of Clinton

county for several years. He is associated with several fraternal orders. He is a director and solicitor for the Savings and Loan Association.

On October 13, 1886, Joe T. Doan was married to Bertha Hill, daughter of Dr. G. S. and Louise S. Hill, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Doan are the parents of three children, as follows: Louise, who born on December 19, 1888, and married J. Albert Thomas, a Methodist minister at Eden, Ohio; Charles S., June 30, 1890, is a graduate of Wilmington College and Swarthmore, and at present is employed as a teacher of mathematics in the Friends select school; and Esther E., October 31, 1892, who is still at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Doan are members of the Friends church. They are popular in the social life of Wilmington and have a hospitable home.

CHARLES L. HAWORTH.

The Haworth family have held an honorable place in the history of the state of Ohio for over one hundred years, since one branch of the family came to Clinton county, Ohio, as early as 1810. Charles L. Haworth, the son of James Haworth, Jr., was born in Highland county, Ohio, on September 2, 1860. His parents, James, J., and Harriet Haworth, were born near Martinsville, in this county.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Haworth were James and Amelia (West) Haworth, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and came to Clinton county when ten years of age with his parents, who were Absalom and Phoebe (Wright) Haworth. The paternal great-grandparents were born in Guilford county, North Carolina, marrying there and moving to Tennessee. When James Haworth was two weeks old his mother died and his Grandmother Wright reared him. Absalom Haworth was a first cousin of Mahlon Haworth, who was an early settler of this section of the state, and the founder of this branch of the Haworth family in Clinton county. He was a descendant of George Haworth of Pennsylvania, who was a Quaker.

In 1810 James Haworth, then only ten years old, came with his Grandmother Wright and his uncle, Isaac Wright, to this county. Some of the Wrights first settled near Martinsville, but Isaac Wright and wife located in the Dover neighborhood, in Union township, where James lived with his Grandmother Wright until he was of age, when he married and went to the farm of his father, Absalom Haworth, south of Wilmington. Their religious belief was that of the orthodox Quakers.

The parents of James Haworth's wife, Amelia West, were Owen and Elizabeth West, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Georgia. Amelia's father was a wealthy plantation owner in Virginia, who had fine ideals of human rights and determined to realize his ideals by freeing all slaves who belonged to him. Then he left his native state, loyal to his high principles, and came to Ohio, settling in this county, where he purchased one hundred acres of land for each of his children, including his son-in-law, James Haworth, who settled on his share, one mile north of Martinsville, in Clark township. There James Haworth became a prosperous farmer, finally owning eight hundred acres in the township, where he reared his children without moving until 1851, when he went to New London, Indiana. There he planned large interests, having bought a hotel and farm lands and started in the dry-goods business, but death stepped in and closed his active, honorable career in 1852, his wife also dying in the same year.

The children of James and Amelia (West) Haworth, eleven in all, are as follow: Morris, a farmer, who died in Howard county, Indiana; Phoebe, of Howard county, also deceased; May, who married William S. Easter, of Howard county; Louisa, who married a second time after the death of her first husband, lives in Red Oak, Iowa, and is a Quaker preacher; John, who did not marry, died in this county; James, who was

the father of Charles L., now living in Wilmington, this county; Gilbert, who died aged twenty, in Howard county, Indiana; Clarkson, who is dead, was a farmer in Howard county, Indiana; Amelia, who was eighty-four years old on December 22, 1914, lives in Wilmington, Ohio, the widow of Asa H. Jenkins; Sarah, who married Jesse Hiatt, who is now retired from business and lives in Washington, D. C., and Harriet, the widow of Marcus Pickering, who lives in Elwood, Indiana.

Charles L. Haworth's father, James Haworth, Jr., spent his early years on a farm in this county until his father moved to Indiana, where he spent four years, after which he returned to Ohio, locating in Highland county. During the Civil War he was engaged in the dairy business in Cincinnati, but moved from there to Highland county and became a farmer. Later he farmed in Clinton county, where he remained for several years. After Charles L. Haworth's mother died, his father married a Mrs. Hawkins and resided in Richmond, Idiana, until his death at the age of sixty-nine. The brothers and sisters of Charles L. Haworth were: Thomas Clarkson, deceased, who was a farmer in Howard county, Indiana; Z. G. A., who is an attorney residing in Cincinnati; Jennie, who married John Bodkins, lives in Jeffersonville, Indiana; Harriet, who died in infancy, and Harry Clinton, who works in the American car shops at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Charles L. Haworth received his education in the schools of Highland county, Burtonville, this county, and in Wilmington, and began his business career as a clerk in the dry-goods and clothing store owned by F. S. Broomhalls, in Wilmington, where he worked for eighteen years, after which he clerked in C. A. Rannells' clothing store for a short time. In 1905 Mr. Haworth formed a partnership with Mr. Cast under the firm name of Haworth & Cast and conducted a men's clothing and furnishing store in Wilmington. In 1912 Mr. Haworth bought his partner's interest in the store, and has since been successfully conducting the store himself.

On August 24, 1888, Charles L. Haworth was married to Lona E. Barrett, who was born in Martinsville, this county, the daughter of Peter D. and Lydia Barrett.

Peter D. Barrett was born in Waynesboro, Ohio, on April 15, 1845, the son of Dr. William S. and Nancy (Walker) Barrett, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1800 and died in 1857, and the latter of whom was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1820 and died in 1895. Peter D. Barrett's father, who was a noted physician, stayed in Cincinnati, at his post of duty, during the scourge of cholera. Afterward he moved to Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, where he had an extensive practice until he died from exposure of severe weather.

In August, 1862, Peter D. Barrett and his brother, John, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and ten months in the Civil War, participating in twenty-three battles. At the close of the Civil War, Peter D. Barrett, who played the snare drum, took part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., in General Fuller's First Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. On November 27, 1867, Peter D. Barrett married and went to Martinsville, this county, where he lived until 1883, when he moved to Wilmington, where he is still living, being engaged in the shoe business. Mr. Barrett is a stanch Republican and a member of the city council, also secretary of the soldiers' relief commission of Clinton county. He is a charter member of the Morris McMillan post of the Grand Army of the Republic and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the encampment and the Daughters of Rebekah, and is a loyal member of the Christian church at Wilmington.

Charles L. Haworth is an active worker in the Republican party and has served as treasurer of Union township for many years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the encampment; the Royal Arcanum; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor commander; the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is a past president.

He is a member of the Friends church at Wilmington and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

EBERLE D. TRICKEY.

Very few county officials of Clinton county have performed their official duties with a more conscientious regard for the needs of the public, or have proved themselves more popular with those whom they have thus served, than the present efficient county civil engineer, Eberle D. Trickey, who for nearly ten years has been connected with the county surveyor's office, eight years of which time he has been the duly elected incumbent. He first entered the surveyor's office as a deputy in 1907, shortly thereafter being appointed to fill an unexpired term. During the succeeding campaign the Republicans made him their candidate for the office he was then holding and he was elected by a most flattering majority. He has since been elected for four successive terms, certainly a notable compliment to his eminent fitness for the difficult and trying position.

Eberle D. Trickey was born on a farm near the village of Blanchester, Marion township, Clinton county, Ohio, on September 20, 1875, son of Thomas R. and Sarah A. Trickey, the former of whom was born on June 25, 1852, in Warren county, this state, and the latter of whom was born on February 11, 1857, in Marion township, Clinton county, Ohio, both of whom are still living and making their home with their son in Wilmington, this county.

Thomas R. Trickey's parents, John K. and Theodocia Trickey, were natives of Warren county, Ohio, the former of whom was the son of William Trickey, a Virginian, born about the year 1810, who emigrated to this state in his young manhood, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Warren county. He entered an extensive tract of land from the government and there he reared his family, the Trickeys becoming one of the most influential families thereabout. From the beginning of his residence in Warren county, William Trickey took a prominent part in pioneer affairs and at the time of his death was reckoned as among the substantial men of the county. It was amid such home influences that John K. Trickey was reared, and it was but natural that he, too, should take a leading part in affairs during his day and generation. During the period of the Civil War, John K. Trickey performed a most valuable and distinct service to his community as provost marshal of the district in which he lived, being one of the most prominent figures in that part of the state during war times. In addition to farming, he devoted much of his time to surveying and work along the general lines of civil engineering, his services in that connection being called for throughout that section. He was an ardent member of the Universalist church, having been reared in that faith, and he brought up his family in the ways of dutiful observance of the tenets of the same faith. He lived to be seventy-three years of age and at the time of his passing was deeply and widely mourned throughout the section of the state in which he had for so long been a dominant factor in general affairs.

Under such conditions of family life and rearing, it is not to be regarded as remarkable that Thomas R. Trickey grew up to be a citizen of sterling worth and admirable traits of character. It was during his early childhood that his parents moved from Warren county to this county, and it was thus that Thomas R. Trickey received his rearing in Clinton county. Upon nearing the period of manhood, he learned the carpenter trade and for many years was engaged in the business of general building and contracting, many houses in and about the town of Blanchester testifying very visibly to the substantial character of his work, even to this day. In 1908, Mr. Trickey retired from further active labors and moved to the county seat, where he and his wife since have made their home with their son, the county surveyor, who is their only child.

Mrs. Trickey, mother of the subject of this sketch, is the daughter of Joseph and Lucetta Laymon, who were residents of Marion township, this county, the former of whom died shortly after the close of the Civil War from diseases contracted in the army. Thomas R. Trickey is a Republican and for years has been an active worker in the ranks of that party. He and his wife are members of the Universalist church, as is their son and his wife and all are interested participants in the activities of the congregation of that church.

Eberle D. Trickey has been interested in the abstruse problems of civil engineering since childhood. Even during the days of his boyhood schooling, he began to pick up the rudiments of the surveyor's profession and gradually enlarged his knowledge until he became one of the best-equipped surveyors in this part of the state. His first practical work in this connection was done with the engineering department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, during which period of service he received much excellent and valuable instruction and experience. Following this engagement with the railroad service, he was for several years engaged as foreman for a firm of general contractors at Lima, Ohio, and in the spring of 1907 returned to Clinton county and accepted the position of deputy surveyor in the office of Mr. Brown. Shortly thereafter he was appointed to fill the unexpired term and at the end of this appointive term of service, was elected on the Republican ticket to fill the office of surveyor, and has since been elected four successive terms, certainly a most flattering commendation of the ability he has displayed in disposing of the intricate affairs of his office. Mr. Trickey occasionally finds time from his official duties to handle difficult engineering problems outside the public service and many are the calls made upon him throughout this section.

On June 29, 1904, Eberle D. Trickey was united in marriage to Mary L. Lauer, daughter of Charles A. and Molinda (Reynolds) Lauer, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, the former of whom is now deceased. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Trickey and they have adopted two little girls, Opal, born in 1908, and Hazel, born in 1910.

Mr. Trickey is not only popular in the official circles of Clinton county, but has the entire confidence of the community, the utmost reliance being placed in the accuracy of his surveys, and he holds the highest regard of all who know him. In fraternal circles he also is quite popular, being an active and influential member of the Masonic lodge, the Elks lodge, the Odd Fellows lodge and the Eagles at Wilmington, doing cheerfully his part in promoting the interests of these popular fraternal associations.

HORATIO B. HAYNES.

Horatio B. Haynes, a prominent citizen of Clinton county and a retired farmer living in Wilmington, was born on July 8, 1859, in Sabina, Cinton county, and is the son of Joshua R. and Nancy (Geffs) Haynes, the former of whom was born on May 26, 1827, in Wayne township, Clinton county, Ohio, and the latter was born in Virginia. Nancy Geffs was the daughter of John and Tamar (Faucet) Geffs, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. John Geffs, with his parents, James and Elizabeth Geffs, immigrated to America, when John was but a child and located in Virginia, where the father died and where John grew to manhood and married. He learned the tanner's trade in Hagerstown, Maryland, which business he followed until the fall of 1830, when, with his family, he immigrated to Ohio and passed the winter near Chillicothe. In the spring of 1831 he came to Clinton county and purchased and located upon the farm later owned by his son, Thomas Geffs. There he lived until his death, in 1840, when he was fifty-one years old. His mother also became a resident of Clinton county and died while living with her grandson, at the age of eighty-six years. On one occasion she walked ten miles to hear John Wesley preach. Mrs. Geffs remained upon the home place with her children until her death, on March 25, 1881, when she was ninety-two years old. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom five,

Jacob, Thomas, James, Margaret (Grove) and Nancy, lived to advanced ages. Jacob and James moved to Illinois. Nancy married Joshua R. Haynes. Robert, the eleventh child, was a soldier in the Mexican War and died in the service near Jalapa, Mexico, at the age of twenty years. Thomas became a prominent man in the political life of Clinton county. He served as township trustee, county commissioner and member of the Ohio Legislature. He was married to Mary West on February 9, 1843.

The paternal grandparents of Horatio B. Haynes were Pleasant and Millie Haynes, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The paternal great-grandfather was William Haynes, a native and resident of Virginia and a large slaveholder. Pleasant Haynes, after coming to Ohio, married and settled in Fayette county. Later he moved to Clinton county and engaged in farming. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had nine children, among whom were: Joshua R., Isaac, Alfred, Mahala, Sarah and Elizabeth. Joshua R. Haynes was educated in the common schools and for seven years was engaged in teaching and business in Sabina, Ohio. He and his wife were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died near Sabina on March 22, 1871, and his wife on July 31, 1883. They were the parents of eight children.

Horatio B. Haynes was educated in the common schools of this state and reared on a farm. On November 11, 1885, he was married to Jane Morris, a native of Fayette county, and the daughter of Jonathan and Sarepta Morris, who were farmers and members of the Friends church. Two children were born to this marriage, Herbert and Frank, both of whom are unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have a comfortable home on Walnut street in the city of Wilmington. Mr. Haynes has been a progressive and very prosperous farmer, but has always held character above wealth.

FRANK MURPHY.

Many years ago a child was born in County Cork, Ireland, and as he grew up his ambitions to get on in the world led him to seek a home in America. Even though he did not find fame or fortune in the new country, he was able to rear a family of children and earn an honorable living. Among his sons was one who has become known throughout the sporting world in this country and who has become in addition to this one of the wealthiest citizens of our great metropolis of the Middle West. The Irish lad who many years ago sought a home and fortune in this favored land, was the late Patrick Murphy, and his son, who is a brother of the subject of this sketch and who has become famous in the sporting world, is Charles Murphy, the former president of the Chicago Cubs.

Frank Murphy, the subject of this sketch, who is well known to the citizens of Clinton county, has in his veins the blood of this ambitious Irish lad, who left his home in County Cork, Ireland. Frank Murphy was born in Wilmington, Ohio, January 24, 1870, the son of Patrick and Bridget (O'Donnell) Murphy, the former of whom was born in County Cork in 1841, and who died in 1896, and the latter of whom was born in County Tipperary, Ireland in 1850, and who is still living. Mr. Murphy's paternal grandparents lived and died in Ireland. They were devout members of the Catholic church. His maternal grandparents also lived in Ireland, his grandfather having died when a young man and his widow, after his death, married Daniel Credan. They followed Mrs. Credan's daughter, Bridget, to America.

Patrick Murphy grew up on the farm in Ireland and when a lad still in his teens came to the United States and located at Madisonville Ohio, where he learned the plastering trade, at which he worked for many years. Subsequently, he came to Wilmington and was married and here worked as a plasterer on all of the main buildings of the city, including the churches, college buildings, schools and the business houses. He was a "rock-ribbed" Democrat and a devout member of the Catholic church, as were all

of the members of his family. Mrs. Patrick Murphy is still living in the house on South Mulberry street, in Wilmington, to which she and her husband moved after they were married in 1866. Frank Murphy is one of four children born to his parents: Charles, the eldest, who has heretofore been referred to as the former president of the Chicago Cubs; Frank, who is the subject of this sketch; James, who is employed as a scout for the Chicago Cubs; and Katie, who died at the age of thirty-three.

Frank Murphy attended the public schools of Wilmington and learned the plasterer's trade from his father, which he followed more or less until 1907, when he started a moving picture show in Wilmington, called the West House Show. Previously, he and his brother, Charles, had operated a restaurant in Wilmington for four years. In 1909 Mr. Murphy started the Cub theatre and in the same year moved the West House Show into another building and called it the Gem theatre. These two shows were operated until 1914, when he sold out.

On January 12, 1893, Frank Murphy was married to Anna Fahey, the daughter of Thomas Fahey and who was born in Texas, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have been born four children: Thomas, who was born in 1894, is a bookkeeper; Joseph, April 4, 1899; Charles, April 6, 1903; and Frank, February 2, 1908.

Mr. Murphy is a Democrat. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and all of the members of their family are stanch supporters of the Catholic church

JOHN WILLIAM VANDERVORT.

In the early days the Middle West was often a tempting field to energetic, ambitious, strong-minded men, and Ohio was filled with them during the time she was struggling to a respectable position in the sisterhood of states. Many of the families whose progeny has since become prominent in the life of this state were founded in Ohio shortly after the state was admitted to the Union. There was a fascination in the broad fields and great promise which this newer region presented to activity and which attracted many men, inducing them to brave the discomforts of the early life here for the pleasure and gratification of constructing their fortunes in their own ways and after their own methods. It is this class of men more than any other which has given shape, direction and character to the great state of Ohio. J. W. Vandervort, formerly a well-known farmer of Clinton county and a member of the board of county commissioners for two terms, is a member of one of the families which had to do with the early history of this county.

John William Vandervort, who is now living retired in Wilmington, was born near New Antioch, in Green township, this county, on July 21, 1850, the son of Paul H. and Matilda (McKenzie) Vandervort, the former of whom was born near Starbuck, in Clinton county, on January 1, 1815, the son of Jonah and Jane (Tibbs) Vandervort, and the latter of whom was the daughter of John and Isabelle McKenzie.

The ancestry of the Vandervort family goes back to Michael Paulus Van Der Voort, who came from East Flanders, region of Dendermonde, prior to the year 1640 and located in New Amsterdam, now New York. The records show that Michael Paulus Van Der Voort was married to Marie Rapalye on November 18, 1640, their marriage being the fifth recorded in New Amsterdam. Among their children was Paul Van Der Voort, baptised on January 3, 1649, who married Lysbeth Paulus Dincksen, to which union was born a son, called Paul, who was born at Bedford, Long Island, and was baptised in 1681. He married Nultze Staats, and they had a son, Nicholas, born at Bedford, Long Island. Subsequently, the family moved to Orange county, New York, where Nicholas married Abigail Halstead, to which union six children were born, John, Martha, Paul, Peter, William and Jonah, the latter of whom was the grandfather of J. W. Vandervort, the subject of this sketch. Jonah Vandervort settled in Clinton

county, Ohio, in 1810, the year in which the county was organized. He was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, on May 30, 1765, and was married to Jane Tibbs on March 29, 1796. They moved to the Northwest Territory in 1800, and located at Columbia, which is now within the city limits of Cincinnati, Ohio. Later, in 1810, they came to Clinton county.

Nicholas and Abigail (Halstead) Vandervort, both of whom were natives of New York state, became residents of Virginia after their marriage and emigrated from Virginia about 1800, the objective point being Green river in Kentucky. On their way down the Ohio river, upon arriving at Columbia, near Cincinnati, they anchored their boat for the night. A large limb from a tree overhanging the boat broke and fell, damaging the boat so much that it was unfit for further travel with safety. After some investigation of the surrounding country they became so well pleased with it that they concluded to settle there and it is believed that Nicholas and Abigail (Halstead) Vandervort spent the rest of their lives there. Jonah Vandervort's wife, who before her marriage was Jane Tibbs, was the daughter of John and Mary Tibbs, natives of Ireland. The latter, when a girl, was kidnapped and taken on board a vessel and brought to America, where she grew to womanhood and was married, subsequently becoming a resident of Virginia, whence she emigrated to Columbia, Ohio, where she died. Jonah and Jane (Tibbs) Vandervort resided at Columbia until 1809, when they came to this county, locating on Todd's fork, where they lived for six years, at the end of which time they removed to near New Antioch, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were among the earliest settlers in that region and assisted in the organization and establishment of the first Christian church at Antioch, in which they were leading members and in the good works of which they assisted with their purses and with their influence. Jonah Vandervort became of great strength to the church and was a very upright Christian man. He was a man of good judgment and one of the first jurymen of Clinton county. Jonah Vandervort and his wife were the parents of six sons and five daughters. He died in January, 1842, and his widow died three years later, in 1845.

Paul H. Vandervort, who was one of the six sons and one of the eleven children born to his parents, was two months old when his parents moved to the farm near New Antioch. It was there he was reared and grew to manhood and spent his entire life until August, 1879, when he retired from the farm and located in New Antioch. He was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of that community and served as commissioner of Clinton county for twelve years. He was also one of the managers of the Clinton County Agricultural Society for thirteen years and served as president of the same for many years. He also held other minor offices and was a leading member and supporter of the Christian church. At the death of his father he was elected to fill the latter's place as deacon in the church, which office he held for a quarter of a century and was then made elder.

On October 19, 1896, Paul H. Vandervort was married to Matilda McKenzie, the daughter of John and Isabelle McKenzie, natives of Kentucky, who became residents of Ohio, and who died in Clinton county and were interred in the old burying ground at New Antioch. To this union four children were born, namely: Mary Emily, the wife of E. W. Marble; Alpheus, who served three years and three months in the Civil War, enlisting in Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in December,, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and others, and served under General Garfield in his celebrated conquest of the Big Sandy and through eastern Kentucky; Samantha, who married Dr. W. W. Canny and with him removed to Camden, Preble county, Ohio, where he died, and J. W., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Matilda (McKenzie) Vandervort died on June 20, 1876, and three years later, on August 26, 1879, Paul H. Vandervort married, secondly, Mary Ann Mitchell, daughter of James and Mary (Fleming) Mitchell, natives of Pennsylvania, but who, in 1828, settled near

Wilmington, in Clinton county, where he died in 1836, his widow living to be eighty years old.

J. W. Vandervort attended the public schools at New Antioch and subsequently was a student for one year at the Normal school at Lebanon, Warren county. In the meantime he was engaged in assisting his father on the farm and after his marriage lived on the home place until he retired in 1905, he having purchased the interest of the other heirs when his father died. He still owns this farm, the farm which his grandfather reclaimed from the wilderness. It now consists of one hundred and fifty-one acres. Upon his removal to Wilmington, Mr. Vandervort purchased a home at the corner of Mulberry and Vine streets, where the family now lives.

On September 24, 1874, J. W. Vandervort was married to Maria E. Walker, who was born in Green township, this county, the daughter of Nathan and Jane (Phillips) Walker, the former of whom was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on February 26, 1806, and died on September 1, 1876, and the latter of whom was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 21, 1816, and died on February 8, 1866. Nathan Walker's parents were Robert and Nancy Walker, early settlers in Kentucky, who reared a large family. Jane (Phillips) Walker's parents were Joshua and Lucinda (Irvin) Phillips, who were farmers by occupation and early settlers in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Nathan Walker married in Kentucky and came to this county, locating in Green township, where he owned a farm. He belonged to the Christian church, and was a Republican in politics. He had a family of three daughters and two sons.

To J. W. and Maria E. (Walker) Vandervort four children have been born, as follow: Paul H., Jr., who was born on September 10, 1876, teller in the First National Bank of Wilmington, married Mary A. Robbins, and has three children, Mary, Anna and Eleanor; Ada E., April 25, 1881, who died on May 5, 1904; Arthur W., June 20, 1883, a minister in the Christian church at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 23, 1915, married Anna R. Robinette, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Robert D., December 27, 1895, who died in August, 1896.

J. W. Vandervort is a Republican and served two terms as a member of the Clinton county board of commissioners, having been elected on the Republican ticket. All of the members of the Vandervort family are actively identified with the Christian church. Mr. Vandervort was identified officially with the church at New Antioch and later with the Central church at Wilmington. No one can deny that Mr. Vandervort has worthily upheld the traditions of his family, or that, in both public and private life, he has discharged every duty which may reasonably be expected by the public at large. He is highly respected in Clinton county, where he is well known, having a host of friends in this section of the state.

ISIDOR KAUFMAN.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual, who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and, by the master stroke of his own force and vitality, succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Wilmington, to a brief synopsis of whose life and character, the following paragraphs are devoted.

Isidor Kaufman is a native of Russia, having been born on the very edge of the German frontier on October 1, 1883. He is the son of Samuel and Rachel (Supowitz) Kaufman, both of whom were also natives of Russia and both of whom are deceased. Samuel Kaufman was a merchant in his native land and a very strict Jew in his religious belief, being held in high esteem in the community where he lived. To him and his

wife were born six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom immigrated to the United States.

Isidor Kaufman received some education in the schools of his native land and when old enough entered his father's store, where he received some business experience. When fifteen years old, he immigrated to the United States, coming at once to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where his elder brother, Max, was engaged in business, conducting a large dry-goods and house-furnishing store. Here Isidor Kaufman was employed for five years, during which time he applied himself indefatigably to the mastering of the English language and also to the acquiring of a practical knowledge of American business methods. In 1905 Mr. Kaufman came to Wilmington and opened a store in which he has met with splendid success. Starting with a limited stock of goods, he so conducted his business and so won the good will of the community that his patronage rapidly increased and his stock of goods was increased accordingly, so that now he has one of the best stores of the kind in Wilmington. The store, which is called the Syndicate Store, contains a complete line of dry-goods, hardware, shoes, furniture and house furnishings and occupies two regular-size store rooms, which are joined by wide-open arches. Mr. Kaufman shows a deep interest in the business affairs of his community, in the advancement of which he has borne his share. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is held in high esteem by his fellow business men, who recognize his splendid personal qualities and his business ability. Honest and liberal, he stands for all that is best in every line of large activities and is an aggressive worker for the public sentiment in civic, school and governmental affairs. Mr. Kaufman belongs to the orthodox Jewish church in Cincinnati.

On March 10, 1907, Isidor Kaufman was united in marriage to Ida Supowitz, a native of New York City. To them have been born two children: Bernard, who was born in 1908, and Samuel, in 1910.

ABSALOM BORING.

Among the many excellent farmers of Clinton county who are now living retired in the county seat, Wilmington, Absalom Boring, who is a native of Green township, and who owns a farm of one hundred and sixty-one acres in that township, should be mentioned. He comes of a family who settled in Clinton county in pioneer days, emigrating to this state from Virginia.

Absalom Boring was born in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, on February 10, 1848, a son of Lafayette and Elsie (Collett) Boring, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1812, and died in 1883, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, and died in 1852. Mr. Boring's paternal grandparents were Thomas and Ruth Boring, both of whom were born and married in Virginia, and who, in 1824, settled in Green township, this county, where they purchased a farm. They were members of the Baptist church and prominent and influential in the affairs of that church in pioneer times. The grandfather died in 1864 after living to rear a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Boring's maternal grandparents died in Kentucky.

Lafayette Boring was only twelve years of age when he was brought to Ohio from Virginia by his father and mother. Some time after attaining his majority and after his marriage, he purchased the home place and paid for it by his savings and profits from year to year. Subsequently he added fifty-two acres to the home farm. He was a Republican in politics, and was identified with the Baptist church. Mr. Boring's mother died when he was but four years old, and after her death his father married, secondly, in 1864, Mrs. Mary (Hall) Lieurance, widow of William Lieurance, and she also is now deceased. To the first marriage of Lafayette Boring six children were born, three of whom are now deceased. Harriett died when a small child; Mary died in 1864 at the age of twenty, and Elizabeth, the second born, died in 1910. The living children are

Ruth, who is unmarried and makes her home with her brother, Absalom; John, who lives in Green township, this county, and is a farmer, and Absalom, the immediate subject of this review. To the second marriage of Mr. Boring's father four children were born, all of whom are living: William, a farmer living in Liberty township, this county; Alice, who is the wife of George Skinner, is a resident of Wilmington; Lydia, the wife of Squire Beaty, lives in Green township, and Susan, the wife of Darius Morton, lives in Wilmington.

Absalom Boring attended the public schools of Green township, but his educational advantages were limited, as he was compelled to assist his father with the work on the farm during the period when he might have attended school. After living at home until he had reached his majority, he purchased, with the aid of his father, forty-eight acres of land in Green township, adding to this tract until he was the owner of one hundred and sixty-one acres. He lived on this farm in Green township until 1904, when he retired from active farming, purchased a home on High street in Wilmington, and moved to that city. He still owns his farm and gives to it his personal supervision.

On February 20, 1896, Absalom Boring was married to Catherine Mitchell, who was born in New Antioch, this county, a daughter of William and Ann Mitchell, both of whom are deceased. William Mitchell was a well-known cabinetmaker of this county. Mrs. Boring died on August 3, 1912, leaving her husband and one son, Carl M., who was born on March 25, 1897.

Absalom Boring is a Republican, but has never taken any special part in political affairs. He has always been rated as a good citizen, a man of strictly moral habits, honorable and upright in all of the relations of life and enjoys the full confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

STEPHEN PARKER BUCKLEY.

As a man who enjoys pre-eminent prestige among the successful business men of Wilmington Stephen Parker Buckley deserves honorable mention. As a grain dealer he has been distinctively representative in this field of endeavor and has established for himself and for the firm of which he is a member a reputation for integrity and honor. He is a member of the firm of Buckley Brothers and they buy grain and handle flour and feed in large quantities. He is one of the worthy citizens of Clinton county and none more than he deserves representation in a work of this character.

Stephen Parker Buckley was born on November 17, 1861, in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio. He is the son of John and Jane (Dicks) Buckley, the former of whom was born in 1807 in Dutchess county, New York, and who died in 1891, and the latter of whom was born in 1825, near Winchester, Virginia, and who died in 1888.

The paternal grandparents of Stephen Parker Buckley were George and Ruth (Barnes) Buckley, both of whom were natives of Dutchess county, New York, where he was a farmer. After his marriage in 1816 he came to Chester township, Clinton county, and purchased one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land for eight hundred dollars. He went in debt for practically the entire amount. He died at the age of eighty-four, having been an active man in public affairs during his day and generation. He was especially active in the local militia. He and his wife had six daughters and four sons. In those days they were homespun clothes and the six daughters were all able to use spinning wheels and worked in rhythm, singing at the same time.

Mr. Buckley's maternal grandparents were Peter Dicks and wife who were born and married in Virginia and who about 1833 settled in Clinton county, Ohio, where the former was a farmer.

John Buckley, father of Stephen Parker, remained at home and worked on his father's farm until the family had paid off the indebtedness. He then purchased fifty acres of his own and later added more land. He made a specialty of raising Poland China hogs.

This proved very profitable. He was a stanch Republican and a township trustee of Chester township. His wife was a Methodist. He was a mere lad when the family came to Ohio. It is a coincidence that his remains were buried on the spot where the family first unloaded their goods in Clinton county.

John and Jane (Dicks) Buckley had six children, as follow: Arthur, who died at the age of fifty-one, was a farmer; George D., who is Stephen Parker's partner, married Alda F. Mann and they live in Wilmington; William, who is a stock dealer of Wilmington, Ohio, died in 1913; Clara is unmarried and lives with her brother, Stephen P., who was the fifth in the family; Charles is a former resident of Arizona.

Stephen Parker Buckley attended the public schools of Chester township when a young man and worked by the day on the farm. In 1904, he removed to Wilmington, Ohio, and with his brother, George D., purchased the Mitchell & Hague grain elevator, which they have successfully operated now for a period of fifteen years under the name of Buckley Brothers. They buy grain and handle flour and feed.

In 1804 Stephen Parker Buckley was married to Martha Eubanks, who was born near Danville, Kentucky, and who is the daughter of John W. Eubanks, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have had two children: Karl, who was born in 1894, is a student at Wilmington College; John Wesley, 1898, is a student in the Wilmington high school.

Mr. Buckley is a Republican, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Buckley is also a member of this church. He served as clerk of Chester township at one time and filled the office with credit.

HERBERT P. CLEVENGER.

Herbert P. Clevenger, a well-to-do farmer and business man, of Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, owns one hundred and twelve acres of land in Washington township and is the scion of an honorable and distinguished family of this county. The Clevenger family came originally from the Old Dominion state and was established in Clinton county by Enos Clevenger, a native of Frederick county, Virginia, who was one of the earliest settlers in Washington township. He was the great-grandfather of Herbert P. Clevenger, the subject of this sketch.

Herbert P. Clevenger was born on the farm where he now lives on June 3, 1887, the son of John Randolph and Belle (Moon) Clevenger, the former of whom was born on a farm near the village of Cuba, June 19, 1858, the son of Peter Clevenger, who, in turn, was the son of Enos Clevenger. Enos Clevenger grew to manhood in Virginia and married Christina Crouse. He and his bride came to Clinton county in 1824 on horseback. He was a dominant character among the pioneer citizens of his neighborhood and exerted a wholesome influence during the formative period of his neighborhood. At the time of his death, he left considerable property. He died in 1867 and his wife three years later. Peter Clevenger, the second generation of the family in Clinton county, was also a well-known farmer.

John Randolph Clevenger received a liberal education in the public schools of Cuba, the normal schools at Buchtel and Lebanon. He married in 1880 and immediately devoted himself to farming. From year to year he added to his farm holdings but gradually became interested in industrial enterprises at Wilmington. He is president of the Farquahar Furnace Company, of Wilmington, and vice-president of the Champion Bridge Company, also treasurer of the Irwin Auger Bit Company, of the same city. His wife, the mother of Herbert P., before her marriage was Belle Moon, the daughter of J. W. and Jemima Moon. She is a native of Clark township, Clinton county. They were married on September 8, 1880, and are the parents of four children: Bessie Hortense, who married Dr. A. D. Blackburn, of Cuba; Earl E., who died at the age of thirteen years; and Herbert P., the subject of this sketch; John Randolph, Jr., who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Clevenger are members of the Universalist church

at Wilmington. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity, being prominent in Wilmington Commandery No. 92. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Herbert P. Clevenger obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Cuba, but later spent three years at Buchtel College, at Akron. After finishing his college education, he began farming with his father and in 1912 became the owner of a farm of one hundred and twelve acres. He engages in general farming and stock raising, but specializes in breeding Duroc-Jersey hogs.

In 1908 Mr. Clevenger was married to Capitola West, the daughter of William and May West. To this union there has been born one child, Barbara May, who was born in 1910.

Mr. Clevenger is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Like his father, he votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Clevenger owns an attractive home in attractive surroundings.

H. B. PATTERSON.

While the professional man of high ideals makes his contribution to his time and age, it must not be forgotten that the business man, by reason of his organizing ability, also is a true benefactor when honorable in motive and practice. Especially is that merchant to be respected who is honest in his purpose, fair in his dealings, and willing to use his ability for the building up of the commercial and industrial life of his town or city, as well as his own more personal prosperity. The commercial standing of a community may be said to depend upon the number and quality of its business men—men who have initiative, energy, enthusiasm, and business integrity. According to the above standard, the man whose name heads this biography is of such a type. Born on a farm and a member of a large family, early inured to those realities which make life to many a struggle, he acquired those habits of industry and endurance which had much to do with his present place in the commercial and social world.

H. B. Patterson was born in Jackson county, Ohio, November 5, 1868, a son of Robert and Mary (Cunningham) Patterson, both natives of Ireland, who came with their parents to America in 1835, locating in Philadelphia, where they were married and lived for fifteen years. About 1850 they immigrated to Ohio, traveling on horseback, in true primitive style. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson located in Jackson county, on a tract of land which they bought and cultivated, and this farm became their home for the remainder of their lives. The father died there in 1885, his faithful wife passing away five years later.

Four of the eight children born in this humble home are still living. These are, R. C. Patterson, of Wilmington, Sarah A. Castle and Jane F. Fields, both of Willston, Ohio, and our subject, who is the youngest.

H. B. Patterson received a meager education in the country schools and while yet a lad helped with the work on the farm. At sixteen years of age he went to clerk in a store at Hamden, Ohio, his first employer being John Dill. After two years he bought the business for himself, and for the following three years was owner and manager of this general store in the village. In 1890, he sold out and removed to Wilmington, where for seven years he and his brother, R. C. Patterson, were prominent clothing merchants, located in the Odd Fellow building. Selling out, Mr. Patterson became a traveling salesman for Bischof, Stem & Stein, a Cincinnati firm of cloak manufacturers. For them he traveled three years.

In 1900 Mr. Patterson founded the present partnership with G. E. Watts under the firm name of Watts & Patterson. Since that time, these men have been leading dry-goods merchants of Wilmington. For some years they were located on the corner oppo-

site the Clinton County Bank, and on September 5, 1912, they removed to their present location in the Masonic temple. Their store room has a floor space of twenty-two thousand feet, and thirty-one employees are engaged there.

On August 8, 1895, H. B. Patterson was married to Flo Granthan, of Wilmington. Mrs. Patterson died five years later on August 8, 1900. There were no children.

Besides his commercial holdings, Mr. Patterson owns considerable quantities of coal lands located in Jackson county, Ohio.

Mr. Patterson is an Elk, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a Republican. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Presbyterian church. In all of these organizations, he does not merely hold membership, but uses his time and his talent and means to further the purpose of their existence.

H. B. Patterson has a wide circle of friends in Clinton county, and his successful business attests the esteem in which he is held in this locality.

H. N. HENDERSON.

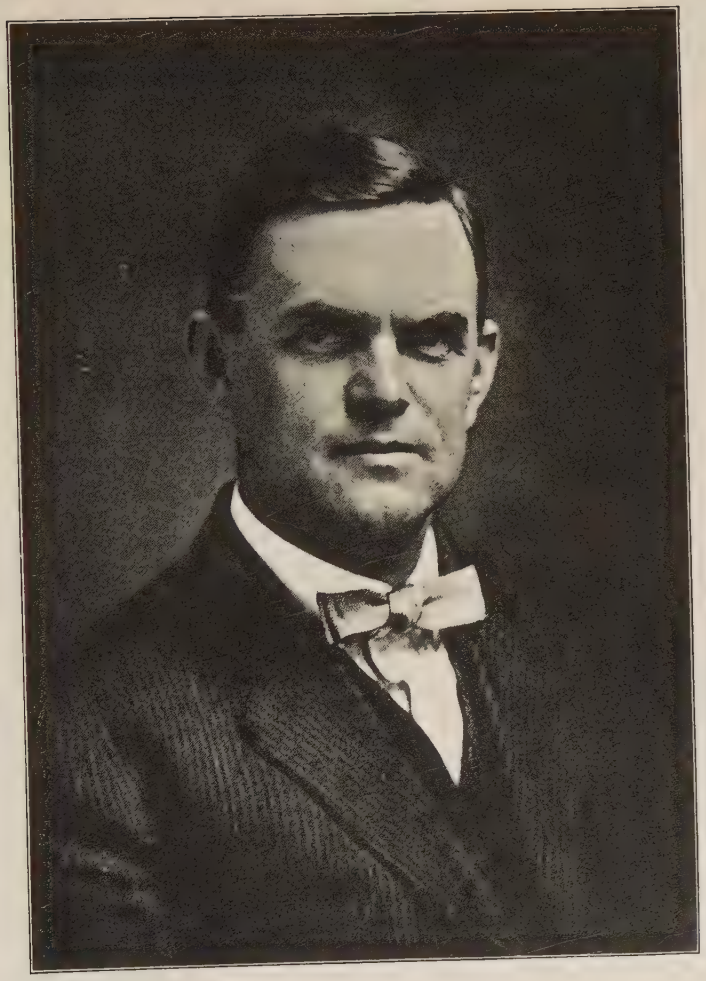
It is as one of Clinton county's most alert and progressive business men that the name of H. N. Henderson appears among those citizens whose achievements are recorded in this collection of biographies. Though born and reared on a farm, his ambitions early led him to seek other pursuits and he carried into these enterprises the traits of character that would have made him conspicuous in almost any walk of life. Mr. Henderson has displayed great self-reliance and from the very beginning of his independent career after he left the parental roof, he aimed high and considered himself capable of great things. H. N. Henderson, one of Wilmington's most prominent real estate dealers, was born near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, August 31, 1873.

Christopher Henderson, father of the subject of this sketch, came from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio, and located on a farm where he remained the balance of his life, dying in 1876. As wealth was estimated in those days, Mr. Henderson was considered a wealthy man, being owner of eleven hundred acres of farm land. By his first wife, who was a Miss Hetherington, he was the father of five children. Several years after her death he married again, his second wife being Amanda Turner, who was a widow. H. N. Henderson was the only child born of this marriage. Christopher Henderson died in 1875.

H. N. Henderson grew to manhood on the home farm, attending the public schools, and becoming versed in both the principles and practice of agricultural pursuits. In 1898 he removed to Wilmington and started in the green-house business, continuing successfully for four years. For a similar period of time he engaged in the general merchandise business, later opening up a real estate and investment office. One of the important features of this business is the sale of farm lands. Mr. Henderson is representative of Geiger-Jones Company, investment bankers, of Canton, Ohio, his territory being Clinton and Fayette counties. He owns a farm in Hocking county, Ohio, to which he gives careful attention.

On December 31, 1895, H. N. Henderson was married to Mattie A. Booth, daughter of Ira and Elizabeth Booth, of Hillsboro. Mrs. Henderson is a native of Green county, Ohio. To this marriage four children were born, Elizabeth Lucile, Katherine Mermet, William Turner and Henry Theodore. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson has been a happy one, and both they and their children have taken an important place in the social life of the city. The family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. While Mr. Henderson's life is one of more than the average activity, he has never neglected his home, and has been both a devoted husband and a kind, thoughtful father.

Mr. Henderson is a believer in social and civic organizations, and as a business man of ability, has done much to advance the commercial interests of his city. The extent to



H. N. HENDERSON

which these endeavors are appreciated by his business associates is shown by the fact that he is now the assistant secretary of the Commercial Club, and in this capacity gives much of his thought and time to the club. Mr. Henderson is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

By his untiring zeal for the commercial welfare of his city, Mr. Henderson has given distinctive impetus to its economic advancement, and the success and prestige he has achieved is splendid evidence of the scope and importance of the enterprise which he is directing. His work as an officer of the Commercial Club is worthy of especial commendation, as is also his steady adherence to the principles of honor and integrity as applied to business.

JOHN LEONARD SEITZ.

One of the most substantial citizens of the Lynchburg neighborhood in Clinton county is the gentleman whose name the reader notes above. He has lived all his life in that neighborhood and is regarded as one of the most important factors in the community interest thereabout. Controlling more than five hundred acres of valuable land in this county, beside much valuable property in the village of Lynchburg, he is a man of substance who is giving good account of his trust, doing well his part in life.

John L. Seitz was born in Jefferson township, Clinton county, Ohio, on September 10, 1860, son of John and Elizabeth B. (Sigling) Seitz, both natives of Berne, Germany, who came to America in 1854, later making their home in this county.

John Seitz was the son of a shoemaker and grew up as a farmer, becoming the owner of a small place of twenty-six acres in his native land. Deciding to take advantage of the more promising outlook offered in this country, he disposed of his holdings in 1854 and came to America. On the same vessel, also seeking a new home and wider opportunities in this land of the free, was the girl who presently became his wife, Elizabeth Sigling, daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Fitzdum) Sigling, also natives of Berne. Frederick Sigling followed his children to this country, after the death of his wife, when in his eighty-fourth year, and his last days were spent with his children in this county. Shortly after their arrival in Cincinnati John Seitz and Elizabeth Sigling were united in marriage and for a year made their home in that city, at the end of which time they came to Clinton county, making their home in Jefferson township, where John Seitz eventually became a farmer in a large way. In association with his brother-in-law, Michael Sigling, he bought three hundred acres in Jefferson township, the two of them operating the farm until about the time of the Civil War, when Michael Sigling sold his interest. John Seitz continued his farming operations and prospered, adding to his holdings until he became the owner of more than five hundred acres of fine land lying on the line of division between Clinton and Highland counties, one hundred and sixty-one acres of which was situated in the latter county, the home, however, being situated in Jefferson township, this county. Both John Seitz and his wife were earnest members of the Lutheran church and were prominent factors in the development of the neighborhood in which they lived. They were the parents of but two children, both sons, John, who died at the age of twenty-seven years, and John L., the immediate subject of this sketch. The father of these children died in the year 1901, and his widow since then has made her home with her only surviving son.

John L. Seitz received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood and was carefully trained in the ways of farming by his industrious and energetic father, upon whose death he assumed full control, on behalf of his widowed mother, of the large land holdings of his father and has since operated the same quite successfully. He and his mother remained on the home place until 1905, in which year they moved to their present home on the outskirts of Lynchburg, in Clark township.

Various changes have been made in the original Seitz holdings, and John L. Seitz

and his mother now own five hundred and ninety-one acres, all of which, save sixty-five acres lying in Highland county, is located in this county. Mr. Seitz is a very successful farmer, giving much attention, in connection with his general farming operations, to stock raising, and has prospered, being regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of the Lynchburg neighborhood. In addition to his large farm, he is the owner of seven houses and a cooper shop in Lynchburg and is deeply concerned in the development of the best interests of that community.

Mr. Seitz and his mother are faithful members of the Lutheran church and are held in the highest esteem by all in their large circle of acquaintances in that part of the county.

FRANK M. BALDWIN, M. D.

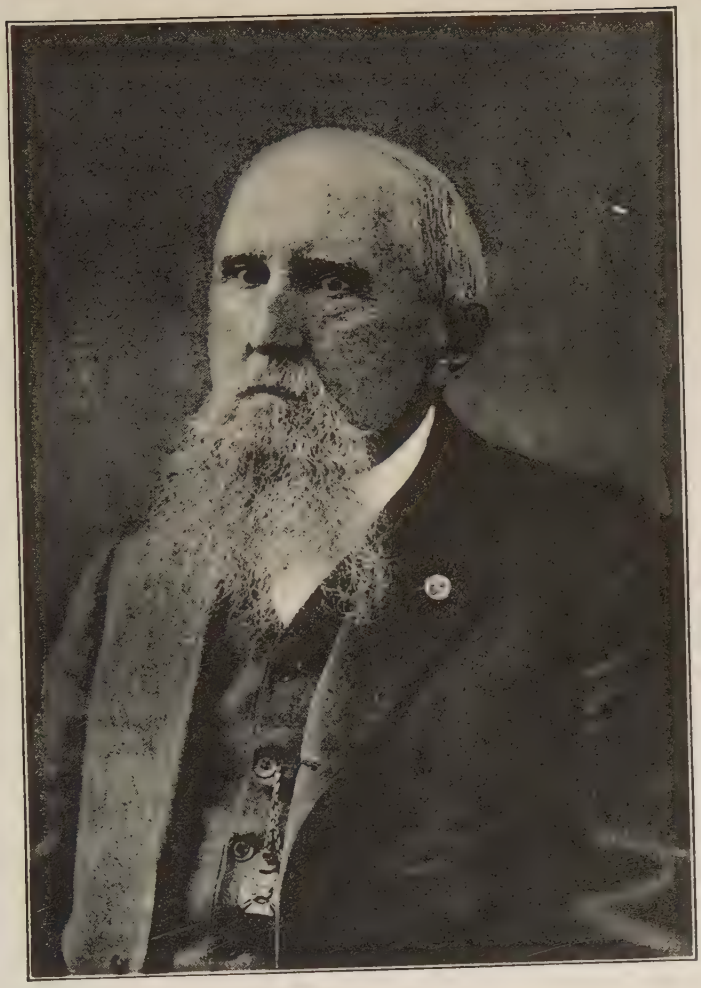
It is not often given to men to do a multiplicity of things and yet be so richly endowed that they may do each of them well. But here and there, rare though it be, are to be found a shining few, whose native ability coupled with quiet, but grim and purposeful determination spells success in any attempt or endeavor to achieve. Of such a number is the subject of this sketch, Dr. Frank M. Baldwin, of Blanchester, Ohio.

Frank M. Baldwin was born in Blanchester, Ohio, on September 6, 1842. He was the son of Joseph Baldwin, whose father, Jonathan Baldwin, a native of Virginia, having been born and reared in Morgantown, Virginia, married a Miss Blancett, of Virginia, whose brother Joseph, filled with the vision of new land and new enterprises, came "West" as Ohio was termed in that early day, and with true pioneer zeal, helped to lay out the town of Blanchester, Ohio.

Later, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Baldwin came West, and were among the earliest settlers of Clinton county. Their son, Benjamin, was the first white child to be born in Marion township. They were the parents of the following nine children: Judge William H. Baldwin, who is now deceased; Benjamin, who is now deceased; Josina, who is now deceased; Joseph, who is now deceased; Samuel, who is now deceased; John, a resident of Blanchester; Harriet, who is still living at the age of ninety-one; Louisa, who is now deceased, and Celissa, deceased. Several years after the death of Mrs. Baldwin, Jonathan Baldwin contracted a second marriage with Mary Villars. To this union were born three children: Rebecca; Mary, and Thomas. Thomas Benton is the only survivor of this union.

Jonathan Baldwin, true to his country and for the humanitarian principles for which she has always stood, heard the call of his native land in her grievance against England, and was one of the valiant defenders of the young republic in the War of 1812.

Joseph Baldwin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on March 7, 1817, in Clinton county, Ohio. He was reared in this county, attending the public schools, but learning even more from the pioneer efforts on all sides of him to make Clinton county the pleasing and habitable place that it is today. He was married in early manhood to Valeria Shank, who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1824. She was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Mann) Shank, who were both among the earlier settlers of Clinton county. Henry Shank served his country in the War of 1812; a pioneer in the principles of justice as well as of the frontier, and so when England persisted in seizing American seamen, and in searching American vessels, he was one of the very first to enlist. He lived many years to enjoy the freedom for which he had fought. He died in 1864, at the age of eighty-seven years, which years had been of constant devotion to his fellow men. His wife, Mary (Mann) Shank, died in 1882, and was buried on her ninety-first birthday. Joseph Baldwin was a prosperous merchant in Blanchester, always broad in his ideas. He was a stanch Democrat, politically, although he was liberal enough to see the good in other parties. He was a Universalist in religion, interpreting the Universe and God in the broadest terms; kind and sympa-



FRANK M. BALDWIN, M. D.

thetic to all about him. Dr. Frank Baldwin, the subject of this sketch, was the only child born to Joseph and Valeria (Shank) Baldwin.

Doctor Baldwin was educated in the public schools of Blanchester. True to the ideals of his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, he assiduously followed the Emersonian maxim: "Hitch your wagon to a star", and let no opportunity go by to make himself more useful to the community. He taught school in Blanchester for a year and a half. The teaching profession, always a noble one within itself, in this instance led to wider fields of endeavor. His analytical mind led him to the study of medicine, and in the years 1863-64 he attended a medical school, taking the greatest interest and advantage in the many fine lectures connected with the course. Dr. Baldwin later embarked in the drug business, buying out an established drug firm in Blanchester where he conscientiously served the people for twenty-seven years. During this time, he met, and later married, Elmira Ferguson, of Warren county. They were married in 1864, and were the parents of the following children: Sherman and Sheridan, twins, who were born in 1866; Gladis May, who was born in 1872, and who died in infancy; Carrie, who was born in 1874, and Stanley, who was born in 1878 and who died in infancy. This union proved a most helpful and happy one until the death of Mrs. Baldwin in February, 1879. In June of 1880, Doctor Baldwin was united in marriage to Anna E. Van Duzen, of Newport, Kentucky. To this union were born three children, two of them dying in infancy, and the third being Frank Van Duzen, who was born in 1891.

During all of the years that Doctor Baldwin meted out drugs and sundry other necessaries to the people of Blanchester, he held constantly in mind the early intention of becoming a doctor, and during these busy years he attended two more sessions of a series of lectures, and finally, in 1888, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. Since that date he has ably filled the medical needs of his community with the same constancy and zeal which marked his efforts to fit himself for the service. He is now a member of the Southwestern Electic Medical Association.

But in his many business activities Doctor Baldwin has not neglected his social duties. For half a century he has been a Master Mason in Blanchester, and past master of this lodge; a Royal Arch Mason, and past high priest since 1882. Since 1882, he has also been a Knight Templar and since 1887, a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1888 he became a member of the Shriners. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star, and he is a past worthy patron of that organization. Mrs. Baldwin shares with her husband the many fine fraternal duties involved in these finely-organized and helpful lodge affiliations.

In religion, Doctor Baldwin is a Universalist, although his activities in church work are decidedly non-sectarian and not confined altogether to his own church. He became a member of the Universalist church in 1867, and has been a faithful attendant and participant in its affairs ever since. Doctor Baldwin's father died in 1894, but his mother is still living, having reached the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Always interested in education, Doctor Baldwin has served that worthy cause in many ways, offering and putting into effect many constructive ideas. The people of the community have shown their good judgment and their trust in Doctor Baldwin's ability and his progressive ideas, by electing him to the office of school director for twenty-seven years. On the expiration of his present term in 1917 in that office, he will have served continuously for twenty-seven years. During that time Doctor Baldwin has seen the old methods of the "little red school house," give place to the more modern methods and ideals demanded by the complexity which surrounds us on all sides in our American life. Doctor Baldwin has shown himself to have kept steady pace with the onward march, and in nothing so much as by his able work as a director of schools.

Dr. Frank M. Baldwin typifies the new meaning of life—spelled in terms of service. His life, with its multiple demands, has ever been devoted not only to his own, but to

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all—the real brotherhood of man. A few have lived this glorious and ultimate solution of life, and Dr. Baldwin is among this few who have talked little but have done much; who know what human brotherhood means through the only possible avenue of knowing it—practicing it and living it.

WILL B. WOOD.

Union township, in Clinton county, is rich in history. Its now valuable lands were opened for settlement by earnest pioneers who wrought well, and the descendants of these pioneer families are now ably carrying on the good work inaugurated by their forefathers. In all the history of this township the families of the Woods, the Colletts and the McKays are very definitely associated. The gentleman whose name is noted above, a scion of a union of the three families above named, is a native of this county, born on the farm which his grandfather wrested from the forest wilderness, and has lived there all his life; having faithfully carried on the noble tasks of diligent husbandry set him by his grandfather and bequeathed to him by his father. The Wood family had its origin in America with the coming to this new land of freedom of the famous colony of William Penn, the first of the line from which Will B. Wood sprang having been a member of the Penn colony and a devoted adherent of the faith of the Friends; a faith maintained by the family up to the last generation, when their religious affiliations were transferred to the Baptists. Diligent in business, serving the Lord, the members of the Wood family have performed well their parts in the development of Clinton county, bringing to all their relations in life a faithful exemplification of those fine qualities of integrity of purpose and singleness of mind so sturdily handed down by the founders of the family in this country, and it is a pleasure on the part of the biographer here to set out a few of the salient points in the history of the Wood family in this county.

Will B. Wood was born on the old Wood homestead, on the Washington pike, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on December 13, 1863, son of Jesse H. and Tamson (Collett) Wood, the former of whom was born on the same farm on July 14, 1835, and died on April 27, 1902, and the latter of whom was born on a farm near the village of New Burlington, in Chester township, this county, on November 30, 1863, and died on September 1, 1911.

Jesse H. Wood was the son of Robert P. Wood, who was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on January 14, 1812, the youngest of the five children of Isaac and Lydia (Grubb) Wood, the former of whom was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, the eldest of five children born to his parents, the others being John, Nathan, Lydia and Mary, and the latter of whom was born in Jefferson county, Virginia. The other children of this family were: Susan, who married Benjamin Glass; William, who married Mary Campbell; Hannah, who married Christopher Probosco, and John, who married Elizabeth Edmondson. All these children were married in Virginia except Robert, the youngest, who was not married until after the family had settled in this county. John Wood emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1831, locating in Springfield, whence he sent back such glowing reports to his father that the latter decided to put in his lot with the settlers in this then promising region, and, with his entire family, came here the next year, arriving at Wilmington on the evening of November 12, the day before the presidential election of that year. There were seventy members of the party which made the toilsome journey by wagon train across the mountains and rivers. The party was nineteen days on the way, having crossed the Alleghany mountains on the National pike and the Ohio river at Wheeling. On arriving in Clinton county the Wood family all settled within a radius of two miles east of Wilmington, the two sons-in-law of Isaac Wood, Benjamin Glass and Christopher Probosco, settling in the same colony, much of this land still being retained in the family, in the third and fourth generation,

the numerous progeny of the parent stock now forming a no inconsiderable element of the population thereabout.

Amid these pioneer conditions, Robert P. Wood secured a new start in life. Taking a farm nearby the central farm located by his father, he entered upon the task of clearing the forest wilderness and quickly prospered. His original holdings amounted to one hundred and thirteen acres, but, as he prospered, he gradually added to this until he became the owner of about five hundred acres of fine land in Union township and was accounted one of the most substantial farmers in that section of the county. Reared in the Quaker faith, he adhered to the Friends church during his early manhood, but, as a matter of convenience in securing a nearby house of worship, allied himself with the Baptists and was one of the thirteen charter members of the first Baptist church organized in Wilmington and served the congregation of that church as a deacon the rest of his life, being as faithful in his relations to the church as he was in all his relations in life.

Robert P. Wood was united in marriage to Mary D. Hughes, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of Judge Jesse Hughes, and to this union were born six children, namely: Jessie, father of the immediate subject of this sketch; Nathan, now deceased, a former well-known farmer of Union township, this county; Lydia, who died in her young girlhood; William, a prosperous Union township farmer, now living retired in the city of Wilmington; Isaac, deceased; and Lavenia, now deceased, who married J. F. Woods, a well-known farmer of this county, who survives her. The mother of these children died on March 3, 1881, and in 1882 Robert P. Wood married, secondly, Phebe Hildreth.

Jesse Wood was reared on the home farm in Union township, his brothers and his father all working together on the home place, even after the former were grown and married, their father having promised to each a fine farm if they would stick to the home farm. This arrangement continued until 1875, in which year Jesse H. retired from the home farm and moved to one of the Custis farms of one hundred and twenty-five acres, which he had received as his share of the estate of his pioneer father, Robert Wood. Jesse Wood was a quiet, reserved man; a man of the strictest integrity and known far and wide for his careful attention to his own business. During the Civil War he was enrolled with the famous band of "squirrel hunters" and with this company of zealous volunteers was encamped at Camp Denison. He was a Republican and gave a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of his home county, but never was an office seeker, his duty to the public being performed in the quiet walks of private life. He was an earnest member of the Baptist church, as was his father before him, and for many years served the congregation of the Baptist church at Wilmington as a deacon, also performing the duties of treasurer of the church.

In March, 1862, Jesse Wood was united in marriage to Tamson Collett, daughter of Daniel H. and Maria (McKay) Collett, the former of whom was born in Warren county, this state, and the latter of whom was born in Chester township, this county, a daughter of one of the prominent pioneers of Clinton county. Daniel H. Collett came to Clinton county in his young manhood, married here and became one of the most substantial farmers of Chester township. He was the owner of more than four hundred acres of land and was a leader in the affairs of his community. He and his wife were members of the Jonas Run Baptist church and were prominent in all good works thereabout. Daniel H. Collett and his wife were the parents of seven children who grew to manhood and womanhood and became useful factors in their respective communities. Daniel H. Collett died at the age of sixty-three, his widow surviving him some years.

To Jesse and Tamson (Collett) Wood were born three children, namely: Will B., the immediate subject of this sketch; Daniel C., who lives at Tarkio, Missouri; and Mary, who married W. Corey and lives in Greenfield, Ohio.

Will B. Wood was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his elementary education in the district school in that neighborhood, supplementing the same by a course of one year in Wilmington College, after which he entered Dennison University with the purpose of completing the course in that institution. At the end of two years of study at Dennison, however, his father became ill and the dutiful son returned home to manage the farm and never returned to the university to receive his diploma. Upon his father's death, Will B. Wood purchased the interests of the other heirs in the home farm and ever since has made his home there. He has a fine home, having completely remodeled the old house along the lines of modern requirements; the house being equipped with an acetylene gas lighting system and hot and cold water, bathrooms and all modern conveniences. Mr. Wood keeps a fine herd of pure bred Jersey cattle, shipping his cream to Cincinnati. One of his chief sources of revenue is found in his hogs, he having for years made a specialty of Chester Whites, annually marketing large numbers of these profitable animals.

On February 27, 1895, Will B. Wood was united in marriage to Edna McMillan, who was born in Chester township, this county, daughter of Shipley and Sarah (Lacy) McMillan, members of pioneer families of this county, a complete history of the McMillan family in this county being presented elsewhere in this volume. To this union two children have been born: Myra, born on April 2, 1897, who is a student in Dennison University; and Howard, January 23, 1902.

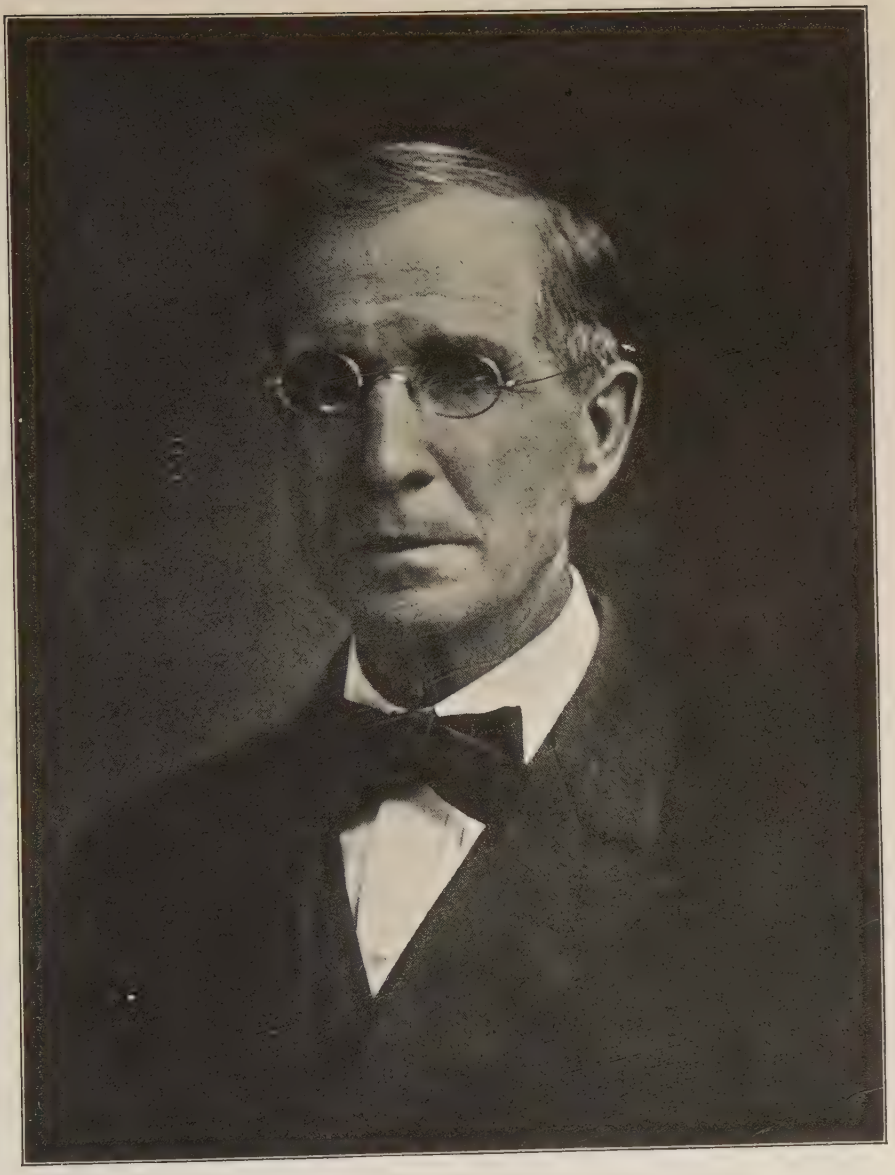
Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Baptist church in Wilmingtotn, Mr. Wood having been a deacon of that congregation for years and both are active in the various beneficences of that communion. Mr. Wood is a Republican and for years has taken an active part in local politics, his sound judgment and thorough acquaintance with conditions in his neighborhood giving much weight to his counsels in the deliberations of the party managers in this county. For fifteen years hs was school director in his district, his ardent interest in educational affairs having given great value to his services in this connection. He also has served as trustee of Union township, his thorough and public-spirited administration of the affairs of that office having proved very acceptable to the people of the township. Mr. Wood and his wife take a deep interest in all measures designed to promote the cause of the common good in their community and no couple thereabout is held in higher regard than they.

ELIJAH P. STOTLER.

The plodding German character which has been so dominant in the making of America had much to do with the earlier history of Clinton county. And whenever the history of a German ancestry is written, the biographer is always compelled to note a large measure of success along this line. Elijah P. Stotler is of German descent and the outstanding features of his life will bear out this statement.

Elijah P. Stotler was born in Morgan county, West Virginia, three and one-half miles from Berkeley Springs, on the Winchester grade road, on August 17, 1852. He was the son of Elijah and Evann (Spillman) Stotler. Elijah Stotler, the father of Elijah P., was born at Oakland, in Morgan county, West Virginia, in 1817, and died on December 24, 1856. His wife, Evann (Spillman) was born in Morgan county, West Virginia, in 1816, and died on May 3, 1894. Elijah Stotler was the son of Peter and Susannah (Shockey) Stotler, or S-t-a-t-l-e-r, as the name was spelled in Germany where they were born. Peter and Susannah Spillman were married in Germany and emigrated to Pennsylvania where after farming for awhile they moved to a farm in Morgan county, West Virginia, where they died.

Evann (Spillman) Stotler was the daughter of Peter and Susannah (Redman) Spillman, both of whom were born in Germany and later came to America with their parents and settled in Pennsylvania, where they were married. After their marriage



ELIJAH P. STOTLER.

they purchased a large tract of land in Morgan county, West Virginia, and made their future home on this. This land eventually became very valuable coal land.

Elijah Stotler was a blacksmith by trade and had a very large blacksmith-shop on his farm in West Virginia. He employed a number of men in this shop and acted as overseer while his sons cultivated the farm. He was a fine smith and was noted for his careful workmanship. At the time of his death, Elijah P., the subject of this sketch, was only four years old. He left, at his death, a family of nine children, the eldest of whom was but nine years old, and very little means to sustain them; but his widow was of that brave type that has no fear and she kept the family together and reared all of the children to excellent citizenship. She was a life-long member of the Methodist church and instilled her Christian character into her children. The following children were born to Elijah and Evann (Spillman) Stotler; Julia Anne, who is the widow of Isaac Whistner and who lives at Cumberland, Maryland; Amanda, who died in 1898 and who was the wife of Peter Whistner; Margaret A., who is the widow of C. W. Cross and who lives at Franklin, Ohio; George W., who lived in West Virginia and who died in 1906; Jacob and Esau, twins, who lived on their father's home place in West Virginia, until the death of Jacob, who was killed in a saw-mill in 1872; Peter D., a farmer who lives at Roundhead, Highland county, Ohio; Elnora, who died in 1856 at the age of nine; Elijah P., the subject of this sketch, and N. M., a farmer who lives in Greene county, near Bowersville.

Elijah P. Stotler had very little opportunity for securing an education. There were no free schools in West Virginia before the Civil War and whatever education he had was picked up along the way. His mother was very strict but at the same time very kind, and helped her children in every way she possibly could. They struggled along, as best they could, in West Virginia until in 1863, Jacob decided to locate in Clinton county, and here he was so successful, that the remainder of the family came, at different times, and located. Elijah P. and his mother came in 1869 and settled on a farm where he worked for nine years for James Wilson in Union township and three years for Asa Starbuck and others. He attributes his present successful financial condition and his unusual general education to both the training of his mother and to the high ideals and Christian associations which he found in the Wilson and Starbuck families.

Elijah P. Stotler was first married to Sarah Elizabeth Brann on February 20, 1881. She was born on May 10, 1851, on the farm where Mr. Stotler now lives, and died here on April 26, 1911. She was the daughter of Tillman and Rebecca Brann, who were early settlers in Union township, Clinton county, having emigrated there from North Carolina. Mrs. Stotler inherited sixty-two acres of the Brann homestead and she and her husband settled on this at the time of their marriage; later Mr. Stotler purchased the remainder of the Brann estate, including the Brann dwelling and other buildings, and in 1900 he built a beautiful country home where he still lives. In 1896 his present large barn was built. He also owns ninety-eight acres at the corner of Richland, Wayne and Union townships. He is recognized as one of the most thorough and up-to-date farmers in the county, and his fine flock of Delaine sheep are unequalled anywhere.

After the death of his first wife in 1911, he remained a widower until on December 26, 1914, when he was married to Mrs. Rebecca (Atley) Reed. She was the daughter of John and Evaline Atley and was born near Starbuck, in Union township.

Mr. Stotler has but one child, a daughter by his first wife, whose name is Elvenia Prudence. She was born on February 19, 1893, and is the wife of Clifford Pond. They live on the farm with Mr. Stotler and help him farm. They have three children: William Denver, who was born on October 9, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, June 12, 1912, and Cleo Rebecca, April 22, 1914.

Elijah P. Stotler is one of Clinton county's most highly-respected citizens. He is a deacon in the New Antioch Christian church and has held the position of school

director in his district for the last fifteen years. His life is an example to those who have to struggle and many times he has related the incidents of his career, which seemed almost unsurmountable obstacles. His vivid recollections of the incidents of the horrors of the Civil War are extremely realistic, although a lad of only twelve years. His mother's house was on the main pike which leads to Washington, D. C., and Stonewall Jackson's army marched down this road to take the Baltimore & Ohio train which ran from Winchester to Washington, D. C. His mother's house was used as a hospital and all her stock was shot for food, and he witnessed all of this.

ANDREW JACKSON PATE.

Andrew Jackson Pate, a prosperous farmer of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, who was born in Stony township, Clermont county, Ohio, February 8, 1848, and is the son of Christopher and Matilda Jane (South) Pate, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, born near New-Berne, and the latter a native of Stony township, Clermont county. His paternal grandparents died in North Carolina. His maternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Hill) South, were natives of Clermont county, Ohio. The latter was a daughter of Samuel Hill, a pioneer of Clermont county.

Christopher Pate received a limited education in the schools of North Carolina and came to Ohio at the age of nineteen years, in 1837. He located in Clermont county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He and his wife reared a large family of children, consisting of nine sons and one daughter. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Andrew Jackson Pate received his education in Clermont county and took up farming in that county. He owned twenty-five acres in Clermont county until 1894, when he moved to a farm one mile west of Martinsville, where he lived for nine years. In 1903 he purchased ninety-seven acres of land in Clark township, where he now lives. Some time ago, Mr. Pate erected a substantial barn. He is engaged in general farming and has been successful.

On November 13, 1873, Andrew Jackson Pate was married to Amanda E. Ross, of Clermont county, the daughter of William Ross, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Pate have been the parents of two children, Blanche and Georgia, the latter of whom is deceased. Blanche is the wife of Rev. Russell C. Moon, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lewisburg, Ohio.

While still living in Clermont county, Mr. Pate served as township trustee of Jackson township. He was formerly a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

JOHN F. TRUITT.

John F. Truitt, a successful farmer of Clark township, was born on December 8, 1858, at New Vienna, Clinton county, Ohio, a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Applegate) Truitt, both of whom were natives of this county.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Truitt were William Truitt and wife, natives of Maryland, who located near New Vienna, where they followed farming. The maternal grandparents were William and Hester (Moore) Applegate, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania. He located near Wilmington, about four miles east of that city and there engaged in farming. He died in Wilmington.

Benjamin Truitt received the rudiments of an education in the schools of Clinton county, and after leaving school engaged in farming in Green township. Later he removed to Union township, where he owned seventy acres of land. This farm was situated near Sligo, and it was here that he lived at the time of his death. Benjamin Truitt and his family were all earnest members of the Christian church. He reared a family of twelve children.

John F. Truitt received his education in the public schools of Clinton county, and

has always been a farmer. He purchased the farm where he now lives in 1911, which consists of one hundred and forty-seven acres of fertile land, and here, besides carrying on general farming, Mr. Truitt has also engaged extensively in raising Poland China hogs, in which line he has been very successful.

On November 26, 1885, John F. Truitt was married to Susan Glass, a native of Clinton county, and a daughter of John and Catherine Glass; and to this union have been born six children, Ora Catherine, Louise Rebecca, Frank Wilson, Ada Glass, Robert William and Donald Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. Truitt and family are all members of the Christian church. Mr. Truitt is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

CHARLES ADDISON HENRY.

Good farming means many things. Fundamentally, perhaps, it means that the largest possible revenue is being obtained from a given number of acres. But "the largest possible revenue" has a very broad meaning. In the first place it means the farmer must raise the greatest number of hogs, cattle, sheep and perhaps horses for which the soil will produce forage. There is distinctive advantage in raising purebred stock, as many farmers have completely demonstrated, and, furthermore, the care given to live stock will determine in a very great degree the volume of revenue to be obtained. Good farming of course means that crops will be rotated, that seed beds will be carefully prepared and corn, especially, frequently and well cultivated. In fact the aspects of good farming are almost innumerable. The fortunate thing is that a few young farmers, as for instance, Charles Addison Henry, of Union township, thoroughly appreciate what good farming involves. Not only does Mr. Henry appreciate what it involves, but he is one man who acts upon his information and knowledge. He is thoroughly up-to-date in his methods of farming and is far above the average in intelligence and skill.

Charles Addison Henry was born on January 22, 1870, near Gunnerville, in Greene county, Ohio, and is the son of the late William and Julia A. (Pidgeon) Henry, the former of whom was born near Harveysburg, in Warren county, Ohio, January 31, 1838, and died on September 10, 1906, and the latter of whom was born on May 27, 1838, in Guilford county, North Carolina, near High Point and fifteen miles from Greensboro, the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Horney) Pidgeon.

William Henry was the son of John and Catherine (Stump) Henry, the former of whom was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, in 1798, and died in 1870, and the latter of whom was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1805, and died in 1887. John Henry came from Virginia to Ohio when a young man. His father was killed when John was a baby and John was reared by his aunt. He settled in Warren county, and owned a good farm near Harveysburg. In 1854 he purchased land in Union township, where he lived until his death. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and had a family of ten children, as follows: Daniel, of Wilmington; William, the father of Charles A.; Jonas and John, deceased; Tilby, the wife of William Fisher, of near Port William; Retta, deceased, who was the wife of Quince Harris; Libby, who died unmarried; Frances, who married James Fisher, of Wilmington; Reese, who died unmarried; Joshua, who was twice married and is deceased. William and Julia A. (Pidgeon) Henry were devout members of the Friends church. She is still living and active in church affairs. He was a well-known stock breeder. He was prominent in Democratic politics early in life, although he voted the Prohibition ticket in later years.

Mrs. Julia A. (Pidgeon) Henry, the mother of Charles Addison, is a native of Guilford county, North Carolina. Her father, Charles Pidgeon, Jr., was born on March 1, 1806, and died on July 26, 1898. Her mother, Catherine (Horney) Pidgeon, was born on September 23, 1810, and died on December 27, 1886. They were both natives of Stokes county, North Carolina. Isaac Pidgeon, the maternal great-great-grandfather of

Charles Addison Henry, was a strict Quaker who came to America from Ireland in 1740 on account of religious persecution, and settled in Chowan county, North Carolina. His son, Charles Pidgeon, Sr., married Elizabeth Crews, November 11, 1789. She was a native of Virginia and died in the early forties. Her husband died in 1854. They had twelve children. Charles Pidgeon, Jr., and Catherine Horney were married on October 8, 1829, in North Carolina. Being northern sympathizers, at the outbreak of the Civil War, they immigrated to Ohio, arriving in Clinton county in the fall of 1861. They had twelve children: Emily, deceased, married John Briggs; Mary, married Wallace Mack, of Virginia; John, a Quaker minister of Orchard Grove, married Caroline Thompson; Hannah, married William Charles and both are deceased; Julia A., is Mr. Henry's mother; Samuel, is a school teacher and farmer at Jamestown, Ohio; David, is a resident of California; Jeffrey, died in infancy; Charles Addison, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a school teacher who died unmarried at the age of twenty-six; Henry, is a farmer of Union township; Cornelia, married Bruce Sprague, of Union township; Louisa, married Aden Starbuck.

Charles Addison Henry is one of three children born to his parents. The others were Junius Avery, born on December 29, 1871, who is a farmer in Union township and who married Augusta Fisher; and William A., born on November 9, 1876, who died on September 20, 1909.

Charles Addison Henry attended the district schools of Clinton county in Union township and later became a student at Wilmington College. He assisted his father on the farm until his marriage and was then engaged in farming his father's farm in Wilson township for two years. After that he removed to another of his father's farms near Haws Chapel in Union township and at his death he inherited that farm of one hundred and ten acres. Later he purchased one hundred and five acres out of the John T. Henry farm near the "Dutch" district school house in Union township. It is upon this farm that he now lives. Mr. Henry has a splendid new house and convenient outbuildings and makes a specialty of raising purebred Shorthorn cattle and sells them for breeding purposes. He also feeds a large number of cattle and hogs for the market.

On December 25, 1892, Charles Addison Henry was married to Marguerite Vandervort, who was born in Greene township, Clinton county, Ohio, the daughter of John M. and Mary Vandervort.

John M. Vandervort for many years was one of the leading nurserymen of Clinton county and owned a large farm and nursery at New Antioch, Green township. He died in 1914. His widow survives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Addison Henry are the parents of three children: Guy Vandervort, born on December 2, 1893; Robert, April 26, 1896, and Pauline, August 26, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry belong to the Central Church of Christ of Wilmington. Mr. Henry is identified with the Democratic party.

JAMES G. WORRELL.

James G. Worrell is a successful farmer of Clark township, who was born in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1866, the son of Granville and Louisa (Hubbard) Worrell, both natives of the eastern part of West Virginia. His paternal grandparents lived and died in Virginia, his paternal grandfather being James Worrell. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Hubbard, was a native of Mercer county, West Virginia, where he lived and died.

Granville Worrell was educated in the pioneer subscription schools of Carroll county, West Virginia, and was married in that county. After his marriage, he moved to Gallia county, Ohio, during the Civil War, living there until about 1870, when he returned to West Virginia and settled on the Kanawha river. He lived along the river for several years and died in Nicholas county, West Virginia, as did also his wife. Having been drafted as a soldier in the Confederate army, he later deserted the Confederate cause

and, after immigrating to Ohio, enlisted in an Ohio regiment of the Union army, serving until the close of the war. He was a drummer in his regiment and considered a good musician. In all of his services he was not wounded nor taken prisoner. Granville and Louisa Worrell were the parents of twelve children. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Educated in the schools of West Virginia, James G. Worrell began life for himself at the age of seventeen years and at that time immigrated to Farmers Station, Clinton county, where he worked by the month from the time he was seventeen until he was twenty-nine. Upon reaching the age of twenty-nine, he began renting land. In the fall of 1901, Mr. Worrell purchased a farm of ninety-five acres, seventy in the tract where he now lives and twenty-five nearby. Later, however, he sold the twenty-five acres and in 1915 bought twenty-nine acres near his home farm of seventy acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

On November 9, 1894, James G. Worrell was married to Eva Speaight, a native of Washington township and the daughter of George W. and Nancy Ellen (Borning) Speaight, both natives of this section.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Worrell were George and Polly Speaight, probably natives of Virginia and early settlers of this section. They were extensive landowners. Her maternal grandparents were William and Sarah Borning, who lived near New Antioch. Mrs. Worrell's father left the old home farm eight years before his death and moved to Grant county, Indiana, where he and his wife lived for some time. They had nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity. They were members of the Baptist church.

To Mr. and Mrs. James G. Worrell has been born one child, Florena. Mr. and Mrs. Worrell are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANK W. HAWORTH.

The Haworth family in Clinton county dates from about the last year of the eighteenth century and for more than one hundred years, therefore, has been prominent in amost every phase of life in this county. Frank W. Haworth, a well-to-do farmer of Union township, is a representative probably of the fifth generation of the family in this county. He is recognized today as one of the leading citizens of Union township, and is a capable and skillful farmer. The founders of the Haworth family in America were members of the Society of Friends, who accompanied William Penn to this country, and the religion of the fathers has prevailed down to the latest generation.

Frank W. Haworth was born on the farm where he now lives, situated on the Prairie road in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, May 6, 1864, the son of George D., Jr., and Rebecca L. (Hogue) Haworth, the former of whom was born on April 19, 1828, in Wilmington, and who died on April 19, 1895, and the latter of whom was born in 1832, in the Dover neighborhood of Union township, and who died on May 15, 1903.

George Haworth, who established the Haworth family in Clinton county, was the grandson of another George Haworth, who came to America with William Penn from Lancashire, England, in 1699. George Haworth's father was James Haworth, the son of the first George, a native of Pennsylvania, but who removed to Frederick county, Virginia, where the second George also removed as a lad. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1748. He married Susannah Dillon. The family settled near Winchester, Virginia. Later they immigrated to the region of the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, near the home of Daniel Boone. On September 25, 1771, the family followed Boone into Kentucky. The first attempt to settle in Kentucky was repelled by the Indians, after which a temporary settlement was made in Tennessee. After numerous excursions to North Carolina from Greenville, Tennessee, they left their home in that state for Ohio, in 1803, and made a settlement on Todd's fork not far from the Center

meeting house. Mr. Haworth bought seventeen hundred and fifty acres of land. A year later his son, Mahlon, brought his family from Tennessee and settled on a nearby farm. After some years several members of the family immigrated to the state of Illinois and George Haworth himself sold out and removed with his two youngest sons to Quaker Point, near Georgetown, in Vermillion county. George Haworth was a member of the Society of Friends and in later years a minister. About 1807, or 1808, he traveled on horseback to Baltimore to attend the yearly meeting as a representative from the Miami quarterly meeting.

In 1800 Mahlon Haworth, the son of George Haworth, who settled on Todd's fork in 1803, visited Ohio on a prospecting tour and in 1804 he and his family, in company with John and James Wright and their families, made their way northward from Tennessee to the wilderness of southern Ohio. On the trip northward Mahlon Haworth rode the wheelhorse, carrying an infant in his arms. This child, then two years old, was his daughter, Susannah. There were also three other children older than she, Rebecca, George D. and Ezekiel.

George D. Haworth, the son of Mahlon Haworth, was the grandfather of Frank W., the subject of this sketch. His mother was Phebe Frazier. At the time the family came to Ohio he was seven years old, having been born in Greene county, Tennessee, May 29, 1797. He died in Wilmington on June 27, 1881, at the age of eighty-four years and twenty-nine days. His early years were spent in assisting his father in the forest to open the land for cultivation. In 1815 he accompanied his grandfather, the first George, to Detroit to collect for a drove of hogs which he had sold in 1811. In 1817 George D. Haworth was married to Edith Hadley, the daughter of James and Ann Hadley of Newberry, Clinton county. They settled on a farm adjoining his father's on the east. In 1822 he was elected collector of state revenue and county levy and for the first year received for his compensation fifty-four dollars. The next year he received seventy dollars. He continued in the discharge of the duties of this office for a period of twenty years. In 1824 he sold his farm and settled in Wilmington, where he entered into partnership with a Mr. Fife under the firm name of Fife & Haworth. Later he entered into business on his own responsibility. He took great delight in raising cattle and was the first to import into the county the Shorthorn cattle, about 1835. For some time he was in partnership with Isaiah Morris in buying and selling land. His devoted wife died in April, 1851, and in 1858 he was married to Sarah Clark of Richmond, Indiana, the daughter of Samuel Stubbs, an early pioneer from the state of Georgia.

George D. and Edith (Hadley) Haworth had eight children, the three eldest of whom died in early childhood: Mary married Samuel R. Glass; Caroline E. married Robert D. Harland; George D., Jr., was the father of Frank W.; James Mahlon was a government inspector of Indian affairs; and Edith Emma married Laming R. Moody, of Wilmington. George D. Haworth survived his second wife but two days. After four days' illness he died on June 29, 1881. His remains were laid at rest in the Dover cemetery.

George D. Haworth, Jr., grew up in Wilmington, but early in life immigrated to Ft. Scott, Kansas, where he made a great deal of money in trading with the Osage Indians. He inherited a part of the farm where his son, Frank W., now lives in Union township and added more to it until he owned one hundred and sixty acres. In 1874 he built a fine brick house on his place in which his son now lives. His wife, Rebecca L. Hogue, was the daughter of Asa Hogue, who came with his parents from Virginia to Clinton county in early days. Asa Hogue became a merchant in Wilmington and in 1846 operated a large store at the corner of Locust and South streets, where the Citizens National Bank is now situated. All of the members of his family were Quakers and he was the head of the Wilmington meeting for many years. His wife died when their daughter, Rebecca L. Hogue, was only one week old, and he never remarried. Rebecca

L. (Hogue) Haworth had one sister who died when small, but she was the only child who grew to maturity. George D. Haworth, Jr., was a prominent Republican in Clinton county and served as commissioner for some time, filling the office with rare credit and efficiency. He also was township trustee of Union township. Both he and his wife were elders in the Wilmington meeting of the Friends church and strict in their religious belief. He was a very successful farmer and made great progress with Poland China hogs. George D., Jr., and Rebecca L. (Hogue) Haworth had four children, of whom Frank W. was the third born. The others were: Laura, who married J. W. Sparks, a banker and merchant of Wilmington; James B., who is state agent for a plow company at Des Moines, Iowa; and George D., who is proprietor of Sparks Hardware Company, of Wilmington.

Frank W. Haworth grew up on his father's farm in Union township and after his father's death purchased the home place, where he now lives.

Frank W. Haworth was married on April 28, 1898, to Emma Curl, a native of Union township, the daughter of Anthony and Mary Curl, both of whom are deceased. To this marriage three children have been born: Louise, born on October 30, 1899, is attending high school; Ruth Olive, February 18, 1900; and Helen, March 8, 1903. Mrs. Haworth died on April 25, 1912.

Frank W. Haworth is not only a prosperous farmer, but he is a well-known citizen. He and his family belong to the Friends church. His wife was also a member. He is a Republican, and is deeply interested in the educational progress of his county. Mr. Haworth is a worthy descendant of those noble men who had so much to do with the early development of this county.

ALBERT OGLESBEE.

Having resided in this county since he was twelve years of age, the well-known Union township farmer whose name is above noted has witnessed a marvelous development of the community in which he settled shortly after the Civil War. Industrious and progressive, Mr. Oglesbee has prospered in his farming operations and is accounted one of the substantial men of the Haws Chapel neighborhood, where he is held in the highest esteem, he and his widowed mother living quietly and comfortably on the old home farm, enjoying the respect and regard of the entire community.

Albert Oglesbee was born in Caesar Creek township, Greene county, Ohio, on August 16, 1860, son of Nelson and Maria (Powers) Oglesbee, both natives of Greene county, the former of whom was born in December, 1832, and died on November 25, 1903, and the latter of whom was born on November 22, 1840, and is still living.

Nelson Oglesbee was the son of Isaiah and Rachel (Devoe) Oglesbee, natives of Frederick county, Virginia, the former of whom was born on May 14, 1795, and the latter of whom was born on December 18, 1797, who married about the year 1820 and immigrated to Ohio, locating in Caesar Creek township, in Green county, where they entered a considerable tract of land from the government, out of which they created a valuable farm, on which the remainder of their lives were spent. Isaiah Oglesbee and his wife were Methodists and became influential in the affairs of the pioneer community in which they settled. They were the parents of eleven or twelve children. It was on this pioneer farm that Nelson Oglesbee was born and there he was reared. As a young man he became a carpenter and some of the buildings still standing in the Caesar Creek neighborhood display the substantial character of his handiwork. He inherited a portion of the old home farm and at the time of his marriage, in 1858, bought the interests of the other heirs and remained on the paternal acres until 1872, in which year he sold the farm and bought a farm of eighty acres on the Prairie road in the Haws Chapel neighborhood in Union township, this county, where the rest of his life was spent and where his widow and son still live. In 1874 he remodeled the

house which stood on this farm and in 1891 built the present substantial barn. Nelson Oglesbee and his wife took an active interest in the affairs of the Haws Chapel Methodist church, of which they were members, and were also active in the general affairs of the community, Mr. Oglesbee for some time serving as school director in his district.

On December 2, 1858, Nelson Oglesbee was united in marriage to Maria Powers, daughter of Edward B. and Keziah (Beeson) Powers, both natives of Greene county, the former of whom lived until the year 1893. Edward B. Powers, whose father, a native of Ireland, was one of the earliest settlers of Greene county, was a farmer and carpenter and built many of the houses and barns that were erected in his community in pioneer days. He and his wife were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom two are still living. Hiram Powers, who lives at Union City, Indiana, and Mrs. Oglesbee, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch.

To Nelson and Maria (Powers) Oglesbee were born three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, the others being Ella R., born on June 11, 1864, widow of Frank J. Pendry, who lives in Wilmington, this county, and Edward E., August 4, 1870, who owns a feed store at Dayton, Ohio.

Albert Oglesbee was twelve years of age when his parents moved to this county and he completed his education in the old "Dutch" district school in Union township. Being the eldest child in the family, he early took an active part in the management of the home farm and upon his father's death remained on the place, making a comfortable home for his mother, to whom he is devoted. He is a quiet, unassuming man, but is doing well his part in life and enjoys the confidence and respect of all his neighbors.

CHARLES M. BOSWORTH.

The late Charles M. Bosworth was one of the most prominent men in Clinton county for the half century preceding his death in 1888. Born in Columbia county, New York, September 9, 1819, he came to Clinton county, Ohio, with his parents when he was three years old. The remaining sixty-six years of his eventful life were spent in this county and during this long period he became the leader in its financial life. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington and early in life started in the mercantile business which eventually made him one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Starting in life as a poor boy, without influential friends to help him, he first became a grocer's clerk and with painstaking attention to the business he gradually worked into a business of his own. But it was only by incessant struggling for years, with unfaltering patience, energy and industry, that he arrived at a position where he could display his talents to the best advantage. While still a young man, his father died and the care of his mother and sisters was thrown upon his shoulders, but manfully, kindly and cheerfully he performed every office of love and duty toward them.

After many years of close attention to his mercantile interests, he was in a position to become identified with the banking business in Wilmington when a favorable opportunity presented itself in 1864. Upon the death of William C. Fife in December, 1863, he was persuaded by his friends to engage in the banking business himself. With his native talent and his reputation for honesty and fair dealing acquired through his many years of business transactions, it was evident that he would make a success of banking. On June 1, 1864, the First National Bank of Wilmington opened for business with Mr. Bosworth as president, and from that day until his death in 1888 he remained at its head. He gave to the business that careful attention which had characterized him in all of his private affairs, and the result was that the bank enjoyed the confidence of the people of the community from the beginning.

As president of the bank he came in contact with the whole business community and those who had dealings with him testified with one accord to his clearness of head, as well as his kindness of heart. While he was first of all a business man, yet no one

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C. M. Polhemus

ever came to him in financial difficulty who did not receive valuable and kindly advice, as well as material aid so far as he was able, in his situation, to grant it. Mr. Bosworth was no ordinary man; his mind was clear and far-reaching and capable of conducting great enterprises. In fact, he would have made a success in any calling to which he might have turned his attention.

No man of the county gave more freely of his means to the poor and his closest friends knew that he found a rare sense of pleasure in being able to relieve the distress of any suffering family. These acts of kindness were not known to the world at large, for his quiet and unobtrusive disposition enabled him to dispense favors without the one hand knowing what the other did.

But with all his attention to business, Mr. Bosworth was essentially a man of simple domestic tastes. He was married on November 24, 1852, to Virginia Lang, and to this union was born one son, Charles A. Mr. Bosworth died on October 11, 1888, and his wife survived him until January 25, 1905. Mr. Bosworth did his life work well and in such a manner that he was gathered to his fathers without a stain on his name.

Charles A. Bosworth, the only son of Charles M. and Virginia Bosworth, was born in Wilmington on September 16, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his home town and later graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1877, and from the Cincinnati Law School in the class of 1880.

He was elected President of the First National Bank of Wilmington, Ohio, after his father's death in 1888, which position he filled until he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, September 1, 1890, and engaged in the practice of the law, under the firm name of Foraker, Black & Bosworth, until he was appointed United States assistant treasurer, October 1, 1898, which position he held until June 1, 1911.

After he and his wife had taken a trip around the world, he was elected president, in July, 1912, of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, which position he now holds.

He was married April 24, 1884, to Jessie W. Clark, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two sons, Charles W. and Erwin P., who are both married.

FREDERICK D. MITCHELL.

Frederick D. Mitchell, a farmer of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born in Union township, April 6, 1858. He is a son of Franklin Mitchell and Sarah (Whinery) Mitchell. He went to the Center district school, and entered Wilmington College, where he remained four years. His father died when he was twenty-six years of age, and upon him fell the task of settling up the estate, which included some four hundred and twenty-one acres of land, and of which he had been the manager for his father. He divided up the estate and continued to live on the home place until 1910, when he bought the Whinery homestead, to which he moved, and where he still lives. Mr. Mitchell now owns four hundred and thirty acres in Union township, and also owns some valuable land in Warren county, Ohio. In addition, Mr. Mitchell has the management of a farm of two hundred acres for his sister Harriet. He is very much interested in the subject of stock-raising, and feeds a great many hogs and cattle each year. He is treasurer of the Clinton Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Mitchell is a Republican. He is unmarried.

Franklin Mitchell was born on Nantucket Island, December 24, 1812, and died on September 20, 1884. Sarah Whinery was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on Dutch creek, June 15, 1818. She died on July 2, 1905. The former was a young boy when the family came to Cincinnati, where he grew to manhood, and after the death of his father, Jethro Mitchell, he and his brother Roland continued the

business of manufacturing soap and candles, managing in addition to this a general store, as well as being engaged in the pork packing business. Franklin Mitchell first became engaged in the manufacture of soap and candles in Philadelphia, in 1850. Here he went into the business with his brother-in-law, Samuel Richie, for a time, and later formed a partnership with David Swaim, an old friend from Nantucket. Mr. Mitchell was in Philadelphia four years, during which time he became rich and retired from business. He sold out in 1854, and came to Clinton county, Ohio, where he bought the Nathaniel Carpenter farm of one hundred and seventeen acres, near Center meeting house, in Union township. After an active commercial business life, he enjoyed the quiet of the farm, which he continued to manage until he died. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Richie, to whom he was married on November 13, 1840. She died in 1845, and on September 16, 1847, he was united in marriage with Sarah Whinery. He was an expert mathematician, and was noted for his accuracy in bookkeeping. To Franklin Mitchell and his first wife, Sarah Richie, were born the following children: Hannah D., born on July 24, 1842, who became the wife of Jehu Moore, lived in New York City, and she died September 10, 1899; Robert R., July 18, 1844, lives at Sulphur, Oklahoma, where he is a farmer, as well as a dealer in real estate, was a soldier in the Civil War. By his second wife, Mr. Mitchell had four children, as follow: Emeline, born on July 18, 1848, and died December 1, 1911; Hattie, May 4, 1850, lives with the subject of this sketch; Benjamin F., July 7, 1855, was married to Mary E. Babb, and they lived in Chester township, his wife died August 17, 1909, he married, secondly, Mrs. Ida Miars, the widow of Ephraim Miars; and Frederick D., April 6, 1858.

The paternal grandparents were Jethro Mitchell, who died in 1832, and Mercy (Greene) Mitchell. The latter died January 1, 1859. She was a descendant of General Greene, of the Revolutionary army. The former was born on Nantucket Island, off the Massachusetts coast. He owned a fleet of whaling vessels, and also became a manufacturer of soap and candles in New York City, coming later to Cincinnati, where he continued in the same line of business, and where his life was cut short in a tragic manner. He was killed almost instantly by a fall through a hatchway, which had been left open, in his factory. He and his wife were orthodox Quakers. Mr. Gambel, of Proctor & Gambel, the great soap manufacturers, learned the business under Jethro Mitchell. The children born to Jethro Mitchell and his wife were as follow: Henry, born on August 11, 1806; Rachel, March 19, 1808, became the wife of C. M. Searles, and they lived in Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary, 1809, died in 1827; Roland G., January 2, 1811, was a manufacturer of oils in New York City, and became a millionaire; Franklin, father of the subject of this biography; Sarah died unmarried; Elizabeth died in infancy; Jethro, 1818, was united in marriage with Martha Hart, and became engaged in the lumber business in Cincinnati and was also a millionaire; Eliza married Sidney Snowden, and lived in Cincinnati; Walter married Mary E. Evans, became a Presbyterian preacher, and died on January 18, 1909; Thomas G., 1822, married Martha E. Coffin, was an attorney of Cincinnati; Mary became the wife of John Huntington, and lived in Cincinnati.

The maternal grandparents were Thomas and Ruth (Miller) Whinery, both of whom were born in Easton, Pennsylvania. About 1805 they settled in what is now Union township, the former dying on August 12, 1856, aged seventy-six years, in Clinton county, Ohio, where he owned one hundred and seventy-five acres of land. They were Quakers and were real pioneers. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Whinery married Elizabeth Hoddy, a Friend. He was a man of fine physique and was noted for his strength. They had nine children.

The first record of the Mitchell family is of James Mitchell in England. His descendant, Jethro Mitchell, settled in Nova Scotia. He followed the sea, and became wealthy. He and his brothers owned a fleet of vessels, plying between Boston and

South America. One of the vessels was the "Minerva," and another the "Arctic." These were captured by the French, during the Napoleonic Wars, on the supposition that they were English. The United States congress paid the claim for indemnity in 1901, one hundred years later.

CARY W. BOYLAND.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion over earth since man began to toil with his hands, and it has been the pivotal industry that has controlled for the most part all the fields of action to which man's intelligence and energy have been devoted. One of the sturdy farmers of Clinton county, whose labors have profited alike himself and the community in which he lives, is Cary W. Boyland, who lives on a farm of one hundred and two acres near Burtonville, in Union township; with a beautiful house, outbuildings and grounds on the pike at the crest of the hill just north of the village. In view of the consistent and honorable life of Mr. Boyland, most of which has been passed within the borders of Clinton county, it is particularly fitting that the following short account of his career be included in this volume.

Cary W. Boyland was born on September 16, 1860, in Highland county, Ohio, in Dotson township. He is the son of Bart and Sarah Frances (Wilkins) Boyland, the former of whom was a native of Highland county, born in 1841, and who died in 1904, and the latter of whom was also a native of Highland county, born in 1843, and still living in Burtonville.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Boyland was Patrick Boyland, a native of Ireland, who emigrated from Ireland to America when a young man, and who married in Highland county, Ohio, a native of this state. He was a farmer and reared a family of seven children. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Boyland were Peter and Nancy Wilkins, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. They came with their parents in early days to Highland county and engaged in farming, after reaching mature life. He was of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. They had three children.

Bart Boyland grew to maturity in Highland county, Ohio, and during his early manhood learned the stonemason's trade. He purchased the interests of the heirs in the home farm and later sold the farm and moved to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he worked at his trade. Later he moved to Bainbridge, Ohio, and subsequently to Lynchburg. In 1890 he moved to Wilmington, where he lived until his death. In the meantime, he had become an extensive stone and brick building contractor, and a great deal of his stone work is to be seen in Wilmington today. Early in life he had been identified with the Democratic party, but in later years became a Republican. His wife is still living in Burtonville and is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had four children, of whom Cary W., the subject of this sketch, is the only one surviving and the only one who grew to maturity. Anna, George and Mary died early in life.

Cary W. Boyland, during his boyhood, was a pupil in the public schools of Lynchburg and Hillsboro, Ohio, but at that time of life he did not recognize the advantages of an education, or the additional grasp it gives one upon the affairs of life, and quit school to work on the farm. Later, however, he regretted that he had not taken advantage of his educational opportunities. It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Boyland has made a very satisfactory progress as a farmer. For eleven years after his marriage he rented a farm from his father-in-law, John Skimming. In the spring of 1906 he purchased the old John Pond farm of one hundred and two acres near Burtonville, in Union township. A short time later he remodeled the house, and now has a beautiful country home just north of the village of Burtonville. He carries on general farming and stock raising and has been very successful.

Cary W. Boyland was married on December 28, 1895, to Jennie L. Skimming, a native of Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, and the daughter of John and Lucinda (Hardesty) Skimming, the former of whom was the son of Anthony and Mary (McDow) Skimming, and was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, on January 12, 1832, and the latter of whom was an orphan child of Hezekiah and Sarah Hardesty, born in Union township on March 21, 1842. John and Lucinda (Hardesty) Skimming were married on February 18, 1864. They had two daughters: Mary E., born on May 2, 1865, and Jennie, December 15, 1872. The latter is now Mrs. Boyland. John Skimming, who was brought by his parents to Clinton county, Ohio, when four years old, was engaged in farming all of his life. He made a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs. All the members of the Skimming family were identified with the Christian church. In politics Mr. Skimming was a stanch Democrat.

Mrs. Boyland's grandparents, Anthony and Mary (McDow) Skimming, were natives of Scotland, born near Edinboro, and immigrated to the United States in 1818, settling in Allegheny county, Maryland, where they lived until the fall of 1836, when they came to Wilmington. Three years later they moved to Washington township, where they died, the former on April 22, 1855, and the latter on April 16, of the same year.

Mr. and Mrs. Cary W. Boyland have had one child, Mary Louise, born on August 27, 1901. She is attending the Wilmington high school and is considered a brilliant student.

Elected as a Republican, Mr. Boyland served as trustee of Washington township for seven years. The Boyland family are members of the Central Christian church of Wilmington and are prominent in the affairs of this congregation.

W. H. DAKIN.

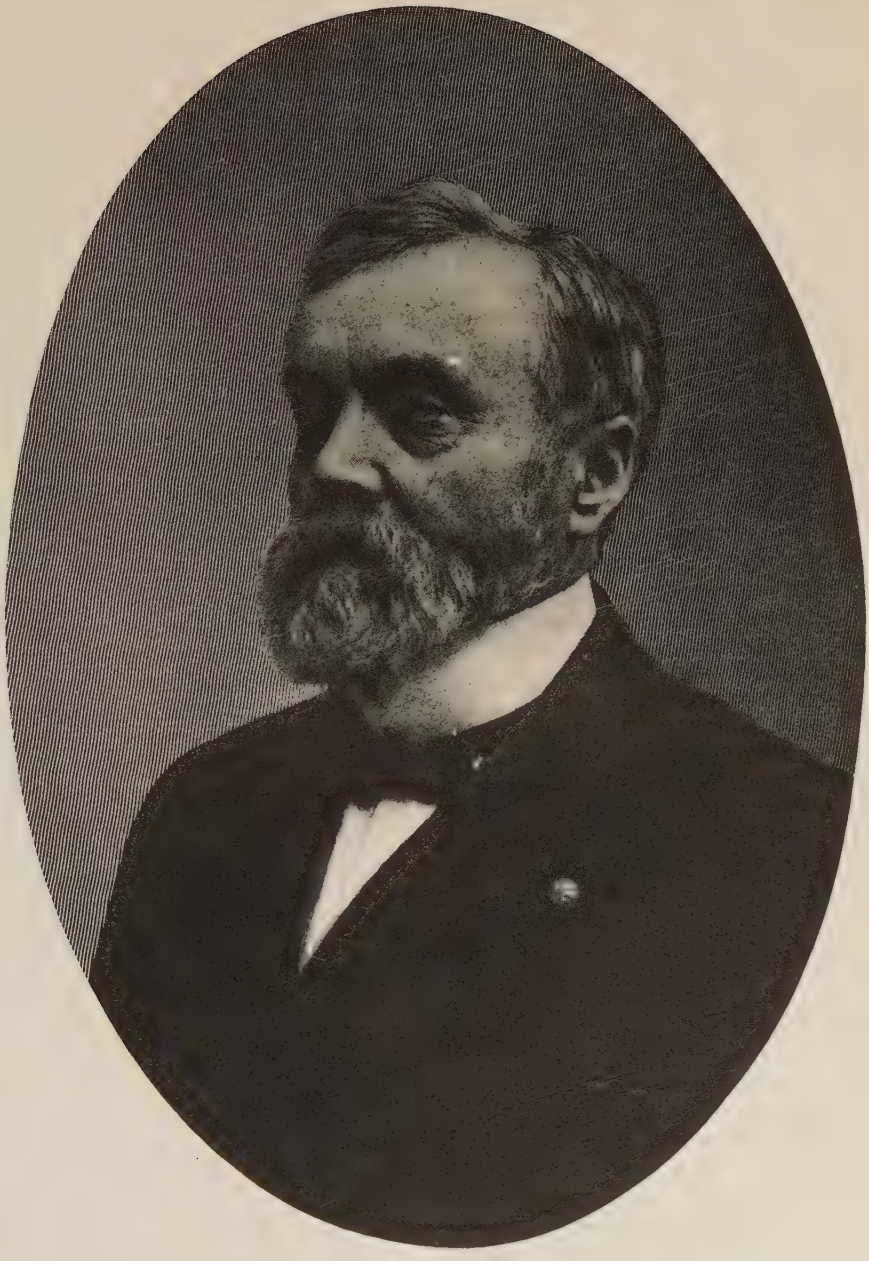
A lawyer by profession and mayor of Sabina, Ohio, W. H. Dakin is one of the best-known citizens of Richland township.

W. H. Dakin was born near Oakland, Chester township, Clinton county, on November 8, 1841. He is the son of O. H. P. and Margaret (Curtis) Dakin, the former of whom died on Jannary 24, 1858, and the latter of whom, the daughter of William Custis, died on January 17, 1870.

The paternal grandfather was Preserved Dakin, a native of New York state, who in 1806 came to Ohio and entered two thousand acres of land near Oakland in Chester township, Clinton county, where he lived the remainder of his life. In coming to Ohio from New York state, he brought with him his family, who, after arriving at Pittsburgh, floated down the Ohio river in a flat-boat. Preserved Dakin was a member of the Society of Friends, and was twice married. He was the father of six children, Desdemonia, Preserved, Jr.; Decator, Albert, Allen and O. H. P., all of whom are deceased.

The youngest of six children, O. H. P. Dakin, received a good common school education and for some years was a teacher in the public schools. For a time he lived on fifty acres of land near Oakland which he inherited from his father. This he sold and bought fifty acres near Sabina, but later sold out and removed to what is known as Dakin chapel, where he had one hundred and twenty-five acres of land. He taught school in that community for a number of years, and, in the meantime, presented to the church two acres of ground upon which a church was built. He also served as the local minister for ten years, justice of the peace for six years and as clerk of Richland township for a time. He voted the Republican ticket. O. H. P. Dakin owned a general supply store at Sabina for four years. Before the organization of the Republican party, he had been identified with the American or Know-Nothing Party.

Seven children were born to O. H. P. and Margaret (Custis) Dakin. The eldest, an infant, died at birth; William H., is the subject of this sketch. The others were



W. H. DAKIN.

Miles Milton, L. C. (deceased), Robert M., A. Brusler, and S. Webster. Of these children, L. C. married Susan Beard, by whom he had three children, as follow: Florence, Parry, a Methodist missionary; and Nina, who married Dr. James A. Park, a physician of Columbus, Ohio. Miles Milton married Ella Kelso and by her had two children, namely: W. C., who is a steel worker at Middletown, Ohio; and Homer, who is an electrician employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago. Robert, who married Nellie Thompson. They have two children, Glen and Myrtle, and live in Columbus, Ohio. A. Brusler is a resident of Washington, C. H., Ohio. He married Martha Dice. They have seven children, namely: Minnie, Ida, William, Harry, Elizabeth, Eveline and Clarence. S. Webster is an attorney at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He married Josephine Huffman. They have had five children, as follow: Bessie, who married O. C. Wyke, a newspaper man of the state of Georgia; Georgie A.; Dora, who married John White, of New Richmond, Ohio; Susie T., who married Harry Littleton, of Sabina, and Frances.

W. H. Dakin obtained his education in the public schools of Clinton county and at the Lebanon normal school, which he attended for two years. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Dakin joined the Union army, enlisting in Company G, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years, participating, among others, in the battles of Chickamauga, Dalton, Maryette (Georgia), Peach Tree Creek, Smithfield Creek, Goldsburrow (North Carolina), etc. During his entire service, he never missed a battle in which his company and regiment were engaged. After the war, Mr. Dakin taught school for a time.

On February 11, 1874, about the time he was admitted to practice law, Mr. Dakin was married to Mary Elizabeth Theobald, a native of Sabina, Ohio, born December 1, 1848, and the daughter of Jacob and Lause (Bendell) Theobald. Mrs. Dakin's father was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, July 26, 1818, and was nineteen years old when he came to America in 1837. He died on June 16, 1894. His wife, Lause (Bendel), was born in the Kingdom of Wittenberg, Germany, August 4, 1828, and died on February 8, 1912. She was eleven years old when she came to America, where she met her husband. They were married in Sabina, Ohio, in 1847. Jacob Theobald was the first of the Theobald family to come to America. His voyage to this country occupied six weeks on the ocean. Jacob Theobald owned a dry-goods store at Sabina as early as 1841; he also was a partner of Richard Curtis in the banking business. He was a self-made man in every respect. For about twelve and one-half years, he was a railroad agent at Sabina; he also served as postmaster for fifteen years. During his life, he was actively interested in the grain business. Jacob Theobald and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He voted the Democratic ticket, and was elected the first mayor of Sabina, as a Democrat. They had three children, Mary Elizabeth, Johanna F., and Emma L. Of these children, Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Mr. Dakin.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dakin lived in Missouri for five years, where Mr. Dakin was engaged in business at Sedalia.

Four children have been born to W. H. Dakin and wife, Mabel Emma, Bertha Ines, Theobald O., and Walter H, Of these children. Mabel Emma was born on March 12, 1875, and died on May 4, 1904, unmarried; Bertha, November 22, 1877, and died on June 22, 1899; Theobald O., June 26, 1879. He is engaged in the insurance business and also owns a farm and is a graduate of Wilmington college, studied law at Cleveland and was admitted to the bar. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and is unmarried. Walter H. was born December 8, 1883, and died March 11, 1910. The mother of these children, during her youth, was educated in the Ohio Female College at Xenia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dakin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Dakin is a Republican, and has served six years as justice of the peace. He served as mayor of Sabina between 1881 and 1884, and, in 1911, was

elected again to the same office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, David Giffin Post No. 286, and was once commander and for years has been adjutant.

EDWARD MIARS HACKNEY.

Among the successful farmers of Union township, now in the prime of life and usefulness, is Edward Miars Hackney, who was born on April 22, 1877, in Union township, Clinton county, the son of Oscar M. and Judith (Haines) Hackney. Mr. Hackney's father was born in Chester township, Clinton county, April 14, 1852, and died on January 3, 1889. His mother was born on January 29, 1848, in Union township. They had three children, of whom Edward Miars was the eldest. Of the other children, Hattie married Clinton Sherman, and Wilbur H., who is unmarried, lives with his brother, Edward. After her husband's death Mrs. Hackney was married to George Williams, and they are now in Dayton, Ohio, where he is a real estate dealer.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hackney were Bon and Mary (McKay) Hackney, the former of whom was an early settler in Clinton county, Ohio, and lived in Chester township, where he owned one hundred acres of land. His wife was a native of Clinton county. They belonged to Jones Run Baptist church and lived to rear a family of seven children. He died at the age of seventy-four, and she at the age of forty-four.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Hackney were Joshua and Jane (Miars) Haines, the latter of whom was a native of Virginia and the daughter of Martin and Jane (Summers) Miars, who, in 1811, came by wagon from Virginia and settled on a farm, where Edward Hackney now lives, comprising one hundred and four acres. At that time it was all virgin timber-land. They built a log cabin and lived on the farm until death. Jane (Miars) Haines was one year old when she came with her parents to Clinton county, Ohio. She died in 1884 at the age of seventy-four. Joshua Haines was a native of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, who was born in 1811, and died on September 10, 1875. He was the son of Jacob and Mary (Leonard) Haines, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania on February 19, 1778, and when quite young removed with his parents to Guilford county, North Carolina. In 1800 he was married to Mary Leonard, and three years later emigrated to Ohio, remaining at Waynesville a short time, after which he came to Union township, in the spring of 1804. His family then consisted of his wife, Mary, and one child. Here he resided until his death on June 17, 1854. Jacob and Mary (Leonard) Haines had seven children. They had fifty cents and an ax when they settled in Clinton county, and owned at the time of their death seven hundred acres of land. Joshua Haines was given a farm by his father, Jacob, and added to his farm until he had at the time of his death three hundred acres of land. Joshua and Jane (Miars) Haines had five children, three of whom, Martin, Mary and Hannah, are deceased. Mary married James Williams, and Hannah married Edward Williams. Of the living children, Rebecca married Reese Oglesby, of Union township, and Judith is the mother of Mr. Hackney.

Oscar M. Hackney, father of Edward Miars, grew up on a farm and was married and lived on his wife's farm for a time, until 1880, when he purchased one hundred and four acres of the Miars farm. Later he remodeled the house. He was an ardent member of the Republican party. His family belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edward Miars Hackney was three years old when his parents moved to the farm where he now lives. He has made it his home ever since. He attended district school No. 11 in Union township, and after he grew to manhood his mother gave the home farm to her three children. Later Edward Miars purchased seventy-six acres out of the John Ballard farm adjoining, and now operates it also. He keeps a herd of Jersey cattle, including twenty milch cows, and sells the milk at wholesale.

On March 8, 1899, Edward Miars Hackney was married to Rosa B. Matson, who was born at Palestine, Illinois, the daughter of Daniel and Ann Matson, the latter of whom is deceased, the former living on a farm in Union township. Mr. and Mrs. Hackney are the parents of four children: Raymond, born in March, 1902; Wilford, March 17, 1905; Maynard, June 2, 1910; and Oscar, August 14, 1913.

Mr. Hackney is a Republican and has served as a school director; also as road superintendent. He is a man of considerable influence in local politics and is popular with his neighbors and well liked by the people of Union township.

JACOB NEWTON COLVIN.

Among the residents in the prosperous farming region in the neighborhood of Lynchburg, in Clark township, this county, few are better known or held in higher esteem among his neighbors than Jacob Newton Colvin, a member of one of the county's oldest families.

Jacob Newton Colvin was born on a farm in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, April 22, 1854, son of William and Mary (Conner) Colvin, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Maryland. William Colvin came to this county as a boy, his father, Henry Colvin, emigrating from Kentucky with his family, locating in Washington township, where he spent the rest of his life. Henry Colvin was a small farmer, owning but fifty acres, which he cleared from the forest wilderness and made into a habitable place. On this small farm William Colvin grew to manhood, later locating in Green township, where his family was reared. He married Mary Conner, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Robnett) Conner, both natives of Maryland, who came to this county at an early day and located in Washington township, being among the earliest settlers of that section of the county. Jacob Conner owned a farm of eighty acres, a corner of which he gave as a site for Bethel church, upon the organization of that church, the church still standing on the spot donated by him. Late in life Jacob Conner moved to the village of New Antioch, where his last days were spent.

William Colvin became one of Green township's best-known farmers and ever displayed a lively interest in the affairs of his home community. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and three daughters, who were reared on the Green township home farm. In his later years, William Colvin moved to Highland county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were devout members of the Christian church.

Jacob N. Colvin grew to manhood in Green township, this county, receiving his education in the district schools of that vicinity, and in 1885 went to work on the farm on which he is now living, which belongs to his wife, his marriage occurring in September, 1891, at which time he was married to Lucinda White, daughter of Jacob Frederick and Louisa (Troutwein) White, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The former was the son of Jacob Frederick and Katherine (Hildebrant) White, who, with their family, came to America in 1841, locating about two and one-half miles south of the village of Lynchburg, in Highland county, this state, where they bought a small farm of twenty-six acres. On this farm the senior White spent the remainder of his days, his wife, after his death, moving to this county, where her last days were spent in the home of her son, Jacob F., father of Mrs. Colvin, on the farm in Clark township, which now belongs to Mrs. Colvin, through descent, her parents both being dead. Mrs. Colvin's mother was the daughter of Barnhart and Rachel (Getz) Troutwein, also natives of Wurtemberg, who came to America with the same party to which the Whites were attached and located on a farm of forty acres adjoining the farm which the Whites secured. There Barnhart Troutwein died, after which his widow made her home with her daughter, Mrs. White, mother of Mrs. Colvin, the rest of her life. The

Whites and the Troutweins were devout members of the Lutheran church and this is the faith to which Mr. and Mrs. Colvin adhere, they being regarded as among the leading members of the congregation to which they are attached. Jacob F. White and Louisa Troutwein were married in Highland county, their respective parents being close neighbors there, and later acquired a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, one hundred and fifty of which is included in the farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Colvin are living, the remaining twenty-five acres lying over the county line in Highland county.

To Jacob N. and Lucinda (White) Colvin two children have been born, Bernice and Carmel. Mr. and Mrs. White take an active part in the affairs of their neighborhood and are held in high regard by all who know them.

TILGHMAN McKAY.

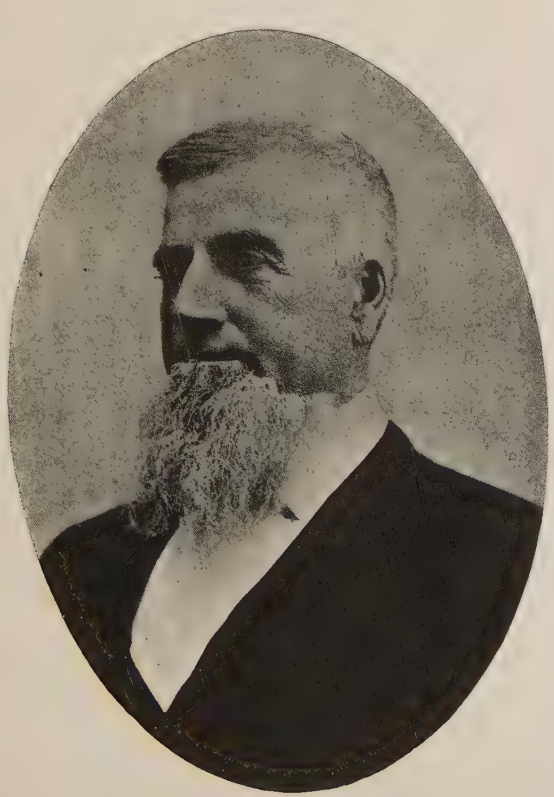
The life history of the late Tilghman McKay, one of the well-known and highly-esteemed citizens of Clinton county, who passed away several years ago, shows what industry, good habits and stanch citizenship will accomplish in life. His life record was one replete with duty well done and conscientiously performed. Descended from one of the pioneer families of this section, in a quiet way he had much to do with the progress and prosperity of Clinton county during his day and generation. He was a man whose interests were ever centered in his family and his home and his church.

The late Tilghman McKay was born on November 7, 1830, in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of George Washington and Mary M. (Ferguson) McKay. The mother of Mary M. Ferguson was a popular young woman in the old colonial days of Virginia.

The McKay family in America was established by three brothers, who immigrated from Scotland and settled in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, where they remained for several years. It is known that they came to America about 1690, but it is not known whether they brought their wives with them or not. One of the brothers moved to North Carolina about 1700 and a little later another moved to Pennsylvania. Little is known of either. The remaining brother was the ancestor of Moses McKay, the grandfather of Tilghman, the subject of this sketch. Andrew McKay, the father of Moses, and the great-grandfather of Tilghman, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1728, and in 1755 was married to Jane Ridgeway, of New Jersey. They were members of the Society of Friends and were the parents of five children, Jacob, Moses, Enos, Patience and Margaret, all of whom reared large families. Andrew McKay died in 1804. His widow later came to Ohio with the Whitaker family and made her home in Waynesville. She later married Joel Cloud in 1806 and died within a year, at the age of seventy-five.

Moses McKay, the next member of the family in line of descent, was born on September 7, 1766, in Virginia, and was married on March 3, 1793, to Mrs. Abigail Shinn, in Frederick county, Virginia. He lived in Virginia until March, 1818, at which time the family moved to Warren county, Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Of their thirteen children, one who was born in 1806, died in 1810. The remainder grew to maturity and reared large families. The names of the children were: Rachel, Robert, Sarah, George, Frances, Margaret, Virginia, Mariah, Jonas, Levi D., Jacob T. and Mary E. So numerous had the McKay family become by the time of the third generation, that the grandchildren of Moses and Abigail McKay numbered ninety-seven and the great-grandchildren one hundred and seventy-nine.

George McKay, the son of Moses and Abigail (Shinn) McKay, married Mary M. Ferguson and to them were born ten children, Moses, born on November 6, 1823, married Rachel Faulkner; Samuel, May 8, 1825, married Angeline Moore; Mildred, July 2, 1827; Jane, April 7, 1829, married Levi Shambaugh; Tilghman, November 7, 1830, is the subject of this sketch; Frank, January 12, 1833, married Elizabeth Peterson; Alfred, June 29, 1835, married Louisa Miars; Mary M., September 27, 1837, married Joshua



MR. AND MRS. TILGHMAN McKAY.

Oglesbee; Lucinda E., September 7, 1840; and George Washington, April 29, 1844, married Emma Daniels.. George Washington McKay and his family were among the very earliest settlers in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio. Of their ten children, only three, Jane, Lucinda and George W., are now living.

Educated in the common schools of Ohio principally, the late Tilghman McKay, who was the fifth child in his parents' family, was married in 1853 to Sarah Jane Medsker, who was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, June 7, 1830. They were the parents of eight children, Mary M., who was born on October 9, 1854, and who was the wife of Lewis A. Smith, died on August 2, 1908; Oliver Elton, August 12, 1856, died on March 25, 1864; Sarah Alice, May 21, 1858, married Zimri Haines; Ella Florence, June 8, 1861, married Henry Pidgeon; Lucy L., April 9, 1864; Jennie E., January 6, 1867; Adelia C., June 1, 1869, married Horace Ellis; Daisy D., September 26, 1873, married Charles W. Babb.

The McKay family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The late Tilghman McKay was quite active in church work during his life and was a member of the church at Lumberton, in Liberty township. Tilghman McKay owned a farm of two hundred and forty-nine acres in Liberty township, which comprises a beautiful country home. His widow is now living on the farm with the unmarried children. One of the daughters, Jennie, who lives at home, is an artist of no small ability. She has done considerable landscape work and has also painted a splendid likeness of her father.

ROBERT WICKERSHAM WHITE.

One of the conspicuous names on the roll of Clinton county farmers is that of Robert Wickersham White, a splendid young farmer of Union township and a young man of high standing in the community, where he has been engaged for some time in managing his father's farm and stock raising industry. The White family has been prominently identified with the material prosperity and agricultural growth of Clinton county and the life of Robert Wickersham White is closely interwoven with the history of the county. Various members of his father's family have been prominent in public life and have worthily discharged every position of trust and responsibility with which they have been charged.

Robert Wickersham White was born on January 23, 1877, on his father's farm in Union township. He is the son of John D. and Laura B. (Truitt) White, the former of whom is a native of Wilmington, born on August 28, 1850, and the latter of whom is a native of Union township, the daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Truitt, both of whom are deceased. They were married on April 2, 1882, and to this marriage was born one child, Robert Wickersham, the subject of this sketch.

John D. White is the son of Grafton B. and Sarah (Morris) White and his father was born in 1825, at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, and died in 1858. His mother was born in 1826, in Wilmington, Ohio, where the Clinton County Bank is now situated, and died in 1875. Grafton B. White was the son of John D. White, Sr., who, after his marriage, came to Georgetown, Ohio, in Brown county, and followed school teaching. It was in Brown county that he was the teacher of a lad who was afterwards to become the foremost general in the Union army and the President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant. Both he and his wife died in Brown county. He was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Sarah Morris, the mother of John D. White, was the daughter of Isaiah and Rhoda (Corwin) Morris, the former of whom was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1786, and the latter of whom was born in Lebanon, Ohio. The mother of Isaiah Morris was a Corbly. His parents moved in humble walks of life and were neither very poor nor very rich. The maternal grandfather of Isaiah Morris was a Baptist minister and Isaiah Morris's father owned a small farm. He had eight children, four of whom, including Isaiah, immigrated to the west. Two sisters settled in Ohio and a brother became a well-known farmer in Indiana.

Isaiah Morris came down the Ohio river with his uncle, a Mr. Huston, in a flatboat to Columbia, near Cincinnati, in the spring of 1803. His uncle opened a store at Columbia with goods he had brought with him. This store Isaiah Morris conducted until the fall of 1803, when the merchandise was moved to Lebanon. His uncle soon died leaving Isaiah, seventeen years old, far from home and entirely without friends, business or money. Warren county was organized in 1803 and David Sutton, afterwards General Sutton, was appointed clerk of the courts. Young Morris was given employment in his office, where he wrote until 1811. He also wrote in Judge McLean's office and between the two he had by this time saved about three hundred dollars. In 1811 he came to Wilmington and entered the mercantile business with William Ferguson, of Lebanon. They opened their first store in a frame house on the present site of the First National Bank. A few years later Mr. Morris was able to buy Mr. Ferguson's interest and continued the business alone. In 1812 Isaiah Morris married Rachel Carpenter, the step-daughter of Judge Francis Dunlavy, at Lebanon. They had two daughters, Maria, who married Robert B. Harland, and Rebecca, who married Rev. Stephen Hollis. Mrs. Morris died in 1819 and in 1822, Mr. Morris married Catherine Trimble, of Hillsboro, a cousin of Allen Trimble. They had one son and two daughters. Two of these children, the son and one daughter, died in infancy. The remaining daughter, Sarah Ann, married Grafton B. White, the grandfather of Robert Wickersham White. Catherine Morris died in October, 1828, and in 1840 Mr. Morris married Rhoda Corwin, a sister of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon. They had a son and one daughter, Thomas Corwin and Mary Catherine, who married Robert W. Wickersham.

On June 3, 1816, Isaiah Morris was appointed clerk to the commissioners and this officer, until 1820, performed the duties of auditor. He held this office for one year. Upon the death of Peter Burr in 1816, Mr. Morris was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occurring as clerk of the court of common pleas of Clinton county. He served in this office until the close of the third term in 1837. From 1812 until 1815, he was postmaster of Wilmington. The postoffice and the clerk's office were both in Mr. Morris's store. He was the first representative of Clinton county in the Legislature in 1812 and again represented the county in 1815. In 1837 he was chosen by Clinton and Highland counties as a state senator for two years and in 1851 was elected a delegate for Clinton and Highland to the second constitutional convention of Ohio. The convention met in Columbus and after organizing, adjourned to Cincinnati and held their session in the summer of 1851, during which time they drafted a new constitution, which was approved by the people of Ohio at the election following. Mr. Morris was the first mayor of Wilmington, serving from 1828 to 1830. He was not a member of any religious sect but had a warm feeling for all. He gave to the Baptists the lot on which their church is built and in addition about eight hundred dollars. Of the one thousand acres of Clinton county land which he owned, much of it he purchased for seventy-five cents an acre. His health was in a failing state some two years before his death, which occurred on July 18, 1858, at the age of seventy-two.

Grafton B. White obtained a good education and was a lawyer by profession. Coming to Wilmington about 1842, he was a law partner of a Mr. Fuller and later the partner of Judge West, the father of the present Judge West. Grafton B. White served as prosecuting attorney of Clinton county one term. He died of tuberculosis in 1858. He and his wife had four children: Carr B., who is an attorney of Seattle, Washington; David, who died in 1908, and who was an attorney in Wilmington; Katie, who married Frank Noble and lives in Lynchburg, Ohio; and John D.

The educational opportunities afforded many of the earlier sons and daughters of Clinton county were indeed remarkable and these advantages are due in a great measure to the interest of the Society of Friends.

John D. White, after attending the Wilmington public schools and the old seminary

where the Friends church now stands, became a student at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained for three years. He intended to become a physician, but his health failing, he returned home. His mother having purchased fifty acres of land in Union township near Wilson Station, he lived out of doors there for the benefit of his health. After his marriage, he purchased the farm from his mother and added seventy acres more. In 1883 he sold the farm and purchased the N. H. Moore farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Union township, to which he moved. Later he added forty-six acres to this farm and in 1913 purchased seventy-five acres adjoining. He owns a pretty country home and is surrounded with all of the comforts and conveniences of country life.

John D. White is a Republican in politics and for six years served as commissioner of Clinton county. He is a member of the official board of the Walnut street Church of Christ in Wilmington and is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an extensive feeder of sheep and hogs. Mr. White was formerly a director in the First National Bank of Wilmington. For the past ten years, he has spent his summers in Petoskey, Michigan, a summer resort.

Robert Wickersham White attended the rural schools of Union township until he was sixteen years old and later became a student at and was graduated from Wilmington College in 1900, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently, he attended Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland, for one year, taking French and German. After leaving this university, he returned to his father's home farm in Union township and has been engaged in managing this farm ever since. After his marriage in 1904, another house was built on the farm and he and his father have farmed the two hundred and ninety-seven and one-quarter acres together.

Mr. White was married on June 15, 1904, to Ella Smith, the daughter of James E. and Mary Elizabeth (Osborne) Smith, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. White have one child, Robert Wendell, born on September 6, 1907.

Robert W. White is identified with the activities of the Republican party. He served three years as township trustee of Union township and has been a member of the Union township school board for several years. The family are members of the Walnut street Church of Christ in Wilmington and Mr. White is a deacon in the church. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Clinton County Farmers' Institute Association.

FRANK RHONEMUS.

A descendant of the union of two of the oldest families in Clinton county, Frank Rhonemus, a substantial farmer of the Lynchburg neighborhood, is deeply interested in all that concerns the development of the county and is held in high regard in that section of the county in which he lives and where he is so well known.

Frank Rhonemus was born in Jefferson township, Clinton county, Ohio, on March 4, 1860, son of Jacob and Mary (Thornhill) Rhonemus, both members of pioneer families of that section of the county, the former of whom was born near the village of Cuba, in Washington township, and the latter of whom was born near the village of Macedonia, in Washington township.

Jacob Rhonemus was the son of Jacob and Sophia (Cluster) Rhonemus, the former a native of Virginia and the latter a native of Germany. The elder Jacob Rhonemus came to this county in the year 1808, as the driver of a six-horse team in the wagon train brought overland in that year by William Beggs. Liking the appearance of things in this part of the state, he decided to remain and never returned to Virginia. Though Clinton county had not been organized at that time, Jacob Rhonemus was discerning enough to see the immense possibilities the future held for this region and he secured a small tract of land, eighty-five acres, in the forest, cleared the same, erected a small

log cabin, married one of the pioneer girls of the neighborhood and made his home in the Cuba neighborhood the rest of his life, becoming one of the best-known citizens of that community. Jacob Rhonemus served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812 and received land warrants in payment of his services during that struggle. He married Sophia Cluster, daughter of a pioneer family in Washington township, who proved a faithful and devoted helpmeet in his efforts to create a home in the then wilderness.

Jacob Rhonemus, son of this pioneer couple, was reared on the farm near the village of Cuba, receiving his education in the subscription schools of that neighborhood, and grew up with the expectation of becoming a farmer. He married Mary Thornhill, daughter of Barnett and Ruth (Jones) Thornhill, pioneers of Washington township, who came to this county about the year 1820, and in 1849 bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in the deep woods of Jefferson township, where he made a home, cleared the farm and spent the rest of his life. During the Civil War Jacob Rhonemus, Jr., served the Union as a soldier in the Eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and though this regiment saw much bitter service, having participated in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war, he never was wounded and never was made a prisoner. In his religious belief, Jacob Rhonemus was a Universalist and took much interest in the affairs of the congregation of that church, being one of the leaders therein. He and his wife were the parents of ten children.

Frank Rhonemus, one of the ten children above mentioned, received his education in the district schools of Jefferson township and remained on the home farm until his marriage in 1891, in which year he bought a farm of seventy-five acres in Clark township and ever since has made his home there. He has done well in his farming operations and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of that neighborhood. He is public-spirited and progressive and is a man of influence in his community, having served on the township board of education very acceptably to all for the past twenty-two years.

On March 14, 1891, Frank Rhonemus was united in marriage to Catherine Anna Lippolt, daughter of Jacob Lippolt, of Clark township, this county, and to this union six children have been born, namely: Mary, who is a well-known teacher in the public schools of Clinton county; John, a farmer, of this county; Theo and Leo, twins, who also are farming, and George E. and Ruth, who are students in the high school at Lynchburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhonemus are members of the Lutheran church and are warmly interested in the various beneficences of the congregation to which they are attached. They also take a deep interest in community affairs, being concerned in all measures designed to advance the common good and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

FRED WELDEN LINTON.

Not so many years ago it was rare indeed to find a young man who had received the advantages of a college education, who found the farm sufficiently attractive to make agriculture his life's vocation. The custom, however, for young men reared on the farm to return to the farm after their graduation from college is becoming more thoroughly established. In Fred Welden Linton, an enterprising young farmer of Union township, Clinton county, is a splendid example of the young man who has found the farm sufficiently attractive to take up agriculture as a life calling. He is descended from Nathan Linton, one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Clinton county, who was his great-great-grandfather.

Fred Welden Linton was born on July 18, 1889, in Adams township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Walter and Gertrude (Hadley) Linton, the former of whom was a native of Union township, born on July 19, 1866, and at present a resident of Norwalk,

Ohio. Mr. Linton's mother was born on December 13, 1870, in Adams township, and died on November 30, 1912.

Walter Linton is the son of Joshua and Olive (Hadley) Linton. Joshua Linton was the son of Seth and Sarah Ann (Moore) Linton, the former of whom was the son of Nathan and Rachel (Smith) Linton. Nathan was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harvey) Linton and Samuel was the son of Benjamin and Jane (Cowgal) Linton. Benjamin was the son of John and Mary (Relf) Linton. John Linton was the son of Sir Roger Linton, of Yorkshire, England.

Sir Roger Linton had six sons: John, Jacob, Samuel, Benjamin, Roger and James. John was born at Yorkshire, England, and sent by his father to Oxford College, where he was educated for the ministry. Sent with a company of soldiers to attend one of the Quaker meetings to ascertain if anything was said against the Church of England, John Linton was so impressed by the simplicity, earnestness and faith of the worshippers that he became a convert, after which he was expelled from his father's house. He learned the carpenter's trade in London and was there married to Mary Relf, in 1691. After preaching for a number of years, he and his wife came to America, landing at Philadelphia on November 8, 1692. Before leaving England, he had been an associate of William Penn. John and Mary (Relf) Linton had four children: Mary, Joseph, Benjamin and John. Benjamin, the third child, was born in Philadelphia, October 6, 1703. He was a weaver by trade and an able and learned astronomer. By his first marriage to Elizabeth White, March 25, 1727, there were two children, John and Mary. The mother of these children was born on September 9, 1705, and died on January 25, 1732. He next married Jane Cowgal, who was born on July 3, 1708. By this marriage there were eight children: Lucia, Benjamin, Joshua, Sarah, Samuel, Jane, Daniel and Hezekiah. Samuel was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1741. He was a farmer and weaver and was married on May 10, 1775, to Elizabeth Harvey, who was born on March 8, 1748. They had six children: Samuel, Nathan, David, Jane and Elizabeth (twins), and James. Early in 1802, Samuel Linton and his family started from their Pennsylvania home towards the "far West." They floated down the Ohio river to Cincinnati and came by wagon to Waynesville, in Warren county, where he followed his trade of weaver. In 1804 he bought five hundred acres of land on Todd's fork, three miles northwest of Wilmington. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Nathan Linton, the second son of Samuel, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1778. He was surveyor at the time Clinton county was organized and held this office for twenty years. He surveyed Clinton and Fayette counties' townships and laid out the village of Wilmington. He died on February 11, 1858, honored and respected by all worthy people. Benjamin Butterworth, a member of Congress, was a son of his daughter, Elizabeth. Another grandson, Nathan, was a member of the Ohio Legislature. Nation and his wife, Rachel Smith, had twelve children: Elizabeth, Abi, Samuel, Seth, David, James, Mary, Nathan, Benjamin, Cyrus, Ruth and Jane.

Seth, the fourth child born to Nathan and Rachel Linton and the great-grandfather of Fred Welden Linton, was born on October 10, 1812, in Union township. His mother was born on January 18, 1790, and died on April 4, 1859. She was the daughter of Seth Smith, born on May 19, 1761, and who died on April 1, 1837, and Elizabeth Littler, who was born on April 9, 1769, and who died on July 7, 1842. The father of the latter was Samuel Littler, who emigrated from England to America with William Penn. Seth Linton was married on September 26, 1836, to Sarah Ann Moore, of Lytle's creek meeting. She was born in Clinton county, December 7, 1819, the daughter of Joshua Moore, who was born on October 10, 1791, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and who died on February 7, 1874, and Nancy Stratton, who was born on November 16, 1797, and died on December 19, 1881. By this marriage there were six children: Nathan M., born on March 18, 1838, a lawyer and former member of the Ohio Legislature; Nancy L.,

January 3, 1840, who married Thomas McMillan, a farmer; Rachel, October 8, 1841, who married E. Snowden; Joshua, April 2, 1843, who married Olive Hadley; Oliver, August 5, 1845, who married Sarah Hiatt; and Amanda, November 11, 1848, who married Jacob Lewis, a farmer.

Joshua Linton, the grandfather of Fred W., who was born in Clinton county, obtained little education. He grew up on the farm and was married in September, 1864, to Olive Hadley, the daughter of Joshua and Ruth (Edwards) Hadley, the former of whom was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and who came to Ohio with his parents when he was twelve years old. His parents were William and Sarah (Clark) Hadley. William Hadley laid out the town of Clarksville, in what is now Vernon township, Clinton county, and named it for his wife's maiden name. He was a devout Quaker and died of heart failure while going to the monthly meeting of the Friends church. Ruth Edwards was the daughter of Archibald and Nancy Edwards, who were early settlers in Union township, having come here from North Carolina. In 1914 Joshua and Olive Linton celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. After his marriage, he had lived on his grandfather's farm near Clarksville in Clinton county for five years and afterwards obtained land in Union township, northwest of Wilmington, and lived there until 1892, when he retired and moved to Wilmington, where he and his wife still live on West Locust street. He still owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres in Union township. He and his wife are lifelong members of the Friends church.

The parents of Gertrude (Hadley) Linton and the maternal grandparents of Fred W. Linton were Micajah and Ellen (Cowgill) Hadley, the latter of whom was a native of Highland county, Ohio, and is still living. The former, who was a farmer in Adams township, where he owned two hundred and fifty acres of land, died in May, 1898. He as the son of Eli and Abigail (Green) Hadley, the former of whom was born on September 27, 1804, and died on November 29, 1854, and the latter of whom died on April 30, 1837, at the age of twenty-eight. She was the daughter of Reuben and Rhoda Green. Eli Hadley was the son of John and Lydia (Harvey) Hadley, the former of whom was born on September 23, 1770, in Chatham county, North Carolina, the son of Joshua and Ruth Hadley. Lydia Harvey was the daughter of William and Elizabeth Harvey, of Orange county, North Carolina, who came to Ohio in 1806, and settled near Todd's fork. They were married in Crane's creek monthly meeting, North Carolina, in 1794.

Walter Linton, the father of Fred W., grew up in Union township, and after his marriage lived on his mother-in-law's farm until 1899, when he purchased seventy-five acres in Union township on the Waynesville pike. There he built a fine home, which is now occupied by the subject of this sketch. In 1913 the father moved to Norwalk, Ohio, where he is engaged in selling silos. He and his family are members of the Friends church. His wife died in 1912, and in January, 1915, he married Madora Kelly. He is an extensive breeder of Holstein cattle and for fourteen years was in the dairy business. He and his first wife had two children: Fred Welden, and one daughter, Eleanor, born on August 11, 1894, who is now a student at Cincinnati University. Walter Linton is an ardent Republican.

Fred Welden Linton received his education in the public schools of Adams and Union townships. Early in life he attended Wilmington College and was graduated from that institution in 1909. Subsequently, he worked one year in the West on the Sante Fe railroad as a civil engineer, but in 1910 came back to his father's farm and for two years rented a farm near Cuba, Ohio. In 1914 he purchased his father's farm of seventy-five acres in Union township and here he now lives.

On June 28, 1913, Fred W. Linton was married to Louise Truitt, who was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the daughter of J. F. and Sue Truitt, the former of whom is a farmer of this township.

Mr. Linton is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Central Christian church of Wilmington. Very few young men of the present generation in Clinton county are more enterprising, more capable or more popular than Fred W. Linton. Few young men have the inspiration of a more worthy and eminent ancestry than he. It may be truly said that he is fulfilling the natural obligations of the young man who is well born, and faithfully discharging all of the duties of life.

FRANK B. POND.

Frank B. Pond is an enterprising and successful young farmer of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, who was born on March 21, 1877, at New Antioch, in Green township, Clinton county. He is the son of William A. and Alice (Tener) Pond, the former of whom was born on March 20, 1852, and the latter of whom was born at Locust Grove, in Adams county, Ohio.

William A. Pond is the son of William and Mary (Lieurance) Pond, the former of whom was born on June 2, 1812, in Green township and who died on January 10, 1902, and the latter of whom was born on March 21, 1815, and died on August 25, 1906. Mrs. William A. Pond is the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Weaver) Tener, both of whom are deceased. He was a harness-maker of Adams county, and his wife was a native of Highland county.

William Pond, the grandfather of Frank B. Pond, was the son of Griffen Pond, who with his brothers, Henry, John and Jonathan, came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1802, from Wilkes county, North Carolina.

Frank B. Pond grew up at New Antioch, Ohio, and there attended the public schools. When a young man he assisted his father on the farm and in buying live stock. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to Wilmington and worked here for J. P. Cole in his restaurant. In 1903 Mr. Pond purchased Mr. Cole's restaurant and the following year was married. In that same year he sold out the restaurant and removed to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he was engaged in the restaurant business until 1908, when the restaurant burned. From Hillsboro, Mr. Pond removed to Faukuier county, Virginia, where he managed a farm for his wife's uncle, James Boling. He managed this farm until Mr. Boling's death in 1912, and afterwards Mrs. Boling purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres out of the Wade farm in the eastern part of Union township, Clinton county. Mr. Pond has since managed this farm for Mrs. Boling in partnership with her son, Earl W. Boling. Mr. and Mrs. Pond live on the farm. He specializes in Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses, also Duroc-Jersey hogs. He likewise raises a great many colts and mules.

On June 22, 1902, Frank B. Pond was married to Cleo Ansell, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, in March, 1880, the daughter of James Crooks and Esther (Wilson) Ansell. James C. Ansell lives in Zanesville, Ohio, where he is a retired farmer. He is a native of Perry county, Ohio, and the son of Peter and Lucy Ansell. During the Civil War he was a member of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war, making the memorable march with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. He was wounded in the shoulder during the Georgia campaign. Mrs. Esther (Wilson) Ansell was the daughter of Ezra and Elizabeth (Burges) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Allegheny county, Maryland. The former was born on May 26, 1812, and died on May 17, 1891. The latter was born on July 4, 1811, and died on April 16, 1891. They were married on May 1, 1828, and were early settlers in Perry county, Ohio, where they lived until their death. Mrs. Pond's mother was one of ten children born to her parents. Lewis, the eldest child in the family died of typhoid fever. Alfred died when a child, as did also Martha. Lavina married Peter Stoneberner and is now deceased. William is a resident of Crooksville, Ohio, where he is a butcher. Levi, who is deceased, was a farmer. Elizabeth, who was born on Decem-

ber 12, 1846, married James H. Boling, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, June 6, 1847, and who died January 10, 1912. James H. Boling was a Civil War veteran in Company A, Thirty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He taught school for twenty-five years in Perry county, Ohio, and for ten and one-half years was superintendent of the Perry county children's home. He died on his farm in Virginia. His widow owns and lives on the farm which Mr. Pond now manages in Union township. Naomi, the eighth child, married John O. Skinner, they are both deceased. Esther is Mrs. Pond's mother. An infant died at birth.

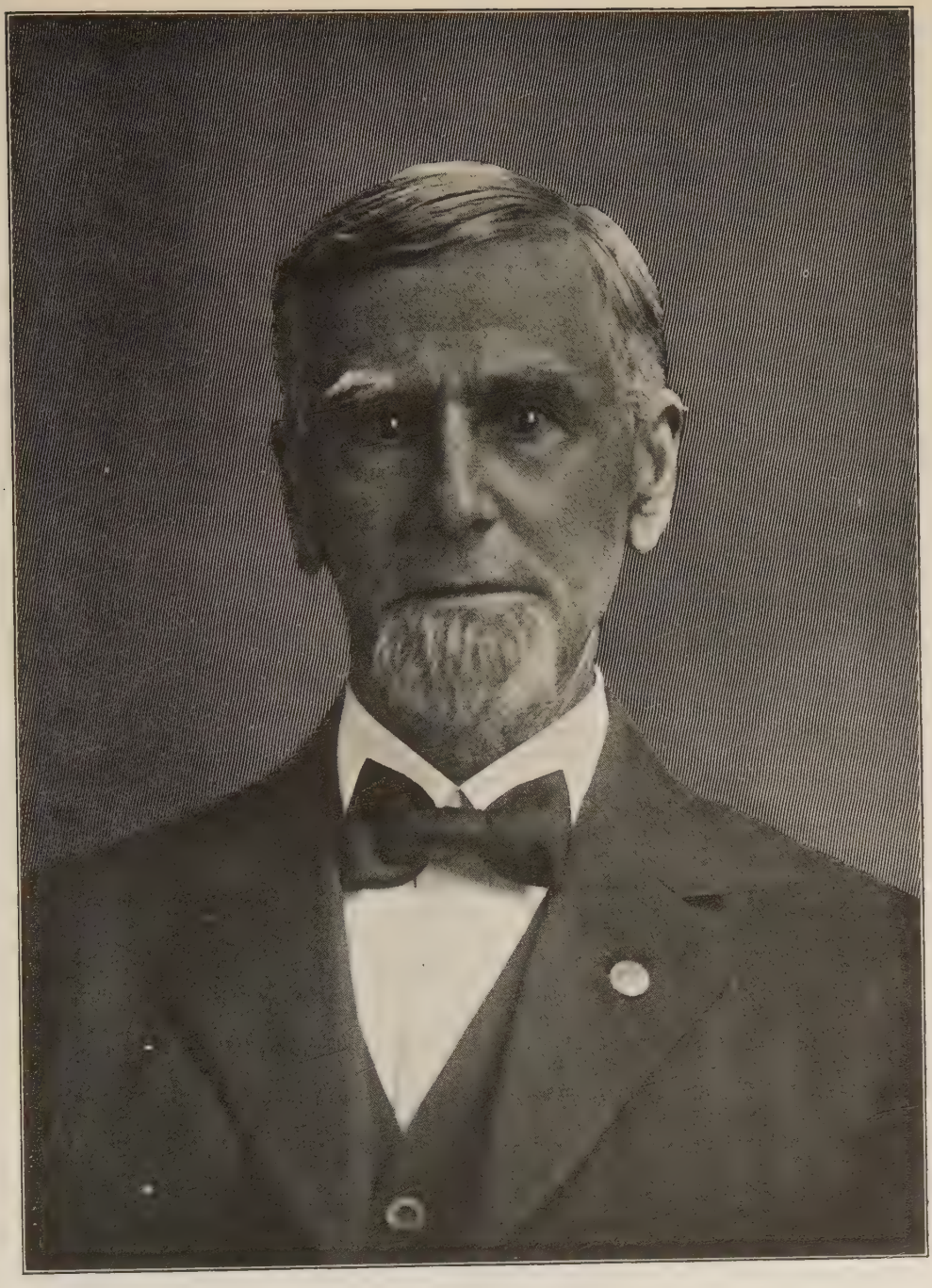
Frank B. Pond is a Republican. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the encampment.

CYRUS E. CUSTIS.

Respect is due to the brave sons of the North who left their homes and the peaceful pursuits of civic life to give their services and their lives, if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American union, and no man is more entitled to share in this respect than the venerable Cyrus E. Custis, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War and one, who, since the close of that war, has been prominent in the religious and political life of Clinton county. He proved his love and loyalty to the government on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations. Exposed to summer's withering sun and winter's freezing cold, on the lonely picket line, a target for the unseen foe, on the tented field and amid the flames and smoke of battle, where the rattle of musketry mingled with the concussion of bursting shells and the diapason of the cannon's roar, made up the sublime but awful course of death. Enlisted as a private, he was promoted to first duty sergeant on October 1, following his enlistment; to orderly, April 3, 1863; and on August 19, 1864, was promoted to second lieutenant. On January 20, 1865, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and was assigned to the command of Company C.

It was on August 6, 1862, that Cyrus E. Custis, who was then just a little past the age of twenty-two, enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Spencer's Company, afterwards called Company G. His regiment was assembled at Camp Denison on August 13, and ordered to Covington, Kentucky, in the following September. His first real service was a march to Crittendon, about twenty-five miles away. It required two days to go and about one day to return. His regiment guarded supply trains and railroads during the greater part of the time until 1864. On May 2, of that year, the regiment entered the Sherman campaign and there saw its first great battle. He took part in the following engagements: Resaca, May 15, 1864; Pumpkin Vine Creek, May 27, '64; and was in command of the company in all the battles of his regiment till the capture of Atlanta, where they camped till November 14, when they began the march to the sea. Arrived at Savannah, December 10, where they remained till January 18, '65. Then entered the Carolinas and was in battles of Averysboro, March 16, '65, in which he picked up the flag after the color bearer was shot down, and at Bentonville, March 18, arriving in Goldsboro about March 21st. Then marched to Raleigh, North Carolina, and at surrender of Joseph Johnston, was sent to Richmond and Alexandria, Virginia, and passed on grand review at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865, and was in command of his company. Cyrus E. Custis was mustered from the Union army with honor and distinction on June 9, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and received his discharge June 17, 1865, at Camp Denison.

Born on August 3, 1840, in Richland township, Clinton county, Ohio, on the farm which his grandfather, Samuel Reed, had settled in 1803, Cyrus E. Custis is the son of William H. and Mary (Reed). His father was born in Scioto county, Ohio, December 15, 1813, and his mother in Richland township, Clinton county, April 12, 1813. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Paris) Reed. They were married on December 19, 1837.



CYRUS E. CUSTIS

On the maternal side, Mr. Custis' grandfather, Samuel Reed, was born on September 1, 1778, and died on April 5, 1854. His wife, who, before her marriage, was Sarah Paris, was born on August 25, 1782, and died on October 3, 1863. Samuel and Sarah Reed settled in Richland township in 1805. They came from Kentucky, in which state they were married, and it is probable that they were born in that state. Upon settling in this township, Samuel Reed bought one thousand acres of land, which he afterwards lost through an imperfect title and had to pay for the same land the second time. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and were of that class which gives tone and solidity to the community at large. Samuel and Sarah Reed had nine children: Elizabeth, born February 16, 1799; Absalom, November 25, 1800; Abner, January 10, 1803; Josephus, July 15, 1804, and died on September 10, 1840; Cyrus, June 9, 1806, and died on April 6, 1839; John, October 23, 1808; William, November 27, 1810, and died on January 15, 1863; Mary, April 12, 1813, and died on September 17, 1896; and Samuel P., September 3, 1815, and died on November 25, 1860.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Custis were Robison and Mary (Savage) Custis, natives of Virginia, who settled in Union township, Clinton county, in either 1821 or 1822. He purchased one hundred acres of partly cleared land, which became his permanent home. Before this he had lived temporarily in Scioto county, Ohio, having come to Scioto county from Virginia as early as 1810. After living in Union township for some time, he moved to Wilson township, where he owned a farm. Robison Custis was born on April 19, 1770, and died on November 28, 1848. His birthplace was near Norfolk, Virginia. His wife, Mary Savage, to whom he was married on August 7, 1793, was born on January 24, 1779, and died on November 22, 1848. Robison Custis was the son of John and Elizabeth Custis, an old Virginia family. The children of Robison and Mary Custis were twelve in number: Thomas, born on March 9, 1795; Littleton, November 13, 1796, and died on August 9, 1809; Robison, January 9, 1799; Abel W., May 13, 1801; Betsy, September 13, 1803; Ann, January 2, 1805; Elizabeth Ann, September 11, 1809; Mary Ann, September 25, 1811; William H., December 15, 1813; John W., May 6, 1815; Charles E., May 20, 1820; and Vienna, June 21 1822.

The tenth child in this family was William H. Custis, the father of Cyrus E. He was educated in the subscription schools of Union and Wilson townships, Clinton county, and while still a young man, worked on the farm with his father. Here he began farming for himself and in 1852 opened a general store in connection with his farm, which he conducted for six or eight years. He then sold out and devoted his entire time to the farm. About 1866, at the close of the Civil War, he retired but continued to live on his farm until his death. He owned one hundred and ninety-four acres of excellent land. By his marriage to Mary Reed, December 19, 1837, there were born five children: Samuel Robertson, born October 18, 1838, and died on July 3, 1900; Cyrus E., the subject of this sketch; Sarah Mary, May 20, 1842, who married J. H. Channell; Elizabeth A., July 15, 1844, who married John Small; and Josephus John, November 10, 1846, who died on December 28, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Custis were charter members of the Richland Methodist Protestant church and he was a member of the building committee which erected the church. Until the formation of the Republican party, he was a Whig in politics, but later identified himself with the party of Lincoln and Grant.

Cyrus E. Custis obtained a better education than most of the boys of his day and generation. Not only was he graduated from the common schools of Richland township, but in 1862 he was a student for one term at the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. It was shortly after his return from school that he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War.

After the war Mr. Custis and his brother, J. J., who was six years his junior, rented their father's farm and during the winters of 1866 and 1867 he returned to school at Lebanon and was able to complete a commercial course. In March, 1867, he entered into partnership with J. H. Channell in the general mercantile business. They were

together two years. In 1869 he returned to the home farm and one year later he and his brother purchased a farm of two hundred acres in Richland township, which Cyrus E. now owns. Mr. Custis was married in 1870 and after his marriage moved to the farm where he has lived ever since, on April 14, of that year. In 1887 he purchased his brother's interest in the farm and now owns the entire two hundred acres. He has remodeled his house and erected all of the other buildings on the place. Mr. Custis is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Delaine sheep. He is known throughout Clinton county as one of its most prosperous and well-to-do farmers.

On April 7, 1870, Cyrus E. Custis was married to Lutitia Douglas, who was born on January 10, 1844, and who is the daughter of Absalom and Mary (Coulter) Douglas. To this union have been born two children: Albert Reed, who married Catherine Devanney, and Mary Douglas, who graduated from Wilmington College in 1908.

Albert Reed Custis was born in Richland township, Clinton county, Ohio. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Richland township and later was a student in Wilmington College, having been a resident student at that institution during 1890, 1891 and 1892. For some time after he left college, he was engaged in the stone-crushing business, which he continued for about three years, during which time he did considerable contract work at Wilmington. Later, he was in the coal and feed business in Wilmington, but he is now engaged in the grain business in partnership with William A. Ewing and owns an elevator at Melvin, Ohio. They buy all kinds of grain and sell feed, coal, cement, fencing, fence posts and many other supplies necessary on the farm.

Albert Reed Custis also farms in connection with his grain business, doing general farming and stock raising. He owns forty-five acres of land in Richland township.

Mrs. Albert R. Custis, before her marriage, was Catherine Devanney and is the daughter of William Devanney. They have no children. Politically, Albert R. Custis is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist church and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Custis live at Wilmington.

Returning to the father, Cyrus E. Custis, it may be said with exact truth that he is an intelligent, pleasant, strong, healthy and unpretentious man and one who has been a natural leader in almost every phase of public life in this county. He has been repeatedly called upon to serve his fellow citizens, because in the first public positions which he filled, he acquitted himself with credit and demonstrated his ability for larger service. Since he was eighteen years old, he has been a member of the Methodist Protestant church at Richland and during that time has served in all of the offices of the church. Four different times he has been elected to the general conference as a delegate, in 1896 he was a delegate to Kansas City, four years later he was a delegate at Atlantic City; in 1904 he was a delegate to the conference at Washington, D. C., and in 1912 to the conference at Baltimore, Maryland. Since 1896 he has been a trustee of Kansas City University. Altogether he served two terms and nine months additional as commissioner of Clinton county. He has also served several terms as trustee of Richland township. Mr. Custis has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1867 and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN C. CASHMAN.

Farming, to which the major part of the life of John C. Cashman has been devoted, is the oldest pursuit known to mankind. It is also the one in which he will always be the most independent. Although a comparatively young man, he has made a notable success not only of farming, but of the lumber business, as well as the construction of macadam roads. He is well known to the people of this county, where he has spent practically all of his life, and where he is honored and respected as one of the younger business men of the county.

John C. Cashman was born on January 23, 1871, at Rockville, Missouri, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah Louisa (Vandervort) Cashman, the former of whom was born on October 1, 1831, near Antioch, in Greene township, Clinton county, Ohio, and who died on November 21, 1913, and the latter of whom was born near Antioch, in Green township, January 20, 1844, and who is still living.

Mr. Cashman's paternal grandparents were John and Catherine Cashman, who settled in Clinton county, Ohio, after having come here from Virginia in an early day. He was engaged in hauling goods to and from Cincinnati before the railroads were built. During this period he lived at New Antioch. Late in life he made a considerable amount of money and owned several farms at the time of his death. He was a man of strictly temperate habits and who, beginning as a poor boy, became well-to-do for his day and generation. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. He was buried at New Antioch.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Cashman were John and Martha E. (Riley) Vandervort, the former of whom was born on June 2, 1813, in Warren county, Ohio, and who was the son of Jonah and Elizabeth Vandervort, a full sketch of whose family is given in the biography of Nicholas W. Vandervort, deceased, which appears elsewhere in this history. John Vandervort was reared on a farm and received a good common-school education and taught school several years before and after his marriage. On October 20, 1842, he was married to Martha E. Riley, who was born on November 29, 1824, the daughter of Richard and Sarah Riley. They had eight children: Sarah E., who is Mr. Cashman's mother; Mary E., Amanda, who married Alpheus King; Ella, who married Samuel H. Trovillo; Preston, Charles, Emmerson and John, Jr. After his marriage John Vandervort moved to a farm three miles southeast of Harveysburg, where he lived several years, and then removed to a farm one and one-half miles northeast of New Antioch, where he lived fifteen years. He then located near Cuba, Ohio, where he died on December 17, 1865. At the time of his death he was worth more than fifteen thousand dollars. His widow and family later moved to Chester township, where she died.

Joseph Cashman, father of John C., was a farmer all his life. Immigrating to Missouri, he owned a prairie farm in that state, but on account of the ague returned to Clinton county, and purchased a farm in Washington township near Cuba, where he lived until within six years of his death. He then removed to Martinsville, Ohio, and there died. A man of strictly temperate habits, he never swore, used tobacco, nor intoxicating liquors in any form. He was a Christian gentleman and one who is well remembered by the people of this county for his clean mind and his honorable, upright habits. He owned two hundred acres of land at the time of his death. At the age of seventeen years he joined the Christian church and continued an active worker in this church all his life. Before the organization of the Republican party he was a Whig, but after its organization he identified himself with the party of Lincoln and Fremont.

Five children were born to Joseph and Sarah Louisa (Vandervort) Cashman, of whom John C. was the fourth. The others were: Elmer, who lives on a farm in Vernon township; Etta, who married James West, deceased, and who lives on her father's home farm; Minnie, who married Martin I. Shiveley, a resident of South Chillicothe, Ohio; and Lulu, who died on August 3, 1878, at the age of four years.

John C. Cashman was four years of age when the family removed from Missouri to Clinton county, Ohio. He attended the public schools of Cuba, Ohio, and also the normal school at New Vienna, after which he taught school for nine years in Clinton county, in Vernon and Adams townships. He then took up farming and after renting his father's farm purchased one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land and two years later sold the farm for a profit. Upon removing to Breathitt county, Kentucky, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and there purchased a large tract of timber land,

and with the use of a portable saw-mill turned out five million feet of lumber, which he sold. After three years in Kentucky, in 1910, Mr. Cashman returned to Wilmington. Previously he had built a home in this city, in the spring of 1907. Upon returning from Kentucky he purchased one hundred and seventy-two acres of land in Washington township. The Cashman family now live in town, however. Mr. Cashman manages his farm and is engaged in building macadam roads under contract. He built the first macadam road ever constructed in Clinton county.

On May 7, 1896, John C. Cashman was married to Corinna Blanch Smithson, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in Clark township, the daughter of William and Martha Smithson, both of whom are living. The father is a building contractor and lives on Library avenue, in Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Cashman have had five children: Claude Merland, born on April 19, 1897; Donald William, April 30, 1904; Robert Joseph, September 27, 1906; Neal Elmer, June 14, 1911; and Martha Louise, December 28, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Cashman and family are members of the Central Christian church of Wilmington, and Mr. Cashman is an elder in this church. He became a member of the Christian church at the age of eighteen at the old Macedonia church in Washington township, and served as superintendent of the Sunday school. Throughout his entire life Mr. Cashman has been identified with the Republican party.

FRIEND P. SPENCE.

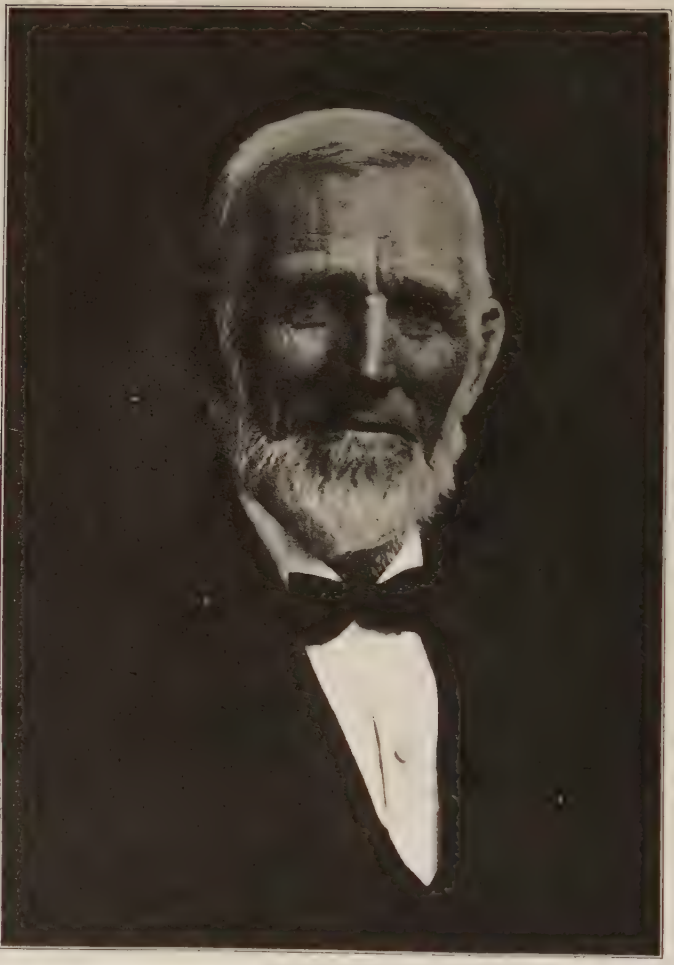
One of the most successful farmers of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, is Friend P. Spence, a native of Perins Mills, Clermont county, Ohio, born on September 27, 1840, the son of Edmund and Mercena (Perin) Spence, natives of Pennsylvania and Boston, Massachusetts, respectively.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Spence was Shackleford Spence, a native of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. After coming to America, he settled in Pennsylvania, but died later at the home of his son, Edmund, at Batavia, in Clermont county. Mr. Spence's maternal grandparents were born in England and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Relatives of this family came to America in the first settlement of Boston. Mercena Perin, who maried Edmund Spence, came to Michigan with her brothers and later immigrated to the state of Ohio.

The late Edmund Spence, the father of Friend P., was never able to attend school, and at the age of seventeen began working for Samuel Perin, a cousin of Mercena Perin. He served as recorder of Clermont county for six years. Subsequently, he entered the dry goods business at Batavia and later was engaged in the same business at Cincinnati. Later in life he returned to Perins Mills, in Clermont county, Ohio, and became one of its best known citizens, holding various township offices, including that of assessor and trustee. He was an active Democrat throughout his life.

Friend P. Spence was educated at Perins Mills, and at the age of sixteen years began farming. On December 19, 1873, he moved to a farm at the edge of Martinsville of one hundred and eighty acres, where he now lives. Mr. Spence owns, besides this farm, two hundred and seventy acres elsewhere. During the Civil War, he was a member of the famous organization known as the "squirrel hunters." At Martinsville he has a magnificent home and is surrounded with all of the comforts of life.

On March 6, 1873, Mr. Spence was married to Hannah M. Turner, the daughter of Daniel Turner, whose parents, Michael and Elizabeth (Beltz) Turner, came with four children from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to Clermont county, Ohio, in 1808. Michael Turner was a native of Germany. Eight children were born after the removal of this family to Ohio, but Daniel was the last member of the family born in the Keystone state. The trip to Ohio was made in a flat-boat. Daniel Turner accumulated, during his life, eight hundred and fifty acres of land on the East fork in Clermont county and one hundred and sixty acres in the southern part of Clinton county. He also owned two



FRIEND P. SPENCE.

MR. AND MRS. FRIEND P. SPENCE.

Photograph taken at the time of their marriage, in 1873.

hundred and thirty-three acres in Highland county, a total of twenty-two hundred and forty-three acres. Most of his money was made in raising and selling hogs. He was also engaged in the pork-packing business in Cincinnati and, although he could only write his own name, he was a man of very astute business ability. Daniel Turner, who married Susan Malott, had thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. He was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a director in the Cincinnati & Eastern railroad. In this connection he was instrumental in the construction down the valley of the East fork.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence were the parents of six children: Leota M., who married Melvin Townsend; Alfred B., who lives at home; Edmund S., who lives in California; Daniel T., living in Martinsville; Isaac, deceased; and Susan, who married John Trenary, of Blanchester, Ohio, and they have one child, John. Mr. Spence is an independent voter, and has served as school director. Mrs. Spence died on November 16, 1882.

EARL WIRE BENLEHR.

Earl Wire Benlehr, an enterprising young farmer of Union township, was born on April 13, 1891, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, and is the son of George H. and Hannah (Bowermaster) Benlehr, the former of whom was born on October 16, 1846, in Union township, Clinton county, and the latter of whom was born on March 8, 1846, in Greene county, Ohio.

George H. Benlehr is a well-known quarryman of Clinton county and a veteran of the Civil War. His parents were Frederick and Lavina Jane (Haws) Benlehr, the former of whom was born near Berlin, Germany, in 1810, and who died on December 25, 1890, and the latter of whom was born on April 23, 1824, in Union township, and who died on April 10, 1849. George H. Benlehr's paternal grandparents were natives of Germany, his grandfather having died in Germany and his grandmother having died en route to America. Mr. Benlehr's maternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Gibson) Haws (sometimes spelled "Hawes"). After the death of John Haws, his widow married George Hartman, who died in 1852. She died in 1867. Frederick Benlehr, the grandfather of Earl Wire, was the founder of the Benlehr family in Clinton county. In 1835 he purchased a farm in Union township and later operated a butcher shop in Wilmington, living on the farm, however, in the meantime. Frederick and Lavina Jane Benlehr had three children, of whom Earl Wire's father was the youngest. The others were: Louisa, born on February 8, 1840, who is the wife of William E. Parker, of Independence, Iowa, who was former superintendent of the Lee county schools; and Sarah, November 5, 1841, who is the wife of Jacob Schlotter, a florist at Keokuk, Iowa.

George H. Benlehr was educated in the public schools of Union township. His mother died when he was three years old and after her death, his father married Elizabeth Lynn and they had three children. George H. lived with his Uncle Jim and Aunt Sarah Haws and before that with his Grandmother Haws while she lived.

When he was only seventeen years old, George H. Benlehr enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, July 15, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. For many years after the war he lived on the farm, but in 1913 moved to Wilmington. Nearly twenty years ago he bought the Babb quarry at Todds fork and has been engaged in crushing stone for building purposes ever since. His wife, who was Hannah Bowermaster before her marriage, was the daughter of R. A. and Ann (Venard) Bowermaster, the former of whom was a native of Cookstown, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Clinton county, Ohio. R. A. Bowermaster came with his parents to Clinton county, Ohio, and later moved to Bowersville, Greene county, Ohio, where he was a carpenter by trade.

Earl Wire Benlehr is one of nine children born to his parents, all of whom are living: Cleo Lavina, born on May 5, 1868, who married Ed Bean, a resident of High-

land county; Cora, September 4, 1871, who married Seymour Murphy, deceased, and she now lives with her father; Charles E., February 6, 1874, who is a missionary in India for the Christian church; Sarah L., December 21, 1876, who is the wife of Thomas Pond, of Muncie, Indiana; Catherine, June 26, 1879, who became the wife of John Fleming, of Mercer county; Grace E., May 24, 1882, who married Ralph Duffy, of Urbana, Ohio; George A., December 18, 1884, who is a railroad engineer at Lancaster, Ohio; Fred A., July 4, 1887, who is a quarryman and lives at home with his parents; and Earl W., who is the subject of this sketch.

Earl Wire Benlehr attended the public schools of Union township and received practically all of his education at the old "Dutch" school, in district No. 11. However, he attended the public schools in Wilmington, Ohio, and helped his father on the farm in the meantime until 1907, when he rented a farm in Union township, for two years. After that he moved to Huntington, Indiana, where for one year he was a fireman on the Chicago & Erie railroad. In 1910 he returned to Clinton county and after his marriage, began renting his father's farm of seventy-five acres on the Xenia pike in Union township. Mr. Benlehr still farms that land in addition to seventy-five acres adjoining.

On December 14, 1911, Earl Wire Benlehr was married to Myrta Mae Sprague, who was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, February 14, 1890, and who is the daughter of George Bruce and Cornelia Catherine (Pidgeon) Sprague, both of whom are living, the former of whom is a prominent farmer and lives on the Port William pike in Union township. Mr. and Mrs. Benlehr have one child, Dorothy Hannah, born on May 10, 1913.

Earl W. Benlehr is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian church in Wilmington. He is a capable young farmer and business man and popular in the community where he lives.

ELI HAINES.

Of the many respected citizens and successful farmers now living retired in Wilmington, Ohio, Eli Haines, who owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in Clinton county, should be mentioned. He is descended from one of the very earliest settlers of this county, his great-grandfather, Jacob Haines, who was a native of Pennsylvania, having come to Ohio in 1803 and to Clinton county in the spring of 1804.

Eli Haines was born on August 9, 1857, in Caesars Creek township, Greene county, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Mary (Bales) Haines, the former of whom was born in 1818, near New Burlington, Ohio, and died in October, 1903, and the latter of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1820, and died in 1906.

Mr. Haines's paternal grandparents were Zimri and Elizabeth (Compton) Haines, the former of whom came from New Jersey with his parents. He was married near New Burlington, Ohio, and, having learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Philadelphia, followed this trade to some extent in early life. After coming to Ohio, he became a farmer, buying his land very cheaply. During the early years of his life, he owned about twelve hundred acres of land. He and his wife were members of the Friends church. He died at the age of eighty-seven, and she at a very advanced age.

Jacob Haines, who may be regarded as the founder of the Haines family in Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania, February 19, 1778, and when a young man moved with his parents to Guilford county, North Carolina. In 1800 he was married to Mary Leonard and three years later came to Ohio, remaining at Waynesville for a short time, after which he came to Union township, Clinton county, in the spring of 1804. His family consisted of his wife and one child, Zimri, who spent most of his life in this county. Jacob Haines passed away on June 17, 1854.

The maternal grandfather of Eli Haines was Elisha Bales, who lived in Greene

county, Ohio, on the middle fork of Caesars creek, where he owned a farm of two hundred acres.

Samuel Haines grew up in Greene county, Ohio, and after inheriting a part of his father's home farm, added to it until he owned five hundred acres. He was a prominent man in local politics in Greene county and held several township offices. He was a Republican and a member of the Friends church, both he and his wife being elders in the church. They had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy and four of whom died in later life, namely: Amos, who died when a young man and who was a prominent church worker; Sarah, who married H. C. Faulkner and died in May, 1913; Zimri, who died of typhoid fever at the age of thirty-three; Elisha, who also died of typhoid fever after his marriage. The living children are: Eunice, who married Ed Bales, of Greene county, Ohio; Eli, the subject of this sketch; Hannah, who is the widow of Professor Calvin, and lives in Spring Valley, Ohio, and Alfred, who is a farmer of Greene county.

Eli Haines attended the public schools of Paintersville, Ohio, and lived at home on the farm until he was married. He purchased one hundred and twenty-three acres of the home farm and still owns that tract of land. In October, 1908, he purchased twenty-seven acres of land at the edge of Wilmington, Ohio, where he built a modern house and now has a comfortable home.

On September 20, 1882, Eli Haines was married to Louisa E. Faulkner, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, one mile from her husband's birthplace, the daughter of Allen and Elizabeth A. Faulkner, both of whom are still living, he being ninety years of age and she eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Haines have had four children, one of whom is deceased, Homer, who was born in 1888, and died on February 13, 1901. The living children are: Lizzie Mary, born on June 23, 1884, who married J. R. Middleton and lives on a farm in Caesars Creek township, Greene county; Bernice, July 2, 1893, who is a school teacher; and Sylvester, August 28, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines and family are members of the Friends church and he was an elder in the church. He is identified with the Republican party.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Among the successful farmers of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, is William Hunt, who was born on the farm where he now lives on March 8, 1870, the son of William S. and Phoebe (Haworth) Hunt, natives of Virginia and Clinton county, Ohio, respectively, the former of whom was born in 1816, the son of Thomas and Susan (Greene) Hunt, natives of North Carolina, who moved to Virginia and in 1818 to a farm north of Martinsville, where they remained until their death. The paternal great-grandfather was Robert Hunt.

Mr. Hunt's maternal grandparents were Ezekiel and Elizabeth (West) Haworth, natives of Tennessee and Virginia respectively. Ezekiel Haworth was the son of Mahlon and Phoebe (Frazier) Haworth, both natives of Tennessee who, before 1800, located on Todds fork near Wilmington, entering land from the government, where they died. Mahlon Haworth was the son of George and Elizabeth (Dillon) Haworth, who lived in Tennessee a part of their life but later immigrated to Clinton county. Ezekiel Haworth, the maternal grandfather, lived with his parents until his marriage, and then removed to Clark township. He and his wife both died in this township. On both sides of Mr. Hunt's family, he is descended from Quaker stock. Some of his ancestors came over to America with William Penn.

Mr. Hunt was educated in the common schools and in the New Vienna high school. He taught school for ten years in Clark township, including six years at Martinsville. Since leaving the school room he has been engaged in farming with the exception of six months spent in the railway service. Mr. Hunt has a fine farm of one hundred and

fifty acres in Clark township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has made quite a success in breeding a big-boned type of Poland China hogs, all registered, pure-bred stock.

On July 29, 1896, William Hunt was married to Alvaretta Long, who was reared in Clinton county but who was a resident of Greenfield, Indiana, at the time of her marriage, a daughter of Henry and Rachel (Moore) Long, of Green township and Washington township respectively, the former of whom served in the War of the Rebellion for four years.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a member of the board of trustees of Wilmington College, president of the Martinsville Creamery Company, and one of its organizers. He is a well-known Republican in this county and served as township trustee, and for the past twelve years a member of the Clinton County Republican Central Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Friends church.

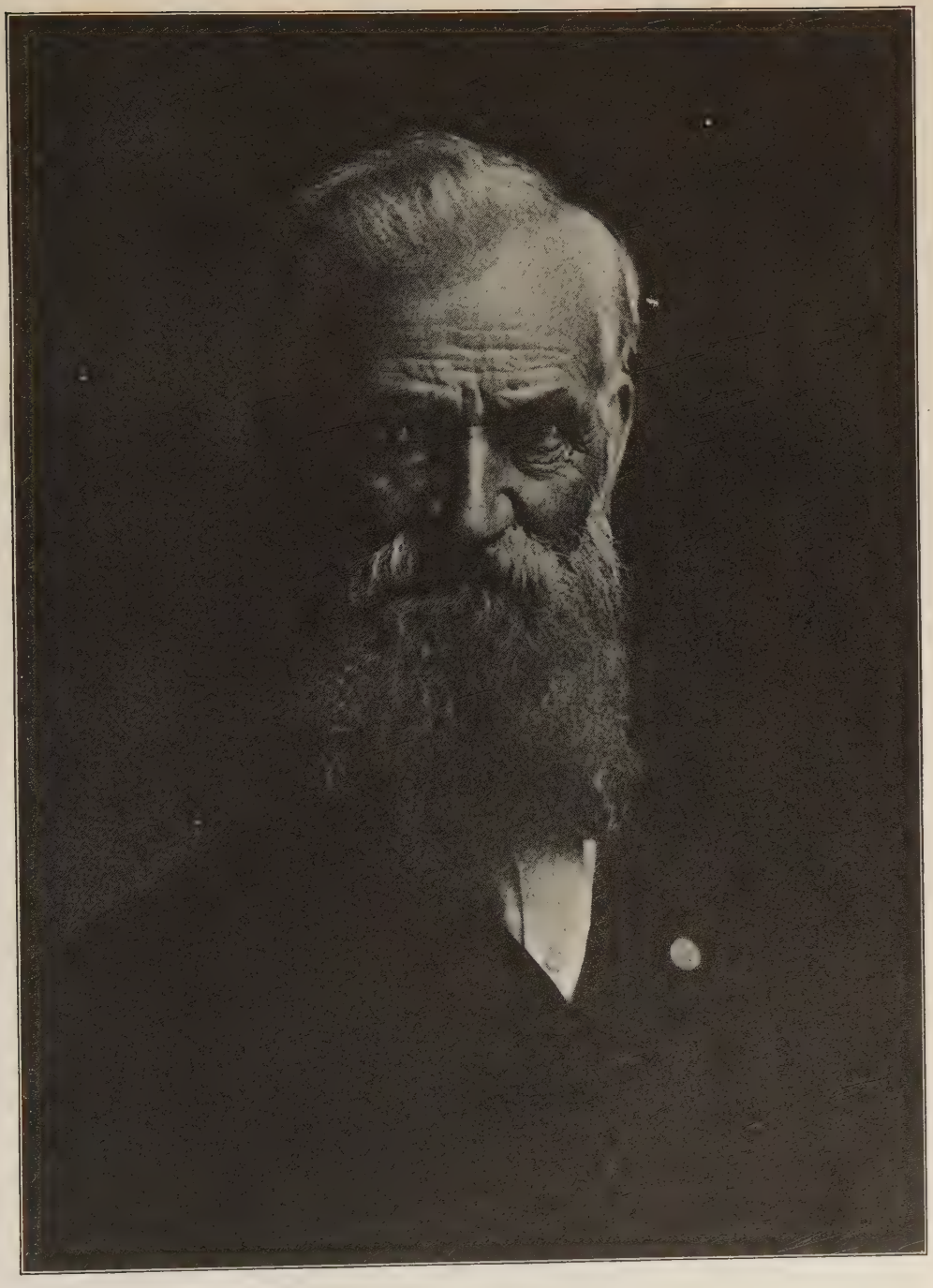
COL. OWEN WEST.

Among those men of sterling attributes of character, who have impressed their personality upon the community life of Clinton county and who have borne their full share in the agricultural, industrial, commercial and financial development of this great county, few men have had a larger part than Col. Owen West, of Lynchburg. He has exerted a strong influence for good on the entire county and is a man of upright principles, one who has always desired the advancement of the community along moral, educational and material lines. He is the inventor and manufacturer of the West tile ditching machine and in years past has invented useful fences and gates. In addition to all of his other activities, he has been an extensive contractor and builder and was one of the organizers and is still president of the Lynchburg Exchange Bank.

Col. Owen West was born on March 4, 1835, in Clark township, the son of James and Elizabeth West. In the veins of this family flows the warm and ardent blood of artistic temperament which gave to the world the celebrated artist, Benjamin West, who gained an international fame in his day and generation.

Before the year 1716, John W. West, who had married Sarah Pearson, came from England and settled in Pitts county, Pennsylvania. They had seven children: Joseph, Mary, William, Sarah, Samuel, Rachel and Benjamin. Benjamin, the youngest child of this family, was an artist heretofore referred to, whose work was well known on two continents. Joseph, the eldest, married Jane Owen, the daughter of John Owen, and they had nine children: Isaac, Tacy, Owen, John, Sarah, Joseph, Hannah, George and Benjamin. About 1750, Owen West, the third child of this family, and the nephew of the celebrated Benjamin West, was born. He married Elizabeth Martin and moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia and later from Virginia to Clinton county, Ohio. He and his wife had thirteen children: Nancy, Jane, William, Mary, Susan, Owen, Thomas, James, Payton, Elizabeth, Amelia, Rebecca and John. Of this family, James, the eighth child, whose wife was Elizabeth West, was the father of Col. Owen West. The grandfather, Owen West, came to Ohio from Virginia and located in the valley of the East fork of Little Miami river, where he purchased nineteen hundred acres of government land, all in Clinton county and nearly all in Clark township, where he and his wife died. James West, their son, was a farmer during his life and remained on the old estate, adding to his inheritance until he owned one thousand acres of the original nineteen hundred. He and his wife died on the old home estate. For nine years he was a justice of the peace in this county.

Col. Owen West, farmer, manufacturer, inventor and soldier, was reared to man-



COL. OWEN WEST

hood on his father's farm and educated in the Martinsville schools and at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. For twelve consecutive years, with the exception of two years in which he was engaged in the mercantile business at Morrisville, he was engaged in teaching. During the War of the Rebellion he assisted in the organization of the Cincinnati Home Guards, and in 1863 he was chosen their major-general. In the early part of 1864, he was given the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regimental Battalion of Ohio National Guards. He had commanded them for one year while at Fort Federal Hill and Baltimore, Maryland, and in the battle of Monocacy, in September, 1864, he and his regiment were honorably discharged for valuable services rendered to their country.

At the close of his military services, Colonel West returned home and resumed farming and lumbering. For some time he owned and operated two saw-mills, each with a capacity of five thousand feet a day. In 1914, after five years' labor, he placed on the market the West tile ditching machine of his own invention. He manufactures this machine at his factory on his farm just out of Lynchburg. The company is incorporated as the West Tile Ditching Machine Company. Some years ago he also invented a fence and a gate which were successes in their day. He operates three hundred acres of land which he has reclaimed by dikes and which includes considerable bottom land. Colonel West has also been a contractor and builder and there are many buildings standing now in Lynchburg and vicinity which he erected. He has also operated a brick and tile plant on his farm and is the present president of the Lynchburg Exchange Bank.

On September 20, 1855, Colonel West was married to Elizabeth A. Roberts, the daughter of James and Hannah E. Roberts, a native of Washington township, who was born on December 23, 1835. Nine children were born to this union: Margaret, James W., Anna M., Owen A., Hannah E., Amos F., Charles H., Laura E. (deceased), and Mary I. (deceased). Margaret married Rev. McLean Simington; Owen A. is a physician at Sabina, Ohio; Laura E. and Mary I. are deceased. Mrs. West passed away on February 1, 1879.

Colonel West is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a stalwart adherent of the principles of the Republican party and supports its candidates.

Colonel West married, secondly, September 19, 1882, Frances Alta Kelly, daughter of Rollin and Sarah Kelly, who are natives of Highland county, Ohio. To this second marriage the following children were born: Martha, who lives at home; George, who operates the home farm; Sylvia, a teacher at Lynchburg, Highland county, Ohio; Frances, deceased; Manetta, deceased, and Benjamin, who lives at home.

GEORGE P. WORRELL.

George P. Worrell, the proprietor of one hundred and eleven acres of good farming land in Clark township, and a brother of James G. Worrell, of this township, was born on August 10, 1868, in Mason county, West Virginia, the son of Granville and Louisa (Hubbard) Worrell, both natives of the eastern part of West Virginia.

The paternal grandfather of George P. Worrell was James Worrell, who spent all his life in Virginia. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Worrell was Samuel Hubbard, who lived and died in Mercer county, West Virginia.

Granville Worrell was educated in the early subscription schools of Carroll county, West Virginia, and, after his marriage there, moved to Gallia county, Ohio, during the Civil War, living there until 1870, when he returned to West Virginia and settled on the Kanawha river. He died in Nicholas county, West Virginia, as did also his wife. During the Civil War, he was drafted in the Confederate army but later deserted and, upon immigrating to Ohio, joined an Ohio regiment of the Union army and served until

the close of the war. He was a drummer in his regiment and during his entire service was not wounded nor taken prisoner. He and his wife had twelve children They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George P. Worrell was educated in the schools of West Virginia and began life on his own responsibility by working by the month in Clinton county, Ohio. On March 4, 1904, he purchased one hundred and eleven acres of land in Clark township, where he now lives.

George P. Worrell was married on December 9, 1896, to Magnolia Emma Emery, of Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of John Emery, a farmer of Highland county. John Emery was born near New Market, Highland county, March 27, 1819, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Anderson) Emery, early settlers of Highland county. They came to Highland county, likely, from Pennsylvania. The former was a farmer and was educated in the early schools of Highland county. John Emery became a farmer also and owned fifty acres of land. He was married on March 25, 1852, to Barbara Emery, the daughter of William and Phoebe Emery, of New Market. William Emery, who was, for some time, a resident of near New Market, later moved to Missouri, where he and his wife died. John Emery died in 1910, on the farm. His wife had died previously, in 1897. They had eleven children. During the Civil War he served for one hundred days in the Union army. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Mr. and Mrs. George P. Worrell have been born three children, Chester Emery, Lura Evelyn and Raymond Harold. The Worrell family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ORLAND TOWNSEND.

Orland Townsend, a well-known farmer of Clark township, was born on January 18, 1860, at Martinsville, Ohio, the son of Josiah M. and Esther J. (West) Townsend, both natives of Clinton county. Josiah M. Townsend was born in 1832, and received a limited education in the schools of this county and Hamilton county, Ohio.

After removing to Hamilton county at the age of thirteen years, Josiah M. Townsend drove a milk wagon. Previously he had worked on a farm in Clinton county at a dollar a week. About 1850, Josiah M. Townsend engaged in the dairy business in Hamilton county, and was engaged in this business intermittently until thirty-seven years of age, at which time he purchased the farm in Clark township, upon a part of which his son, Orland, now lives. He purchased four hundred acres, comprising the old West homestead. He was a general farmer and stockman, and lived on this farm until his death. He and his family were members of the Friends church. Josiah M. Townsend was honored by the people of Clinton county by an election to the office of county commissioner, a position which he filled creditably for three years. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Josiah M. Townsend and wife were the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy.

Orland Townsend received his education in the public schools of Clinton county, and aside for a year spent in working at the carpenter's trade, he has been engaged in farming all his life. He owns one hundrd and ninety acres of the old home place.

In October, 1882, Orland Townsend was married to Mary Leaf, the daughter of John T. Leaf, and to this union have been born two sons, Horace and Lloyd. Horace married Mary Hazard, and they live at Ashtabula, Ohio, and Lloyd married Ada Noftsger, the daughter of G. B. Noftsger, of whom a biography is presented elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Townsend are the parents of one son, William Eugene. Orland Townsend and wife are members of the Friends church, in whose welfare they are actively interested.

George Alfred Townsend, a brother of Orland Townsend, is also a native of Clark township, born on the home farm, July 15, 1873. The paternal grandparents of George

and Orland Townsend were Josiah and Abigal (Holloway) Townsend, natives of Cape May county, New Jersey, and Virginia, respectively. They were married on November 14, 1818. The maternal grandparents of George A. and Orland Townsend entered the homestead where the two brothers now live. The maternal grandfather was Peyton West, a surveyor by occupation.

George and Orland Townsend were two of nine children born to their parents, of whom Orland was the eldest, and George was the seventh in the order of their birth. The other children were Clinton, Josiah, Cammie M., Sarah E., Herbert H., Melville W. and May.

George Townsend received his education in the common schools of Clinton county, and the Normal School at Lebanon, where he spent two years, and also at a business college in Cincinnati. For fourteen years he was engaged in the live-stock business at Lynchburg, but in August, 1908, he removed to the farm where he now lives, and which is a part of the old home place. He is the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of land and is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

In 1897, Mr. Townsend was married to Jessie Thompson, of Highland county, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born, Vivian, who died at the age of nine months, and Harry T. In 1903, Mr. Townsend was married, secondly, to Hattie M. Thompson, a sister of his former wife, and to this marriage there have been born three children, Floyd E., Dana G. and Harold E. Mrs. Townsend is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. Townsend's family are members of the Friends church.

George Townsend is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, at Lynchburg. He has served as treasurer of Dodson township, as councilman of Lynchburg, and as a justice of the peace in Highland county, Ohio.

J. FRANK WEST.

Clinton county has been fortunate in the character of her farmers and much of the material prosperity of the county can be attributed to the fact that the farmers have kept abreast of the times. The farmers are an index to the civilization of any community and if they are progressive and up-to-date, it follows that the standard of living in the community will be high. The business men of the towns are drawing the men from the country and everywhere it is noticed that men rising to prominence in the various activities of life were born and reared on the farm. Clinton county has long been known as one of the best farming counties of the state and its excellent farmers have been one of the big factors in the material advancement of the county. Among the excellent farmers of Clinton county is J. Frank West, the scion of an old and distinguished family of this county.

J. Frank West was born on August 1, 1852, in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of James M. and Amy (Chaney) West, the former a native of Clark township and the latter a native of Highland county, having been born near Dunns chapel.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. West were James and Elizabeth (Leggett) West, the former of whom was a native of eastern Virginia, who came to Ohio very early in life. His maternal grandparents were Joseph and Sarah (Richner) Chaney; the former of whom was a native of Maryland, born near Hagerstown in 1777, who came to Highland county, Ohio, early in life, and died there on April 18, 1862, and the latter was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Philadelphia in March, 1785, and died on October 31, 1859, in Highland county, Ohio.

Among the celebrated men whom the West family of America has given to this country and to the world is the celebrated artist, Benjamin West. Reverting to the earlier ancestry, it may be said that about 1716 John W. West, who had married Sarah Pearson, came from England and settled in Pitts county, Pennsylvania. They had seven children, Joseph, Mary, William, Sarah, Samuel, Rachel and Benjamin. Benjamin, the

youngest child in this family, was the first great American artist and his work came to be known not only in America, but in the fashionable salons of Europe. Joseph, the eldest child in this family, married Jane Owen, the daughter of John Owen, and they had nine children, Isaac, Facy, Owen, John, Sarah, Joseph, Hannah, George and Benjamin. Owen West, the third child of the above family, was born about 1750. He married Elizabeth Martin and they moved from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and later from Virginia to Clinton county, Ohio. He and his wife had thirteen children, Nancy, Jane, William, Mary, Susan, Owen, Thomas, James, Payton, Elizabeth, Emily, Rebecca and John. James, the eighth child in this family, married Elizabeth Leggett and they were the paternal grandparents of J. Frank West.

James M. West, the father of J. Frank, was educated in an old log cabin school house, the frame of which is now a part of the garage on the farm of J. Frank West. He became a farmer on land adjoining that now owned by his son and owned altogether about eight hundred acres. His family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To James M. and Amy West were born nine children, among whom were five sons.

Educated in the public schools of Clinton county, J. Frank West engaged in farming in Clark township upon attaining his majority. He owns two hundred acres of land and, for the past twenty-six years, has lived where he now resides. With the exception of the house, Mr. West has erected all of the buildings now standing on his farm.

On October 4, 1883, J. Frank West was married to Elva Leaf, who was born on March 6, 1859, a native of Clinton county, and the daughter of John T. and Belinda (Dumford) Leaf. They have been the parents of three children: Carl J., who is an instructor in mathematics in Ohio State University; Grace B., who is now a post-graduate student in Ohio State University; and Howard R., who is a student in the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. and Mrs. West and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Not only are they prominent in the church, but they are prominent in the social life of this township and are highly-respected citizens.

BERNARD Y. COLLETT.

The Collett family in America is of French Huguenot origin and is perhaps derived from one of three brothers of that faith, who, about 1660, fled from France on account of religious persecution. One fled to the mountains with a number of other people of his faith; one fled to England, from which either he or his descendants eventually immigrated to America. A third, with his wife, embarked on a ship to America and, during the voyage, the mother gave birth to a son and a little later died and was buried at sea. The child lived and was named Stephen and eventually located in Maryland near where Baltimore now stands. He married Elizabeth Armstrong, who was born on August 18, 1725, and they had eight children. Five of these children are unaccounted for. Practically the whole family, however, moved to Jefferson county, Virginia, about the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. Daniel, the third child in the family of Stephen and Elizabeth Collett, who was born on February 2, 1752, was a soldier in the Continental army and a prominent judge in Virginia. About 1780 he married Mary Haines, who was born on October 10, 1753, and they had eight sons and a daughter, who, with his brother, John, and his sister, Sarah, are the ancestors of all of the Colletts in Clinton and Warren counties. Among these sons was Jonathan, who hauled the stone and also a part of the lumber and timber used in the construction of the United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry.

Bernard Y. Collett, one of the widely-known and highly-respected farmers of Chester township, is the grandson of Jonathan Collett, the great-grandson of Daniel and Mary (Haines) Collett and the great-great-grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Collett. Bernard Y. Collett was born on August 7, 1853, near Harveysburg, in Warren

county. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Yeo) Collett, the former of whom was born in Chester township, August 26, 1829. She was the daughter of Joshua and Allie (Duffey) Yeo. They were married on October 3, 1850.

Jonathan Collett, heretofore referred to as the son of Daniel and Mary (Haines) Collett, was married on April 30, 1823, to Sarah McKay, a representative of the famous McKay family of this county, who was born on November 11, 1799, in Warren county, and whose parents, who had come originally from Virginia to Warren county, settled in Clinton county as early as 1814. Jonathan and Sarah (McKay) Collett had ten children, namely: Ann, born on March 14, 1824, who married William McCune; Moses, June 7, 1825; Benjamin, December 18, 1826; Francis, May 17, 1829; Martha, February 1, 1831; Aaron, October 19, 1832; George, December 21, 1834; William, June 30, 1838; Robert, December 27, 1840; and Azel Waters, September 17, 1842. The family were all members of the Baptist church. It was with the money obtained from work on the United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry that Jonathan Collett was able to buy a large tract of land.

Jonathan Collett's father, Daniel Collett, was a devout Episcopalian, who entered the Revolutionary army under Captain Wright, of Martinsburg, Virginia, and served at Valley Forge, White Plains and at the defeat of General Gates. He also served when the Virginia volunteers were encamped in Pennsylvania, and also fought at the battle of Monmouth. He resided in Virginia for forty years and for many years was a justice of the peace, being appointed as they were in that day in Virginia for life or during good behavior. He held his court monthly and it is said that there was more dignity attending the justices' courts in those days than is to be seen today in the higher courts of Ohio. On one occasion the judge of the court of Jefferson assessed a fine upon each of the justices of that county for neglect to provide suitable steps to the jail at Charleston. Mr. Collett paid his fine and then took the contract for erecting the stone steps which now grace the front of that historic edifice.

Of the ten children born to Jonathan and Sarah (McKay) Collett, Benjamin Collett, the father of Bernard Y., was the third. He was educated in the common schools of Chester township and began his life as a farmer in Warren county, but after a few years returned to Chester township, where he remained the rest of his life on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Benjamin and Sarah (Yeo) Collett had four children: Alley, who died small; Bernard Y., the subject of this sketch; Mary, who died at the age of nine years; and Anna M. The father of these children died on October 12, 1892, and the mother in 1907. They were members of the Baptist church. He was a Republican in politics. During the Civil War, he served as captain of the home militia and was later promoted to colonel. At one time, he was paymaster of the local militia.

Bernard Y. Collett, the second child born to his parents, received his education in the schools of Chester township and at Harveysburg. He has been a farmer practically all of his life. He and his sister have a farm of three hundred and thirty acres which is highly improved.

On December 23, 1874, Bernard Y. Collett was married to Emma Shidaker, who was born on October 16, 1856, and died on November 27, 1903, leaving one child, Edith, who married Shirley Scott, of Milford, Ohio.

Bernard Y. Collett was elected as a delegate from Clinton county to the constitutional convention of 1912. He is a Republican.

In 1914 the Collett families in Clinton county celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the family to this section. One hundred and one members of the family were present at this reunion. During the last forty-nine years, the Collett and McKay families have held a family picnic every year without exception, and in all of this period Bernard Y. Collett has been a regular attendant. The forty-ninth annual reunion was held on Saturday, August 14, 1915.

GEORGE M. DENNY.

George M. Denny, of Chester township, is an unpretentious, unassuming man, who has had a large success in agriculture and who is well known throughout Clinton county. Mr. Denny was born on February 11, 1871, in Chester township, on the farm where he lives.

The parents of George M. Denny were John P. and Martha (Collett) Denny, the former of whom was born on July 4, 1823, near Lebanon, in Warren county, and the latter was born on February 1, 1831, the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (McKay) Collett. On his mother's side, therefore, Mr. Denny is connected with two of the very oldest families in Clinton county. His grandfather on his paternal side, John Denny, married Hannah Leap. He was born on December 22, 1782, in New Jersey, and died on September 3, 1853, and his wife was born on October 13, 1792, in New Jersey, and died on March 28, 1870. They came to Ohio after their marriage and located in Warren county. After moving to this county and settling in Chester township, they lived on a farm all of their lives. Eleven children were born to John and Hannah Denny: Thomas, born on January 12, 1813; Martha, September 18, 1814; Peter, January 10, 1816; Faithful, August 26, 1818; Hannah, February 7, 1821; John P., July 4, 1823; Sarah, August 21, 1825; Elizabeth, October 17, 1827; Joseph, November 23, 1829; Samuel, March 31, 1832; and Abigal, September 26, 1835.

John P. Denny was a farmer in Chester township, where he spent all of his life and where he owned four hundred and twenty-eight acres of land. He owned the farm upon which his son, George M., now lives and he erected all of the buildings which now stand on this farm. George M. Denny was one of two children born to his parents, the other being Anna C., who is unmarried.

George M. Denny was educated in the common schools of Chester township and has spent his entire life on the farm. He is one of the most extensive farmers of the township, he and his sister owning five hundred and forty-three acres of land at the present time.

On October 24, 1894, George M. Denny was married to Mary Antram, the daughter of Ansalem and Louisa (Dakin) Antram. To this marriage two children have been born: John A., born on October 23, 1896; and Ruth McKay, August 7, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Denny are members of the Jonas Run Baptist church and Mr. Denny, like his father before him, votes the Republican ticket. In this section of Clinton county, few families have occupied a position of greater prominence during the past half century than the Dennys.

ELMER CARTER.

Elmer Carter, a farmer of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born on October 31, 1869, in Adams county, Ohio, a son of William Jasper and Mary Elizabeth (Storer) Carter, both of whom were natives of Adams county.

William Jasper Carter was born on January 31, 1845, in Adams county, Ohio, and was married on October 21, 1868, to Mary Elizabeth Storer, who was born on March 7, 1847, in Adams county, and was a daughter of George and Miriam (Ramsey) Storer. William Jasper Carter's father was Leander Carter, who was born on September 18, 1818, in the Old Dominion state, and who married Elizabeth Beaty. Leander Carter and wife came to Ohio immediately after their marriage and located in Adams county, Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their lives. There they owned eighty-seven acres of land and were farmers by occupation. They were the parents of nine children, Susannah V., Sarah E., William Jasper, Margaret Jane, Francis M., Martha Ann, Mary R., Laura, Emma. Of these children, Mary R., is deceased. The grandfather's family were members of the Methodist church, and he voted the Republican ticket.

William Jasper Carter was educated in the common schools of Adams county, Ohio,

and began life as a farmer in that county. There he remained until 1897, at which time he removed to Clark township, Clinton county. Thirteen years later he purchased the farm where he now lives near Martinsville. To William Jasper and Elizabeth (Storer) Carter were born five children, Elmer, Rosa, Lillie, Zora and Edgar. Of these children Lillie and Edgar are deceased. The family are all members of the Methodist church, while William J. Carter votes the Republican ticket.

Educated in the common schools of Adams county, Ohio, Elmer Carter began farming on his own account in that county, and followed that occupation for eight years. He came to Clinton county, Ohio, February, 1897, with his parents, and has since lived in Clark township. He lived one mile west of Martinsville, and for twelve years lived on the David Hunt farm. About 1910 he purchased sixty-three acres of land where he now lives, and which is devoted to general farming and stock raising. Mr. Carter is an extensive feeder of hogs, and has made a considerable success of this line of farming.

On January 9, 1890, Elmer Carter was married to Anna Kennedy, who was born on November 7, 1865, a native of Adams county, Ohio, and a daughter of James Kennedy, a native of Ireland and an early settler in Adams county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of two children, Ray, who is farming in North Dakota, and Ruby, who is at home. The family are members of the Methodist church, in which they take an active interest.

C. D. KESTER.

C. D. Kester, a retired farmer of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, and formerly a well-known merchant of Farmers Station, was born on December 20, 1841, in Clinton county. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Carey) Kester, who were natives of Grayson county, Virginia. Daniel Kester was born on May 30, 1811, and his wife in May, 1814. The former accompanied his parents to Clinton county in 1814. The latter was reared at Careytown, Highland county.

Of Daniel Kester, it may be said that he spent only three months in school. Eager for knowledge, he studied by the light of splinters by the fireside and became a well-informed man. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it for many years. Subsequently he purchased land and engaged in farming. In the last years of his life, however, he was occupied with his trade. He owned three hundred and eighty-five acres of land at the time of his death, all of which he had bought and paid for himself. When he started life on his own responsibility at the age of twenty years, he was given an ax and a pair of "jeans" by his master. Daniel and Elizabeth (Carey) Kester had eleven children, Miles, Anna, John, Carey D., Hannah, Rachel, Tamer E., Mary, Sarah, Jessie and Daniel S. The family were members of the Friends church, and all have remained faithful to the church of their fathers. Elizabeth (Carey) Kester was the daughter of Samuel and Anna (McPherson) Carey natives of Grayson county, Virginia, who immigrated first to Highland county, Ohio, and later to Martinsville, Clinton county. They died in Clark township at the home of a daughter. Samuel Carey was a blacksmith by trade, and owned one hundred acres of land in Highland county at the time of his death.

C. D. Kester was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and engaged in farming during most of his active career. In December, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being discharged on July 3, 1865. In January, 1878, he was employed as manager of the Farmers Station Joint Stock Company, and held this position for five years. During the same period he was the agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Farmers Station and also the postmaster. For many years he dealt extensively in live stock and in 1881 shipped two thousand head of hogs. He abandoned the stock business about 1890, and removed to Warren county where he followed farming. Subsequently, how-

ever, he returned to Wayne township, Clinton county, where he farmed for eleven years, until November 15, 1897, when he removed to Farmers Station and retired. In 1913 he erected new buildings at Farmers Station on the property which he owns and where he now resides.

On September 8, 1866, C. D. Kester was married to Nancy Betterton, a daughter of William and Delilah Betterton, a native of Clark township, where she was born on August 16, 1846. William Betterton was a native of Virginia, born on May 12, 1811. He was educated in the Old Dominion state, and immigrated first to Illinois where he was married and where his first wife died. They had one child who died later in life. Afterwards, William Betterton came to Clinton county and was here married to Delilah King, a native of Clark township, born on May 25, 1823, and the daughter of William and Nancy King, natives of Grayson county, Virginia. They were early settlers in Clark township and farmers by occupation. They were also members of the Christian church. Although William Betterton and wife were Universalists, they attended other churches. They had two children: John M., who died on April 22, 1913, and Mrs. C. D. Kester.

Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Kester, two, Etta and Milton L., are living, and Ada M. and Eva E. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kester are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Kester is a Republican. For many years he was prominently identified with the State Grange, and served this organization as master of Eureka grange.

HENRY DEBOLT JONES.

Henry Debolt Jones, who, for many years, was a well-known business man of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later a successful farmer of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born at Newtown, in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 19, 1844, a son of James and Eliza (Debolt) Jones, both of whom were natives of Newtown, Hamilton county. James Jones was a farmer in Hamilton county, and his parents were pioneers of Hamilton county.

The paternal grandfather of Henry Debolt Jones was Henry Debolt, Sr., and he built the Debolt Exchange in the city of Cincinnati. He owned hundreds of acres of land in Hamilton and Clermont counties, having been one of the best-known pioneer citizens of southern Ohio.

Henry Debolt Jones received his elementary education in the public schools of Hamilton county, Ohio, and supplemented this by a course at the St. Xavier school at Cincinnati, a Catholic institution. He learned bookkeeping at the " Favorite" store in Cincinnati, and followed this occupation practically all the time he lived in that city, with the exception of three or four years when he was engaged in the commission business on his own responsibility. Cincinnati was his home until 1902, when he removed to the farm, where his widow now lives. Here he remained until his death, on February 19, 1908.

On October 17, 1885, Henry Debolt Jones was married to Minnie M. Turner, a native of Clark township, who was born on the farm where she now lives on January 7, 1861. She is a daughter of William and Nancy Jane (McCann) Turner, both of whom were born at Perintown, Clermont county, Ohio.

Mrs. Jones' paternal grandparents were Daniel and Susan Turner, while her maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Carter) McCann, of Lynchburg, Virginia, who located in Perintown, Clermont county, Ohio, in an early day. They died in Clark township, Clinton county.

William and Nancy Jane Turner were educated in the schools of Clermont county. The former was a farmer during his life, who came to Clinton county some time prior to his marriage in 1859. He was the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM TURNER.

and during his life erected a magnificent brick house and also built large and commodious barns, and otherwise improved his farm. He was a member of the Grange, in the welfare of which organization he was deeply interested. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Minnie M., Daniel and an infant son. They also reared Daniel H. Turner, who was a son of Mr. Turner's brother, Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Jones were the parents of one daughter, Mabel Turner, who is living at home with her mother. She is the wife of Robert T. Conlin, a native of Canada, and they have one son, Robert Henry. Mrs. Jones is an earnest and devoted member of the Society of Friends, and takes an active interest in the affairs of that denomination.

The late Henry Debolt Jones was a well-known citizen, not only in Clark township, but of Cincinnati, Ohio, where, for some time, he was a prominent figure in the business life of the city.

Mrs. Jones now owns the home place, known as the "Fox" Turner farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, also fifty acres in another tract, all in Clark township.

CHARLES W. SKIMMING.

Conspicuous among the farmers of Clinton county, Ohio, and numbered among its leading citizens is Charles W. Skimming, of Union township, who is a public-spirited citizen, well known in Clinton county for his activities in public affairs, and at present one of the commissioners of the county. Previously he served two terms as trustee of union township. He belongs to an old and distinguished family of Clinton county, and by marriage is connected with another very old family of this county, and one which has filled many important positions of trust and responsibility.

Charles W. Skimming was born on August 14, 1866, in Union township, a son of Robert Skimming, who was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, June 3, 1830, and who married Mary E. Babb, December 6, 1853. She was born on June 6, 1830, in Clinton county, Ohio, the daughter of Henry and Matilda (Woodruff) Babb.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Skimming were Anthony and Mary (McDow) Skimming, both of whom were natives of bonnie Scotland, the former was born in Edinburgh, and died on April 22, 1855. The latter was likewise born in Edinburgh, and their marriage occurred in Scotland. Anthony Skimming and wife came to America in 1818, settling in Allegheny county, Maryland, and here they remained until the autumn of 1836, when they immigrated to Clinton county, Ohio, and settled at Wilmington.

The second generation of the family in Clinton county represented by Robert Skimming, the father of Charles W., gained considerable prominence in public life. Robert Skimming was only six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Clinton county, and received his education in the public schools of this county. He attended Wilmington Academy also, and taught school for six years. In 1860 he embarked in the mercantile business at Burtonville, in Union township, in which he remained for fifteen years. He owned a farm in Union and Washington townships, comprising one hundred and seventy-one acres. About 1875 he retired from the mercantile business and returned to his farm, where he lived the remainder of his life. Four children were born to Robert and Mary E. (Babb) Skimming: Emma, born on November 26, 1854; Samuel H., February 25, 1858; Charles W., the immediate subject of this sketch; and Wilbert, January 10, 1872.

Not only did Robert Skimming serve for fifteen years as a director of the Clinton county infirmary, having been first elected in 1873, but he likewise served two terms as commissioner of Clinton county, having been elected on the Republican ticket. As a member of the Baptist church, he was loyal and devout in the faith of that denomina-

tion, and for several years was numbered among its most active workers in this county. He was a deacon in the church at the time of his death.

Charles W. Skimming, like so many of the native born citizens of Clinton county, attended Wilmington College after leaving the common schools, completing his education in that excellent institution. He was a student at this famous old college for two years. While still a young man he began farming in Union township, and except for a period of four years, has spent all his life in this township. These four years were spent in Chester township. Mr. Skimming is the owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land on which he lives in Union township.

On January 29, 1891, Charles W. Skimming was married to Martha M. McKay, who was born on November 25, 1870, a daughter of Robert F. and Mary F. (Mickerson) McKay. The history of the McKay family is contained especially in the sketch of Weldon McKay, presented elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Skimming are the parents of two children, Robert M. and Mary Helen. The former was born on May 15, 1895, and is now a student at Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio. The latter was born on April 14, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Skimming are earnest and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Skimming is identified with the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

EBER WATTS HAINES.

Among the well-known young farmers of Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, is Eber Watts Haines, who is the owner of one hundred and four and one-quarter acres of land, and who, several years ago, was engaged in conducting a general store at Lumberton, Ohio. Since 1909, however, he has devoted his attention exclusively to farming. He is a scion of a very old family in this county, and one whose ancestry had very much to do with clearing the forests and draining the swamps. Eber Watts Haines was born on February 28, 1872, in Caesars Creek township, Greene county, Ohio. His parents were Eber and Mary (Mendenhall) Haines, the former of whom was born on January 20, 1825, in Caesars Creek township, Greene county, and the latter was a daughter of Thaddeus and Priscilla (Sturgeon) Mendenhall.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Haines were Zimri and Elizabeth (Compton) Haines, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter a native of North Carolina, who came with her parents when four years old to New Burlington, Ohio. Zimri Haines emigrated first from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and there learned the cabinetmaker's trade. Later he immigrated to Greene county, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was the father of nine children, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Maria, Elwood, Eber and Clayton, Aseph and Phoebe. He voted the Whig ticket and was a member of the Society of Friends.

Eber Haines received a good education in the common schools of Greene county, and followed farming in Caesars Creek township, in that county, until 1882, when he removed to Chester township, Clinton county. When about forty-five years of age, he began preaching in the local Friends church, and continued a minister in that faith until his death, December 19, 1911. He lived to perform the marriage ceremony for many of his grandchildren. The following children were born to Eber and Mary (Mendenhall) Haines: Lydia Ellen, who died while young; Margaret, the wife of John Turner; Zimri D., who married Alice McKay; Thaddeus A., who married Eliza Mary Hiatt; Priscilla, the wife of Jacob B. McKay; Daniel W. and Wilomena, twins, the former of whom married Estella McKay, and the latter died early in life; Mary, the wife of William Hiatt, died at the age of twenty-eight years; and Eber W., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Eber W. Haines was for some time a student at Wilmington College after leaving

the common schools, and finished his education in that excellent institution. His career as a farmer was begun in Chester township, where he now lives, and where he owns one hundred and four and one-quarter acres of land. In 1906 he purchased the general store at Lumberton and conducted this business for two years, but in 1909 returned to the farm where he has since lived.

In 1906, Eber W. Haines married Mary Morris, the daughter of Allen and Louisa (Doan) Morris, the former of whom was a farmer of Clinton county. Mrs. Haines was one of four children born to her parents. The others are: Elias H., who married Amelia Stille; John, who married Mary Nye; and Lee, who married Luetta Farris, in 1912. Mrs. Haines' paternal grandfather was John Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Eber W. Haines are the parents of one son, Eber Allen, born on January 18, 1910. The family are all members of the Friends church, Mrs. Haines, however, retaining her membership in the Methodist church.

In 1905, about a year before his marriage, Mr. Haines spent the winter at Wauchula, Florida, with his parents and elder sister. His mother died there unexpectedly, December 27, 1905. Three years later his father spent the winter on Marco Island.

GEORGE E. CROUSE.

Agriculture has been an honorable vocation from the earliest time, and as a usual thing men of humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood. Among the industrious and honorable citizens of Union township who have turned their attention to the farm is **George E. Crouse.**

George E. Crouse was born on February 3, 1856, near Cuba, in Washington township, Clinton county, and is the son of Empson and Mary (Horseman) Crouse, the former of whom was born in Washington township in 1820, and who died in April, 1881, and the latter of whom was born in Union township, Clinton county, in 1821, and who died in 1905. Empson Crouse was the son of John and Rhody (Matson) Crouse. The former was of German extraction, and the son of John Crouse, Sr., who came from Germany to America shortly after the close of the Revolution, when he was eighteen years old. John Crouse, Jr., was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1794, and in 1817 was married to Rhoda Matson, a daughter of John Matson. Some time during 1817 he immigrated to Ohio, and settled on land later owned by James Skimming, from whence he moved to Cowans creek on what was known as the Williams farm. John Crouse, Jr., died in 1867 in his seventy-third year. His widow died the next year in 1868. John Crouse, Jr., who was familiarly known as "Uncle Johnny" was a small man physically and one of a very militant disposition. He had little education. In fact he could not write his name, but, nevertheless, owned three farms at the time of his death and was considered very successful for his day and generation. His wife was familiarly known as "Aunt Rhody." They had nine children.

The maternal grandfather of George E. Crouse was Amos Horseman, whose wife died early in life, and after her death he married again. They were members of the Society of Friends and came to Clinton county from Virginia, settling on Cowans creek. Amos Horseman had a fair education. By his two marriages he had twenty-two children, most of whom died early in life of tuberculosis. Only one is now living.

The late Empson Crouse grew up in Washingtoin township, and had little opportunity to obtain an education. He inherited the home farm of one hundred and thirty acres from his father and was a succesful farmer. He was more or less prominent in local Democratic politics and served some time as a school director. Empson and Mary (Horseman) Crouse had eleven children, of whom one, Thurman, the youngest, died at the age of thirty-two; John lives on the home place; Eliza J., deceased, married Will

Conner; Elizabeth married Marion McKibben, a retired farmer of Cuba, Ohio; David H. is an electrician in Iowa; Sarah married James Turner, who is deceased, and now lives near Cuba, Ohio; Rhoda married Frank Ireland, of Washington township; Melvina is unmarried and lives in Cuba; George E. is the subject of this sketch; Charles lives at Aspen, Colorado, where he is a miner; and Della married Harry Dailey, a retired miller of Wilmington.

George E. Crouse was also limited in educational advantages and was able to attend school only three months each year. He remained at home until his marriage, farming the home place, after which he purchased twenty-seven acres of land. In 1902 he sold the farm and purchased eighty acres of the Boyd farm on the New Vienna pike, in Union township. In 1913 Mr. Crouse remodeled the house and barn and refenced the place.

On December 9, 1885, George E. Crouse was married to Addie Osborn, who was born in Adams township, Clinton county, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Peter and Louisa Osborn, the former of whom is a farmer and a minister in the Friends church. Mr. and Mrs. Crouse have had two children, Edna and Osborn. Edna was born on April 30, 1890, and was married to Fred Cast, who died of pneumonia four months after their marriage. Later she was married to Grover Early. Osborn was born on September 8, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Crouse formerly were members of the Beech Grove meeting of the Quaker church. Mr. Crouse is identified with the Democratic party.

W. JEFF McKIBBEN.

W. Jeff McKibben, the scion of an old and distinguished family of Clinton county, and a well-known farmer of Clark township, was born in that township on February 18, 1851, the son of John and Matilda (Garner) McKibben, the former of whom was born on December 2, 1809, in Greene township, Clinton county, Ohio, and died on August 24, 1894, and the latter of whom was born on September 3, 1811, in Clark township, Clinton county, and died on October 12, 1883. They were married on April 3, 1834, and had six children, as follow: Mrs. Eliza J. Davis, who was born on July 6, 1836; James M., October 14, 1837, died on November 30, 1913; Mrs. Mary E. Pittzer, July 17, 1843; Mrs. Martha A. Brown, May 6, 1848; J. F. and W. Jeff, twins, February 18, 1851.

John McKibben, Jr., was a son of John and Catherine (Leonard) McKibben, natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the former of whom was a prominent land owner in Green township. Upon leaving Pennsylvania, they first settled in Kentucky, where they spent one year, and from which they immigrated to Green township, Clinton county, about 1803. Here they purchased one thousand acres of land, part of which was cleared. They had purchased a large tract of land in Kentucky, but the title proved defective and the vendor, being an honest man, gave them one thousand acres in Ohio in its place. They died at their home in Green township.

John McKibben, Jr., the father of W. Jeff, was reared as a farmer boy and his educational advantages were limited. His wife was the daughter of James and Polly (Moon) Garner, natives of North Carolina, who were married in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1794, and moved to Tennessee in 1796, settling just across the road from the home of John Fushee Garner. Polly Moon was the eldest daughter of Joseph and Anna Moon. Mr. and Mrs. James Garner and family remained fifteen years in the state of Tennessee and from that state immigrated to Clinton county, Ohio, with their nine children, one having died in Tennessee. Four more were born after their arrvial in Ohio. It is an interesting fact that within eighty years, James Garner had five hundred and twenty-six descendants. After his marriage, John McKibben, Jr., moved to a farm which he had purchased in 1831. He owned one hundred and thirty-seven

acres and was a member of the Grange and a stockholder in the Farmers Staton Joint Stock Company. He was a Republican in politics.

On May 2, 1878, W. Jeff McKibben was married to Mary O. Betts, who was born on October 18, 1851, the daughter of Christopher and Lydia (Huff) Betts, of Clinton county, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeff McKibben were born two children, Etta May and Bertha LaTaurette. The latter married Harry Milton Fawcett.

Mr. McKibben has always followed farming. He owns one hundred and ten acres in Clark township and has splendid buildings on his farm.

Mrs. McKibben is a member of the Friends church. Mr. and Mrs. McKibben are members of the Daughters of Rebekah, and Mr. McKibben is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

FRANK L. McDONALD.

Frank L. McDonald, the well-known superintendent of the Clinton county infirmary, is one of the worthy citizens of this county and one who has figured in the growth and development of the agricultural and commercial interests of this great section. Although still in the prime of life, he has been identified for many years with the progress and prosperity of Clinton county and has contributed his resourceful ability to many spheres of action. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with sound judgment and every-day common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics. He well merits the respect and esteem accorded him by the people of Clinton county.

Frank L. McDonald is connected by birth and marriage to families which have been prominent in the educational, agricultural, civic and political life of this county for more than a century.

Frank L. McDonald was born on November 17, 1871, near the Springfield meeting house in Adams township, Clinton county, the son of James W. and Sarah (Thatcher) McDonald. James W. McDonald was a native of Green township, born near Antioch, October 1, 1844, and died on April 1, 1907. He was the son of Thomas and Sarah (Bloom) McDonald.

Thomas McDonald was a native of Virginia, who located along the Ohio river, in Ohio, when a very young man, settling with his parents in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, where they purchased two hundred acres of land at one dollar and fifty cents an acre. He cleared off the timber and established a home. Thomas and Sarah (Bloom) McDonald were members of the Methodist Protestant church. The former, who was eighteen years older than his wife, died at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died on February 17, 1900, at the age of seventy-five. Thomas McDonald was the son of Jerod and Nancy (Marshal) McDonald, the former of whom was born on August 20, 1768, and died on April 2, 1845, and the latter born on January 3, 1776, and died on August 2, 1861. Both were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Clinton county, Ohio. Ten children were born to Thomas and Sarah McDonald, of whom James W., the father of Frank L., was the eldest. Seven of the children are now deceased and three are living. The names of the children in the order of their births are as follow: James W.; John, deceased, who was born on June 29, 1846; Cyrus B., July 30, 1847, deceased, who lived in Chicago; Alpheus, December 29, 1849, died May 28, 1870, who was a minister of the Methodist Protestant church; Charles H., April 11, 1852, deceased, who had a music store at Chicago, Illinois; Cornelius, May 3, 1854, who is a fruit tree salesman, of Chicago; George M., 1856, deceased, who was a real estate dealer in Dallas, Texas; Mary Ellen, 1859, who married John Watrous and lives in Evanston, Illinois; Thomas Elmer, 1862, deceased, who was a bank clerk at Des Moines, Iowa; and Anna May, April 14, 1870, who is the widow of Charles Compton and lives in Bradford, Pennsylvania.

James W. McDonald, the eldest child of this family, grew up on his father's farm near New Antioch, and in 1863 enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, serving until the end of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. During his service he received a scalp wound but, with that exception, suffered no more than the ordinary hardships, which hard service entails. He was with the army which pursued Lee at the time of his surrender and at that time was on horseback constantly day and night for fifteen days. In 1864, when he was home on a furlough, he was married. After the war he rented farms for twenty-five years. His health failing in 1885, he moved to Wilmington and worked in a meat market as a meat cutter, following this trade until his death. He was prominent in local politics as a Republican and served as township assessor for several years after moving to Wilmington. He and his wife were members of the Wilmington meeting of the Friends church. In 1887 he purchased a comfortable home on Sugar Tree street, in Wilmington, where his widow now lives.

James W. McDonald was married on December 8, 1864, to Sarah Thatcher, a native of Union township, born three miles southeast of Wilmington, September 4, 1843. She is the daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Hadley) Thatcher, the former of whom was born on June 17, 1813, in Wilmington, Ohio, and died on May 3, 1857, and the latter, born on April 14, 1817, in the Springfield neighborhood of Clinton county, and died on September 1, 1862.

Joseph and Deborah Thatcher had eight children, four of whom are deceased, as follow: Mary Ellen, born on September 20, 1834, died December 25, 1854; William H., October 30, 1837, died September 18, 1857; Susan, July 29, 1840, who married George Brown and lives at Hillsboro Ohio; Sarah, September 4, 1843, who is the widow of James W. McDonald and the mother of Frank L.; Lydia Maria, July 20, 1846, who married Samuel Stattler, of Wilmington; Annie J., May 28, 1849, died June 1, 1881; Emily, August 11, 1852, died April 12, 1879; and Oliver Joseph, November 10, 1857, who for several years prior to 1906 held the chair of medieval history in the University of Chicago.

Joseph Thatcher was the son of Thomas and Susannah (Stratton) Thatcher, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. He was a tanner by trade and operated a large tannery in Wilmington in pioneer times. Thatcher's addition in Wilmington was named for him. Joseph Thatcher and his wife were farmers and throughout their lives were active members of the Quaker church. He was the clerk of the yearly meeting for many years. Her parents were William and Sarah (Lindley) Hadley, who were natives of North Carolina and early settlers in Clinton county, owning a home in Adams township. Besides being a farmer, Joseph Thatcher was also a blacksmith and operated a shop on his farm.

Frank L. McDonald is one of four children born to his parents, namely: Mary Annetta, who was born on September 24, 1867, is the widow of Frank L. Doan and lives in Columbus, Ohio; Frank L., the subject of this sketch; Thomas Russell, June 30, 1874, died November 20, 1913, in Chicago, where he was a grain merchant; and William Estus, December 17, 1884, is unmarried and is a merchant in Columbus, Ohio.

Frank L. McDonald was educated in the public schools of Union township. He spent his boyhood and youth on a farm. He was fifteen years old in 1886 at the time his parents moved to Wilmington, and here he learned the undertaking and furniture business as an apprentice under C. A. Marble. Seven years after coming to Wilmington, in partnership with Cary A. Holliday, he purchased Mr. Marble's establishment. He continued the business successfully until 1903, when Mr. McDonald sold out to Mr. Holliday and purchased a half interest in the carpet store of Frank Gallup. After four years, Mr. McDonald sold his interest in the Gallup store and purchased the John Hirt farm in Union township. This farm comprised one hundred and forty-seven acres. In 1907 he sold this farm and purchased the Judge Doan homestead in Wilmington. Eight

years later he traded the Judge Doan homestead for one hundred and twenty-five acres in the Center neighborhood of Union township.

On March 1, 1913, Mr. McDonald was appointed superintendent of the Clinton county infirmary, a position which is now under the civil service and which he holds during good behavior and satisfactory service.

On September 18, 1895, Frank L. McDonald was married to Fannie M. Doan, who was born in Wilmington, Ohio, and who is the daughter of the late Judge Azariah Doan and his second wife, Martha G. Taylor, of Pennsylvania. Judge Azariah Doan was the son of Jonathan and Phoebe (Wall) Doan, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina and a blacksmith, who came to Ohio in 1804 and located in Union township, where he was a farmer. He died in July, 1874. Phoebe Wall was a native of Pennsylvania, who accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1808. She died in November, 1869. The late Judge Azariah Doan was a well-known lawyer of Clinton county, who served a term of two years in the Ohio state senate and a term of fifteen years as judge of the common pleas court of Clinton county.

Mr. McDonald is a member of all of the branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family are ardent members of the Friends church.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have had two children: Margery, who was born on November 30, 1902; and Gerald, who was born on June 5, 1905.

HEBER W. CUSTIS.

Heber W. Custis, a prominent and successful young farmer of Union township, was born on the farm where he now lives, on the Washington pike, July 24, 1888, the son of Levi H. and Elizabeth Jane (Vanniman) Custis, the former of whom is a retired farmer of Richland township, and who was born on December 6, 1845, and the latter of whom is a daughter of Elias and Eva (Early) Vanniman, and was born on February 8, 1850. Levi H. Custis is the son of Douglas W. and Renniah (Gustin) Custis, the former of whom was born on December 20, 1811, in Scioto county, Ohio, and the latter of whom is the daughter of Elkany Gustin. Douglas W. Custis was a son of William and Elizabeth (Savage) Custis, the former of whom was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Savage, he had five children, Sallie, John, William, Harriet and Douglas W.

Levi H. Custis was one of seven children born to his parents, as follow: William was born on September 8, 1836; Isaiah, November 2, 1838; Myra, March 18, 1840; Hannah J., July 21, 1843; Levi H., December 26, 1845; Rhoda, October 23, 1848, died on October 10, 1850; and Mary, February 13, 1851.

Heber W. Custis is one of five children born to his parents, and he is the youngest in order of birth. Lillian is the wife of Clark Haines, of Warren county, Ohio. Edna is the wife of Irving Peelle, of Wilmington, Ohio. Dwight married Nettie Hughes. He is a minister at Richwood, Ohio. Maude died in infancy.

Like most lads born and reared in Clinton county, Heber W. Custis attended the district schools, but he had unusual educational advantages in being permitted to attend Wilmington College for two years, after which he took an agricultural short course at Ohio State University, at Columbus. There he received a splendid training for practical farming, and completed the course in 1909. In 1911, Mr. Custis' father retired from active farm life and removed to Sabina, Ohio, since which time Heber W. has rented the home place of one hundred and twelve acres from his father. The farm has a very handsome brick house on the Washington pike, with an avenue of maples leading back to the house. Mr. Custis bought seventy-seven acres of land from his father near the home farm. In this community he is considered a very pleasant, agreeable young citizen.

On August 10, 1910, Heber W. Custis was married to Hazel Reed, who was born in Wayne township, Clinton county, Ohio, a daughter of Amos and Ella (Driscoll) Reed.

Mrs. Custis graduated from the Reesville high school and also attended Wilmington College, after which she taught school two years in Wilson township. Amos Reed was born in Wayne township, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1852, and died in 1888. He was a son of William and Rachel Rede, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and the latter of whom was born in Virginia. William Reed was a farmer in Wayne township. Ella (Driscoll) Reed, the mother of Mrs. Custis, was a daughter of Ephraim and Hester (Kaiser) Driscoll, the former of whom was a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. Ephraim Driscoll was a farmer living near Cuba. Amos and Ella (Driscoll) Reed were farmers in Wayne township, and were the parents of two children: Orville, of Melvin, Ohio, and Hazel. Amos Reed died while Hazel was an infant, and in 1891 her mother, Ella (Driscoll) Reed, married, secondly, William B. Vermilyea, who was born in Wabash county, Indiana, a son of Solomon and Mary Jane Vermilyea. William Vermilyea served three and one-half years in the Civil War in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. He was a widower, his first marriage occurring in 1866. He and his wife, the mother of Mrs. Custis, are now living retired in Reesville, Ohio. By this second marriage, there were two children: Ethel, who married Virgil Ireland, of Dayton, Ohio; and Wright, who is unmarried and lives at Reesville with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber W. Curtis have had two children: Jean, born on July 2, 1911, and Freda, January 2, 1914.

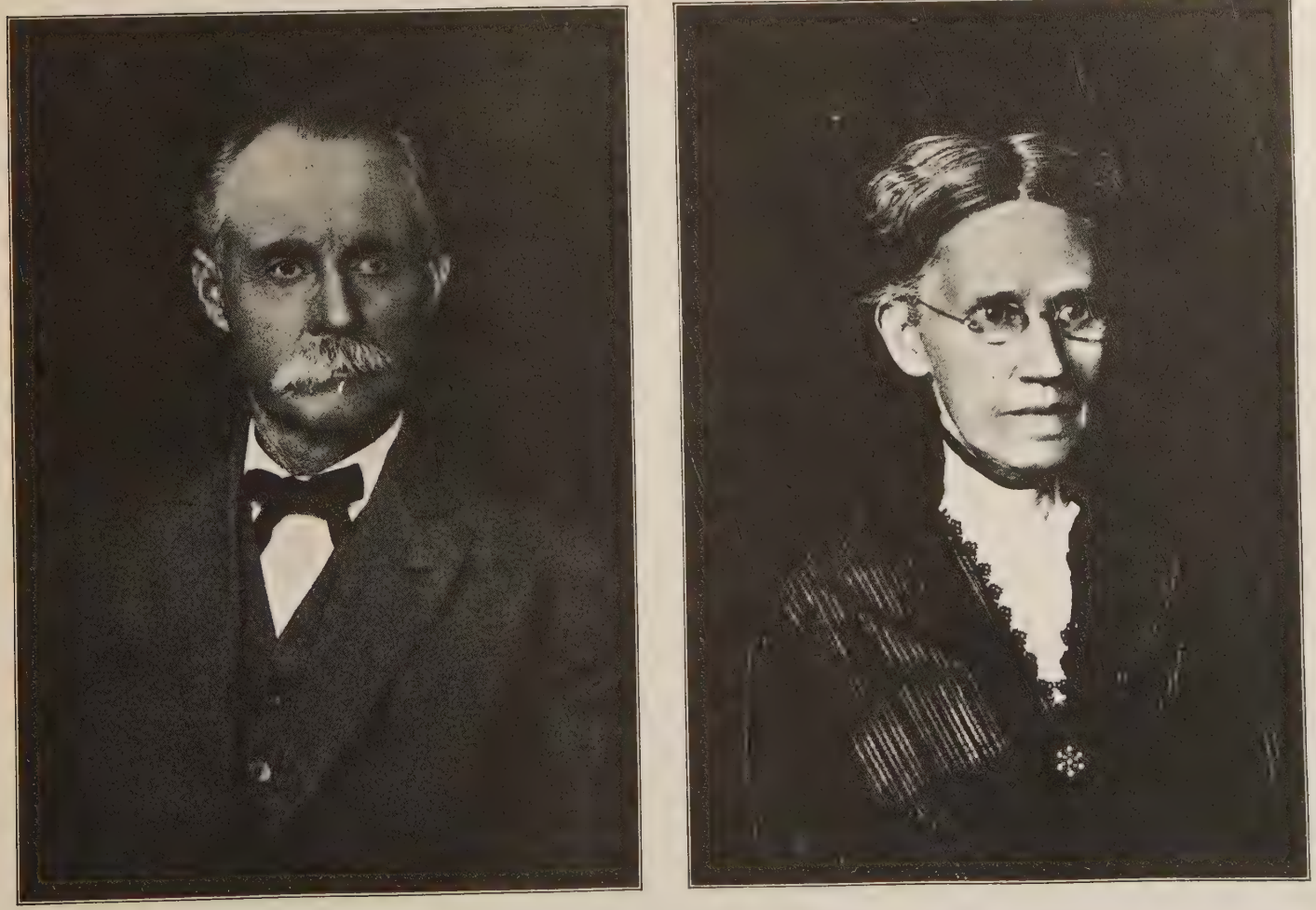
Mr. and Mrs. Custis belong to the Methodist Protestant church at Melvin, Ohio. Mr. Custis is a member of Sabina Lodge No. 324, Free and Accepted Masons.

ELIJAH MARMADUKE HAWORTH.

The Haworth family has been well established in Clinton county for more than a century, and the various members of the family have been prominent in the political and religious life of the various sections in which they have lived. Elijah Marmaduke Haworth, one of the older members of the family now living in this county, is a well-known churchman and farmer of Union township, where he is prominent in the Dover meeting of Friends, and a former trustee of Wilmington College. In Clinton county the name Haworth stands for honesty, integrity and the highest moral purpose, and the representative of the present generation are no exception to the rule established by the worthy pioneers and early members of this family.

Elijah Marmaduke Haworth was born on September 9, 1849, on the farm where he now lives in Union township, the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Walthall) Haworth, the former of whom was born on March 1, 1813, on Todd's fork, Union township, and died in 1895, and the latter of whom was born in November, 1811, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and died in 1897.

Elijah Haworth was the son of Mahlon and Phoebe (Bailey) Haworth, the former of whom settled on Todd's fork in 1804. This is a part of Clinton county, now comprised in Union township. Mahlon Haworth was a son of George Haworth, said to have been the second settler in what is now Union township, and one of the earliest in Clinton county. He opened a farm and built a grist-mill. His son, James, settled on a farm long occupied by Eli Gaskill; Richard settled on the David Myers place, and John the Morris farm; George owned the John Haines place, while Samuel and Dillon lived at home with their father. A year later Mahlon brought his family from Tennessee and settled on the farm since owned by William Walker, of Todd's fork, two miles north of Wilmington, on the Dover road. Other sons opened other well-known farms in this part of the county until each of the eight had homes of their own. Here George Haworth continued to reside until about 1825, when several of his sons, having sold their possessions in Ohio, removed to Illinois. He also sold out and removed with his two younger sons, Samuel and Dillon, to Quaker Point, near Georgetown, Vermilion county,



MR. AND MRS. ELIJAH M. HAWORTH.

Illinois, in order to be near his children. Georgetown was laid out by his son, James Haworth, and called after his father's given name. George Haworth was a worthy member of the Society of Friends and in the latter years of his life a minister. About 1807 or 1808, he traveled on horseback to Baltimore to attend the yearly meeting as a representative from the Miami quarterly meeting, then, as now, held at Waynesville.

Mahlon Haworth, the son of George Haworth, who had settled on Todd's fork in 1803, visited Ohio first in 1800 on a prospecting tour and prosecuted his explorations up the Little Miami and Mad rivers, returning by way of Van Meter's. When he came from Tennessee with his family in 1804, he was accompanied by John and James Wright and their families. At this time Cincinnati contained altogether about eighteen houses. It is said that Mahlon Haworth on the journey north rode the wheel horse and drove the team over Clinch mountain, bearing an infant in his arms. This child, then nearly two years old, was his daughter, Susanna, who afterwards married Marmaduke Brackney. Besides Susanna, he brought to Ohio his three children older than she, Rebecca, George D. and Hezekiah. The families of George Haworth, Mahlon Haworth, James and John Wright were among the first white families to settle in Clinton county north of Wilmington. In the bottom of the opposite side of Todd's fork, where they built their cabin, was a camping ground of Indians. In their rude cabin and during the cold winter season a daughter, Mary Haworth, or "Polly," as she was called, was born to Mahlon Haworth. She grew so beautiful that she was admired of all the surrounding country, but in the midst of her loveliness, in her early womanhood, she was called away. Mahlon and Phoebe (Bailey) Haworth had also born to them upon this farm other children, as follow: Phoebe, Mahlon, Jr., John, Elijah, James and Richard. Rebecca died in early womanhood, and John and James in infancy. The remaining children all lived to be respected and influential citizens of Clinton county and heads of families. Mahlon Haworth finally owned about two hundred acres. He died on his farm at the age of sixty-eight in 1849. All the members of his family were ardent Quakers and he helped to start the Dover meeting in his neighborhood.

William and Elizabeth Walthall, the maternal grandparents of Elijah Marmaduke Haworth, were born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, about 1825, and came to the Dover neighborhood, in Clinton county, by wagon. He purchased a farm of a hundred acres one mile east of the Dover meeting house and lived there until his death. They were strict Quakers.

Elijah Haworth grew up on a farm in Union township, and with only three hundred dollars cash for payment purchased ninety-seven acres of land out of the Wrightsman farm, where his son now lives. He built a cabin on the farm and kept adding to the place until he owned two hundred acres. In 1840 he built the house which yet stands on the place and in which his son lives. It is a very comfortable dwelling. In 1844 he built the large barn which also stands on the place, hewing every stick of timber in it. He lived on this farm until his death. He was a stock raiser and took especial pride in fattening large numbers of hogs. He served as township trustee, having been elected as a Whig, and during all his life was a radical Abolitionist, and on the formation of the Republican party became identified with it. He and his family were all active in the Dover meeting of the Friends church.

Elijah and Elizabeth (Walthall) Haworth had five children, three of whom, the eldest, are deceased. The living children are Elijah Marmaduke, the subject of this sketch, and Phoebe, who married H. Mather, a farmer of Union township. The deceased children are: Henry, who was a farmer in the Dover neighborhood, and was killed in 1861 by the kick of a horse; William, who died in 1909, was a farmer in Union township; Martha, who married Josiah Hoskins, died, February 15, 1915; her husband is also deceased.

Elijah Marmaduke Haworth attended the public schools and also the subscription

schools in his neighborhood, and received a fair education. He also attended the Friends monthly meeting schools and lived at home with his father until after his marriage. As his father grew older he gradually took charge of the home farm and in 1895 purchased the interest of the other heirs. He now has a hundred and eighty-four acres in Union township. He keeps a fine grade of live stock and is well known as a stock breeder.

In 1870 Elijah Marmaduke Haworth was united in marriage to Louisa Gilpin, who was born in the Dover neighborhood of Union township, and died in July, 1883. After her death Mr. Haworth was married, secondly, in September, 1884, to Mary Jane Greene, who was born in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, the daughter of John Greene, deceased. By the first marriage there were three children, namely: Alma, who married Kelly Underwood, died in 1903; Henry is in the transfer business at Dayton; and Lindley M. is a farmer in Union township. By the second marriage there were two children, Ila, who married Herald McKay, a farmer of Union township, who operates his father-in-law's farm, and Elizabeth, who is unmarried and lives at home.

Elijah Marmaduke Haworth is a Republican. The Haworth family are members of the Dover meeting of Friends, where Mr. Haworth is an elder. He served as trustee of Wilmington College for six years.

WILLIAM C. PARLETT.

Specific mention is made in this volume of many worthy citizens of Clinton county who lived during a former generation, citizens who figured in the growth and development of the county and whose interests were identified especially with its agricultural progress. Among such men was the late William C. Parlett.

William C. Parlett was born in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, on April 23, 1830, and died on June 13, 1904. He was the son of David and Elizabeth (Clark) Parlett, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father died in 1834 and his widow later married William Bathcall, a resident of northern Ohio.

William C. Parlett grew up on the farm and after attaining manhood was married to Anna N. Woolery, who died in 1862, whereupon he came with his children to Clinton county, Ohio, and rented land.

On April 6, 1865, William C. Parlett was married to Sarah Elizabeth Kline, who was born on April 11, 1842, in Wilmington, the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Chipman) Kline, the former of whom was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, December 4, 1801, and who died on August 30, 1870, and the latter of whom was born on January 25, 1817, in Kentucky, and who died on July 11, 1907.

The parents of Henry Kline were Jacob and Catherine (Brill) Kline, the latter of whom died when Henry was only six weeks old. Both Jacob and Catherine (Brill) Kline lived and died in Hampshire county, Virginia. They were born and married, however, in Germany, and came from their native land to Virginia. Sarah (Chipman) Kline's parents died when she was an infant and she was reared by several different families in succession. At the age of ten she went to live with Judge Jesse Hughes, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, and lived with them until her marriage.

Henry Kline learned the gunsmith trade in Virginia, and about 1820 came to Wilmington, Ohio, and built a house and shop on the lot on Columbus street where the Methodist Episcopal parsonage is now situated. He was first married to Catherine Eaton and she died two years after their marriage. They had no children. Afterwards he was married to Sarah Chipman. They lived in Wilmington until their death. They attended the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Sarah Kline was a member of the church. Early in life he was a member of the Whig party, but became a Republican later on. He was a natural mechanic and an especially fine carpenter. In the latter year of his life he suffered a great deal from "white swelling."

There were six children born to Henry and Sarah (Chipman) Kline, namely:

William David died soon after the Civil War in which he had served under Colonel Doan in the Twelfth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Catherine Lydia died at the age of nineteen, in 1858, and was the first person buried in the Wilmington cemetery; Mary Virginia is unmarried and lives on Columbus street in Wilmington; Mrs. Parlett was the fourth born; Rachel Ann married Benjamin Kingery, a resident of Kansas, where both died; and Melissa Jane died at the age of twenty-one.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Kline) Parlett, who received her education in a school in Wilmington where the Friends church now stands, is the mother of one child, Frances Catherine, who was born on September 27, 1876. She married Vincent Rollison and they live on a farm in Adams township and have four children, Lola, Dora, Russell H. and Clarence V.

Mrs. Parlett is a member of the Friends church as was her husband also during his life. He was identified with the Republican party, but was a man who never took an active interest in political matters, leaving those matters to others who had more time and a keener inclination for them. William C. Parlett was a highly-respected and well-known citizen.

SETH RICHARD SNOWDEN.

Among the younger farmers of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, who have established comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with valuable personal and real property, few have attained a greater success than Seth Richard Snowden, who has overcome many discouragements, and who, though in the prime of life, has the satisfaction of knowing that the community has been benefited by his presence and his counsel. He is descended from two very old families in this county and comes from a line of hardy and vigorous pioneer ancestry.

Seth Richard Snowden, who was born on January 2, 1877, on the Waynesville pike, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, is the son of Charles Edward and Rachel (Linton) Snowden. Mr. Snowden's father was born in Maryland, October 19, 1836, and died in 1892. He was the son of Richard and Mary (West) Snowden, natives of Maryland and of English descent. They immigrated to Ohio in 1837, and located in Clinton county. Charles E. received his education in the Ohio public schools, and for many years was engaged as a school teacher. Later in life he became a farmer. In 1862 he was married to Rachel Linton, daughter of Seth and Sarah Ann (Moore) Linton. Seth Linton was born in Union township, October 10, 1812, and was married to Sarah Ann (Moore), September 21, 1836. A complete history of the Linton family is found in the sketch of Walter Welden Linton, contained elsewhere in this volume. The late Charles Edward Snowden was an infant when his parents, Richard and Mary (West) Snowden, removed to Clinton county, Ohio. He grew up in Chester township. He owned a nice home of one hundred and twenty acres, two and one-half miles from Wilmington, but in later years spent his winters in Florida. He was a member of the board of trustees of Wilmington College, and president of the Clinton County Farmers Institute for several years. Although a Republican early in life, he later became a Prohibitionist. He and his wife were members of the Center meeting of the Quaker church and were regular attendants. They had four children, namely: Mary, the eldest, died in 1885, at the age of twenty-one; Alton L., formerly was a farmer, but is now a salesman for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Seth is the subject of this sketch; Sarah married Carl Lukens, of Wilmington.

Richard Snowden, the founder of the Snowden family in Clinton county, was a native of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and an iron manufacturer. Snowden Manor, located near Baltimore, was the family estate. Richard, who was Hicksite Quaker, came with his family to Clinton county about 1836, first living on Mr. Wall's farm in Chester township. Subsequently, he purchased a farm in Chester township and later

removed to Union township, where he died. Richard Snowden died at the age of eighty-three and his wife at the age of fifty-five.

Seth Richard Snowden attended district school No. 4, in Union township, and also Wilmington College, where his education was completed. His father died when he was about fifteen years old and after the father's death he made his home until he was grown with his uncle, Henry Snowden, on the Waynesville pike, on the farm where he now lives. Henry Snowden had been a traveling salesman for a Brooklyn, New York, wall-paper firm, and had invented the Snowden wall-paper trimmer, which brought him a splendid revenue. He made two trips around the world and when he was ready to retire was a wealthy man. He purchased the old Nathan Linton home place on the Waynesville pike in Union township, and in 1885 built a magnificent frame house on this farm, where he lived until he died. Seth Richard lived in this house for several years and then in Wilmington for a time. After his marriage he took charge of his uncle Henry's farm, which he now owns. Mr. Snowden specializes in pedigreed stock, which he raises especially for breeding purposes. He keeps several jacks and thoroughbred trotting horses, as well as Hampshire hogs. Every year he buys up a great many mules and holds a stock sale on his farm.

Seth Richard Snowden was married on October 10, 1900, to Florence Paukette, who was born in Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio, and who is the daughter of Franklin and Dora (Early) Paukette. The father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Snowden have no children.

Although Mr. Snowden is an ardent Republican, he has never aspired to office. He and his wife are members of the Friends church of Wilmington.

MOODY H. PRICE.

There is no calling which gives to a man the independence of life or which brings him closer to nature than does farming. In pioneer times farming was very much of a drudgery, but with modern improvements the farmer is relieved from a great deal of the hard work which was the portion of his forefathers. Farming has risen in dignity and is frequently referred to now as a profession, rather than as an occupation. Fifty years ago, however, the science of agriculture was in its infancy and it was considered unnecessary to have scientific training for agriculture. Today it is different. Many of the most successful farmers of Ohio either have been educated in the agricultural colleges, or in the classical colleges, in which they have learned methods of doing work and acquired a scientific point of view. Good roads are threading every portion of our state, and the interurban car and the automobile keep the farmer in close touch with his neighbors and also with the people in the cities. Clinton county has many fine farms and successful farmers, and among the most enterprising and successful of these is Moody H. Price, of Union township, a man who stands high in the esteem of the people of this county.

Moody H. Price was born on the Clarksville pike in Union township, this county, on March 25, 1875, son of Henry C. and Martha Jane (Humphreys) Price. Henry C. Price was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on April 15, 1841, and died on June 10, 1910. He was the son of Thomas and Mary (Hutchinson) Price, the former a native of Wales, and the latter a native of England, both Presbyterians, who came to the United States on the same ship. They were farmers in Franklin county after their marriage, and four years after his wife's death, in 1856, Thomas Price sold out and moved with his children to Clinton county, purchasing a farm near Villar's chapel, in Vernon township. His two children were Henry C., the father of Moody H., and Jane, who married William Lows, and who died at Connersville, Indiana, in January, 1910. The late Henry C. Price was a soldier in Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On October 14, 1866, he married Martha J. Humphreys, who was born in Warren county,

Ohio, January 25, 1843, the daughter of John L. and Julia Ann (Sidel) Humphreys, the former a native of Warren county and the latter a native of Clinton county. John L. Humphreys was the son of James and Elizabeth (Long) Humphreys, who came from New Jersey to Warren county in 1814. Julia Ann Sidel was the daughter of Israel and Nancy (Morrison) Sidel, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Clinton county. John L. Humphreys and wife were members of the Methodist church and reared a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Henry C. Price, who made a splendid success of farming, spent the later years of his life in Wilmington. He was a Republican in politics, and he and his wife were active members of the Friends church. He was especially well known in this county as a sheep raiser.

Moody H. Price received his elementary education in the public schools of Union township and later attended Wilmington College, completing his education in that institution. In 1904 his parents moved to Wilmington and he continued to reside on the old homestead. Mr. Price now owns two hundred and fifty acres of land on the Clarksville pike, west of Wilmington, in Union township. In 1907 he remodeled his father's home place and there he still lives. He has become prominent among the stockmen of Clinton county and keeps on the farm several hundred head of sheep, making a specialty of sheep breeding.

On October 5, 1898, Moody H. Price was married to Ida May George, who was born at Oxford, Ohio, daughter of Jackson George, a wagon and carriage maker, and wife, both of whom are now deceased. To this union three children have been born, Martha, born on August 20, 1899, a student in the Wilmington high school; George, September 22, 1900, also a student in the Wilmington high school, and Howard, April 30, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Price belong to the Presbyterian church at Wilmington, and Mr. Price is a Republican. He is undoubtedly one of the most progressive farmers, as well as one of the leading citizens and foremost exponents of country life living in Clinton county.

JOHN A. CRAIG.

Any community is willing to do honor to the man who starts out in life with little or no assistance from family or friends; who, by good business management and good farming, acquires a competence of his own. Such a man is John A. Craig, a well-known farmer of Chester township, who is a booster for all worthy enterprises, and who likes to see local undertakings succeed.

John A. Craig was born on January 5, 1865, near New Burlington, in Greene county, Ohio, a son of Samuel L. and Mary C. (Le Mar) Craig, the former of whom was born on July 17, 1838, in Greene county, and who died on March 22, 1915, and the latter of whom was born on November 26, 1845, a daughter of John and Barbara (Swain) Le Mar.

Samuel L. Craig was the son of Addison T. and Dorothy (Le Mar) Craig, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of this county. Addison T. Craig emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, when a young man of about sixteen years, but before coming to Clinton county, lived for a short time in Warren county. He was married at New Burlington, and after his marriage, started a grist-mill in that town, which mill he operated for many years, later disposing of it and removing to a farm in Spring Valley township, Greene county, near New Burlington, where he spent the remainder of his life. A man of more than average intelligence, he was a prominent citizen in his community, and for many years served as justice of the peace. Addison T. and Dorothy (Le Mar) Craig were the parents of ten children, of whom Samuel L., the father of John A. was the eldest. The others in the order of their birth were: Noah, Charles, Hiram, Anna, James, William, Franklin, Tilghman and Clement V.

Samuel L. Craig received his education in the common schools at New Burlington, Ohio, and supplemented his early education by attendance at Holbrook Normal School

at Lebanon, Ohio. This school for a great many years was conducted by Professor Holbrook, who died a few years ago at a very advanced age. After Samuel L. Craig completed his educational training, he taught school for twelve years, and then engaged in farming in Greene county. About 1895 he came to this county, locating in Chester township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was very active in church work, and during the last thirty-five years of his life, was a local minister, preaching in Greene, Warren and Clinton counties. He was well educated and widely read and a man of considerable influence in his section. He was unfortunate during the last years of his life, being broken in health and greatly handicapped by his physical condition. To Samuel L. Craig and wife three children were born, of whom John A. is the eldest. The others were Edgar, who married Ella Tremper, and Samuel Eugene, who married Maud James. Throughout his life Samuel L. Craig was identified with the Republican party, and served many years as justice of the peace in Chester township.

John A. Craig started in pursuit of an education in the common schools of Greene county, Ohio, and later attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, for two years, after which he taught school for a period of two years. He then worked on a farm by the month for about three years, at the end of which time he began farming for himself in Chester township, where he has since lived. In 1897 Mr. Craig purchased the farm where he is now living, comprising thirty-five acres. Three years later he built a barn, and in 1893 he purchased another farm nearby, consisting of ninety-eight acres, and now owns altogether one hundred and thirty-five acres, which is devoted to general farming and stock raising. When it is remembered that Mr. Craig started with a very small competence, his success must be an admitted fact. His farm adjoins the little village of Oakland, and is very well situated.

On November 15, 1906, John A. Craig was married to Mary A. McKinney, daughter of William and Rhoda McKinney, and to this union two children have been born, Ruth R. and Dorothy, the former born on July 16, 1907, and the latter on November 26, 1908.

As a Democrat, Mr. Craig was appointed deputy assessor of Chester and Adams townships, and served in that capacity for one year. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Hiawatha encampment of that order. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are devoted to all movements having to do with the general betterment of conditions in the community at large.

DANIEL J. FOLAND, M. D.

Pleasantly situated in his delightful home in Wilmington, this county, Daniel J. Foland, a well-known former druggist, who for many years enjoyed a position as one of the most important factors in the commercial life of the county seat, now is living in quiet retirement, enjoying the fruits of a life of useful endeavor. Dilligent in business, he prospered as he deserved to prosper, and in the evening of his life is able to rest serenely on the rewards accorded him by the community in which he ever has taken so deep an interest. During the dread days of the Civil War, Doctor Foland performed well his part in the service of the Union and at the close of that gigantic struggle resumed his place in the commercial life of his community, becoming one of the foremost druggists of this section of the state, later taking up the practice of medicine, in which he also achieved an honorable career. More than twenty years ago he retired from the active callings of life, since which time he has been living in quiet ease at his pleasant home in Wilmington.

Daniel J. Foland was born on a farm in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on March 8, 1841, son of Daniel and Matilda (Crawford) Foland, both natives of Virginia, the former of whom was born in 1794, and died at his home in this county in February, 1841, and the latter, born in 1795 and died in 1874.

Daniel Foland, father of Doctor Foland, came to Clinton county about the year 1820, his parents emigrating from Virginia and locating here at that time, becoming prominent factors in the development of the neighborhood in which they settled. Mr. Foland's maternal grandparents also were early settlers of Clinton county and influential in pioneer days. The elder Daniel Foland was a brass-worker by trade and made carding machines for use in the wool-weaving industry. He also was a large landholder in this county, at one time owning as much as four hundred acres of land in the Miami valley, but most of his time was devoted to the promotion of his carding machines, his travels in this connection taking him all over the country. He died of typhoid fever, being taken off in the very height of his useful career, and his widow never remarried. Daniel and Matilda (Crawford) Foland were the parents of three children, namely: Martha, who died unmarried; Sallie, who is living at Wilmington, this county, and Daniel J., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Bereft of his father, even before his birth, Daniel J. Foland, at three years of age, was placed in the Pedrick family, residents of this county, who later moved to a farm in McDonough county, Illinois, where the lad remained until he was eleven years of age, at which time he ran away from the Pedrick home and returned to Clinton county, going to Wilmington, where he began working in the drug store of Roger B. Morey, in time becoming thoroughly acquainted with the drug business. In the summer of 1863, Daniel J. Foland enlisted in the naval service and was engaged in fighting the battles of his country until the close of the war, being discharged with the rank of captain. His first service was on the monitor "Osage," and later on the monitor "Neosia." He saw much active service and participated prominently in the immortal siege of Vicksburg.

At the lose of the war Captain Foland returned to Wilmington and began work in Doctor Martin's drug store, his previous experience in the drug business making his services valuable. He also entered thoughtfully upon the study of medicine, and in 1872 was admitted to practice medicine, soon gaining a wide practice in and around Wilmington. Doctor Foland was a successful pharmacist and manufacturing chemist and many of his chemical and pharmaceutical preparations attained a wide sale throughout the country. In 1893 he retired from active business, since which time he has been living quietly at his home in Wilmington, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the whole community.

On September 27, 1877, Dr. Daniel J. Foland was united in marriage to Lucy V. Tracy, who was born in Piedmont, West Virginia, to which union two children were born, Willie and Ida, both of whom died in infancy. The mother of these children died on January 30, 1894, and on June 15, 1898, Doctor Foland married, secondly, Sarah B. Shields, who was born in this county. To this latter union one child has been born, a son, John D., born on September 23, 1900, now a student in the Wilmington high school.

Doctor and Mrs. Foland are members of the Central Christian church at Wilmington and take an active part in the various good works of that congregation, Doctor Foland being one of the trustees of the church. Doctor Foland is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Ohio consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. He is the oldest living member of the Masonic lodge at Wilmington, of which he is past master, and he also is past commander of the commandery at Wilmington. He is a Republican and for many years gave much attention to the political affairs of the county, his sound judgment and through acquaintance with local affairs giving much weight to his counsels in the deliberations of the party managers in this section, though he never has been included in the office-seeking class; his only public service in that connection having been performed in 1870-72, when he filled, by appointment, an unexpired term as county recorder. Though practically retired from active business life, Doctor Foland continues to take a warm interest in local affairs and is deeply concerned in all measures looking to the advance-

ment of the general welfare. For years he has been a director of the Clinton Telephone Company, in which connection his services have been valuable in promoting the interests of the telephone service in this county. Doctor Foland has many friends in and about Clinton county and is held in high regard hereabout.

LAFE RECORD.

Lafe Record, who formerly was a contractor and builder in Clinton county, but who is now a well-known farmer of Union township, was born in Brown county, Ohio, near Fincastle, March 21, 1848, the son of Washington S. and Sarah Catherine (Darling) Record, the former of whom was born on February 21, 1818, in Brown county, Ohio, and died on July 1, 1881, and the latter of whom was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1818, and died in 1857.

The paternal grandparents of Lafe Record were natives of Virginia. His grandfather, John S. Record, grew up in the Old Dominion state, but was an early settler in Brown county, Ohio. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. He was a school teacher in his early days, and one of the best penmen of his generation. He and his wife reared a family of ten children. Mr. Record's maternal grandparents lived and died in Brown county, Ohio.

Washington S. Record grew up in Brown county, Ohio, and owned a farm in that county, but in 1853 he and his family emigrated to Livingston county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres at ten dollars an acre. His wife died in Livingston county, Illinois, in 1857, and three years later he sold the farm and returned to Brown county, Ohio. The next year he emigrated to Clinton county, and having learned the cooper's trade when a lad he worked at his trade in this county. He rented farms also until his death. After the death of his first wife he married Lydia A. Brown, whom he survived for several years. All of the members of his family were prominent in the work of the Christian church.

To the first marriage of Washington S. Record were born six children, two of whom, Sarah Ellen, the third born, and Frank, the youngest, are deceased. Sarah Ellen married William Lower, a resident of Illinois. Frank died at the age of one year. The living children are: Rachel, who married John Young, of Pontiac, Illinois; John Spencer, of Boise, Idaho; Lafayette, the subject of this sketch; and Laura, who married James Brock, of Madison county, Ohio. By the second marriage there were four children, of whom the two eldest and the youngest are deceased. Carrie and Jennie died early in life and Frank died in infancy, Katie married Foster Warner.

Lafe Record attended the district schools of Illinois, and was taught at home by his mother until he was eight years old, and after that was a pupil in the public schools. When a young man he learned the carpenter trade under James and Thomas Babb, at Burtonville, Ohio, and worked for them three years. Later he engaged in contracting and built many fine houses all over southern Clinton county and in Wilmington. For thirty-five years he was engaged in contract building. In 1897 he purchased the Dwiggins farm north of Wilmington in Union township and now owns a hundred and thirty-three acres. The magnificent brick house on this farm was built in 1812 by the McWhirter family. Mr. Record is now living retired.

On November 30, 1876, Lafe Record was married to Eva Jane Burton, who was born near New Antioch, Ohio, in Clinton county. She is the daughter of a well-known miller of New Antioch. Her parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Record have had two children, Charles, who lives in Wilmington, and Jessie, who married Julian McKenzie, a farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Record belong to the Baptist church in which Mr. Record is a deacon and a former trustee. He is identified with the Republican party.

RESIDENCE OF LAFE RECORD, IN UNION TOWNSHIP, BUILT IN 1812.

JERREMMA D. HURLEY.

Jerremma D. Hurley was born on June 1, 1884, in Chester township, this county, Ohio, of which township he is still a resident. He is a son of John H. Hurley and Elizabeth (Linton) Hurley. In his early youth, he attended the public schools of Chester township, and when he arrived at the age of young manhood, started to farm, renting at first. He has farmed in this county all his life, with the exception of three years spent in the state of Indiana, where he was engaged in the same line of business. In 1894, he returned to Chester township and purchased a farm of two hundred and ninety acres, which he still cultivates. In 1908, he built a comfortable home, and is at present conducting a general farming and stock-raising business.

John H. Hurley was born in Chester township, this county, on January 23, 1835. His early education was secured at the public schools of Chester township, and, as a young man, he started to cultivate a farm in that township, remaining there all his life. He prospered and became the owner of two hundred acres of land. He married Elizabeth Linton, daughter of Allen and Elizabeth Linton, to which union eight children were born as follow: Nora, who married Elias Paxon; William A. who married Emma Oglesbee; Anna, who married Isaac Peterson; Jerremma D., the subject of this sketch; Lillian, who married C. J. Lundy. Carey, who married Bertha Edwards; Charles, who married Hattie Wilson and, secondly, Blanche Swindler; Frank, who married Agnes McDana. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in politics, is a Republican.

John H. Hurley is the son of William and Drusilla (Mann) Hurley, the former of whom was a farmer, and resided in Chester township, this county, where he owned about three hundred acres of land and in addition to his farming interests, operated a sawmill.

On December 22, 1886, Jerremma D. Hurley was married to Ida Stingley, who was born on April 17, 1865, daughter of Noah and Sarah (Jones) Stingley, to which union have been born the following children: Edith, who married Bernard Hunt and has two children, Esther and Elizabeth; Horace J., who married Edith Haines, by whom he has had one child, Mary Elizabeth; Ethel, who married James B. Harner, and has two children, Carl and Loren; Howard W., who is at home; Elizabeth, also at home; Ralph, at home; Roy, who died when eleven years of age, caused by an injury to his side; Mary, who died in infancy, and Jesse. In his religious belief, Mr. Hurley is a member of the Friends church, and in politics, he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

PHILIP EDMOND PAGETT.

Philip Edmond Pagett, a succesful farmer of Union township, this county, was born on Caesars creek, in Greene county, Ohio, on August 12, 1871, the son of Philip C. and Elizabeth (Peterson) Pagett, the former of whom was born in Winchester county, Virginia, on April 27, 1827, and died on November 16, 1901, and the latter of whom was born in April, 1826, in Greene county, Ohio, and died in February, 1901. Philip C. Pagett was the son of William and Susanna Pagett, both natives of Virginia, who bore in their veins an admixture of Irish, French and Welsh blood. In 1833 they came to Ohio and settled on a farm in Greene county. William Pagett was a carpenter by trade and lived to a good old age.

Mr. Pagett's maternal grandparents were Jonas and Susanna (Coiner) Peterson, both natives of Pennsylvania, who at an early date settled on Caesars creek in Greene county. At the time they came to this state they had only a few personal effects and no money. They were thrifty people, however, industrious and good managers, and finally came to own fourteen hundred acres of land. Both were members of the German Reformed church. The grandfather at one time lived in Indiana, where he purchased land. They were the parents of ten children.

Philip C. Pagett was six years old when the family came from Virginia to Ohio. He grew up in Greene county, where he was married, and in 1854 removed by wagon to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of land and remained four years, at the end of which period he returned to Ohio and purchased a farm in Greene county. In 1881 he sold out and came to this county, purchasing one hundred and eighteen acres of land in Union township, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They were members of the German Reformed church, and during the Civil War he was a member of the famous "squirrel hunters" organization.

To Philip C. and Elizabeth (Peterson) Pagett were born eight children, of whom five, Jennie, Susan, Jonas, Arthur and Hannah, are deceased. Susan died in January, 1902; Jonas died in 1901; Arthur died in 1883, and Hannah died at the age of two years. The living children are Davis, a farmer who lives at Port William, Ohio; Ada, who married Elton Bentley, a resident of Wilmington, Ohio, and Philip Edmond, the subject of this biographical sketch.

Philip E. Pagett attended the public schools of Greene county, and later the public schools of Union township, this county, but received only a limited education. He lived with his father until the latter's death in 1901, and thereafter worked for a time in a store in Wilmington as a clerk. For a year and a half thereafter he worked in the Irwin auger-bit factory at Wilmington and in 1908 purchased a farm of sixty acres in Union township, and is now living on that farm.

On June 14, 1894, Philip E. Pagett was married to Alice Lewis, who was born in Chester township, this county, the daughter of John W. and Hannah Lewis, both of whom are deceased. John W. Lewis was a well-known farmer of Chester township. To this union three children have been born, all of whom are living, as follow: Harry, born on May 31, 1896; Myra, November 1, 1898, and Paul, January 16, 1912.

Although Mr. Pagett has devoted his time and attention principally to his own personal business, he has always taken a keen interest in politics and is a man of no little local influence, having served as township assessor and as a school director for many years. The Pagett family belong to the Dover meeting of the Society of Friends and are prominent members of the church and liberal contributors to its support. They take an earnest interest in the good work of the neighborhood and are held in the highest esteem thereabout.

ALVIN STINGLEY.

Alvin L. Stingley, one of the well-known descendants of John Stingley, who settled in Clinton county, nearly a century ago, son of Gilead E. Stingley and brother of Calvin and J. Albert Stingley, was born on June 5, 1873, on the farm in Chester township, this county, where he now lives. Gilead E. Stingley was born in Ross county, Ohio, on November 24, 1820, and died in 1909. His wife was born in Highland county, in 1831, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Curtindoll) Lucas, and is still living.

Gilead E. Stingley was educated in the common schools of Chester township and was a prominent farmer of this county, owning seven or eight hundred acres of land. During the five years following 1875, he was engaged in the pork-packing business at Wilmington and for many years was a large cattle raiser. He voted the Democratic ticket and he and his wife and family were members of the Friends church. To him and his wife eleven children were born, namely: Eliza, who married John F. Oglesbee; William, who died in March, 1913; Amanda, who married James Bailey, is now deceased; Elizabeth, who married James Swindler; Emma, who died at the age of five years; J. Albert and Calvin, who are referred to elsewhere in this volume; Ada, who married Lester Oglesbee; Alonzo, who died at the age of two years; Nettie, who married Elijah Turner, and Alvin, the immediate subject of this biographical sketch.

Gilead E. Stingley was the son of John and Elizabeth (Bush) Stingley, the former

of whom was born in Virginia on August 22, 1792, and the latter of whom born on May 21, 1798. After their marriage on April 16, 1818, they located in Ross county, this state, and four years later came to Clinton county. John Stingley had come to Ohio from Virginia originally in 1800. He owned a farm of two hundred and nine acres in Chester township and was a well-known pioneer citizen. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Noah B., born on February 24, 1819; Gilead E., November 24, 1820; Talitha, April 27, 1823, and Julian, October 7, 1825. John Stingley died on September 6, 1826, and, after his death, his widow married his twin brother, Sebastian Stingley, to which second union there was no issue. The Stingley family originally came to America from Germany, where George Stingley, the great-grandfather of Alvin L., was born on September 12, 1763.

Alvin Stingley was educated in the common schools of Chester township and has farmed all his life. He owns one hundred acres of land in Chester township, and is very well circumstanced.

In 1896 Alvin L. Stingley was married to Hattie J. Thomas, the daughter of Joshua and Martha Thomas, to which union four children have been born, namely: Alie L., born in June, 1897; Luther A., in September, 1898; Clarence L., in November, 1900, and Charles T., in May, 1906.

Mr. Stingley is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Daughters of Rebekah, the Knights of Pythias and the Pythian Sisters. He is independent in politics and he and his family are members of the Methodist church at Lumberton.

CALVIN STINGLEY.

Chester township owes much to the Stingley family, especially to the sons of Gilead Stingley, who was a well-known farmer of Clinton county, and one of the pioneer pork packers of Wilmington. The distinguished family in Clinton county, however, goes back to the time when John Stingley, the father of Gilead, purchased a farm of two hundred and nine acres in Chester township, nearly a century ago. For the most part, later generations of the family have been identified with agriculture and more than this the various members of the family have been good citizens and prominent in the neighborhoods and communities where they have lived.

Calvin Stingley, the son of Gilead and Nancy (Lucas) Stingley, was born on June 6, 1863, on the old Stingley farm in Chester township, where he now lives. His father was born on November 24, 1820, in Ross county, Ohio, and died in 1909, while his mother was born in 1831 in Highland county, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Curtindoll) Lucas, and is still living.

The paternal grandparents of Calvin Stingley were John and Elizabeth (Bush) Stingley, who were married on April 16, 1818, the former a native of Virginia, born on August 22, 1792, who came to Ohio in 1800, first locating in Ross county, and the latter, born on May 31, 1798. About 1822 they purchased a farm of two hundred and nine acres in Chester township and there spent the remainder of their lives. John Stingley was one of the foremost farmers of the township and did much clearing. John and Elizabeth Stingley were the parents of four children: Noah B., born on February 24, 1819; Gilead, November 24, 1820; Talitha, April 27, 1823; and Julian, October 7, 1825. The father of these children died on September 6, 1826, and after his death, his widow married his twin brother, Sebastian, but to this latter union no children were born. The original home of the Stingley family was in Germany, where John Stingley's father, George Stingley, the great-grandfather of Calvin, was born on September 12, 1763.

Gilead Stingley received his education in the common schools of Chester township and, having taken up agriculture as a life vocation, became the owner of about eight hundred acres in this county. He was an extensive cattle raiser and about 1875 entered

the pork-packing business at Wilmington and was thus engaged for five years. He was a member of the Friends church and voted the Democratic ticket. Gilead and Nancy Stingley were the parents of eleven children, namely: Eliza, who married John F. Oglesbee; William, who died in March, 1913; Amanda (deceased), who was the wife of James Bailey; Elizabeth, who married James Swindler; Emma, who died at the age of five years; J. Albert, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume; Calvin, who is the subject of this biographical sketch; Ada, who married Lester Oglesbee; Alonzo, who died at the age of two years; Nettie, who married Elijah Turner, and Alvin, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume.

Calvin Stingley, who was educated in the common schools of Chester township, began farming when a young man on the land where he now lives. Except for three years during which he lived in Dayton, Ohio, he has lived on the farm all of his life. In September, 1904, he went to Dayton, where, during the first year, he worked for the Dayton & Xenia Traction Company. The next year he was a merchant policeman and February, 1907, he returned to the farm, where he has since resided.

On August 1, 1886, Calvin Stingley was married to Mary Hurley, the daughter of Henry and Lauretta (Colvin) Hurley, to which union two children have been born, Verna, who is still at home, and Velmer, who married Eva Hurley and has one child, Donald.

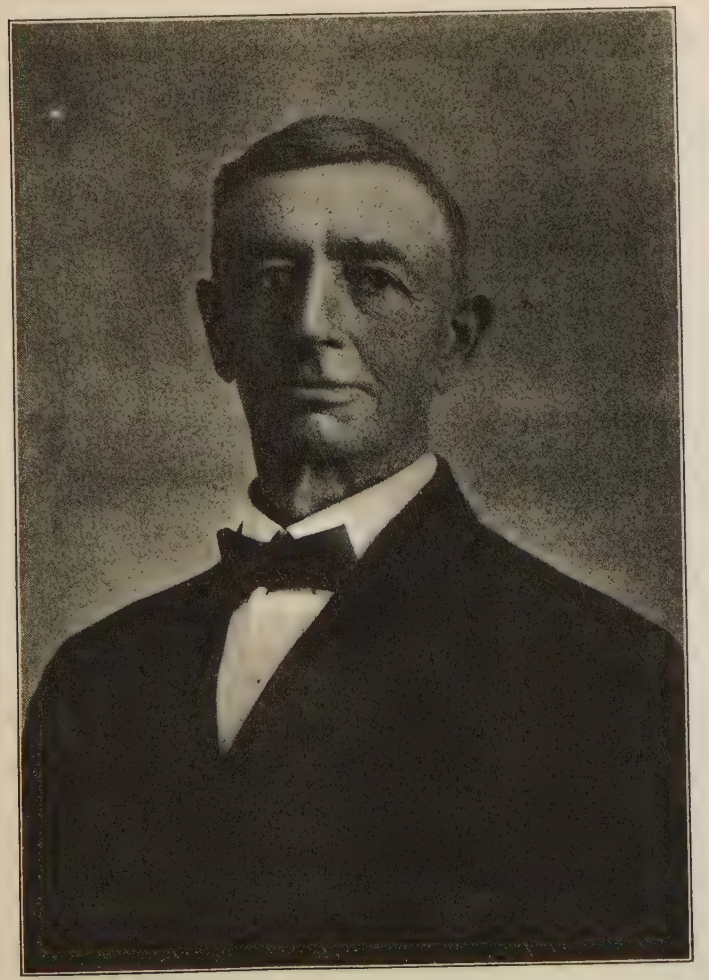
Mr. Stingley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. Nominally, he is identified with the Democratic party but is independent in local politics. The Stingley family are members of the Friends church and are held in high regard in the community in which they live.

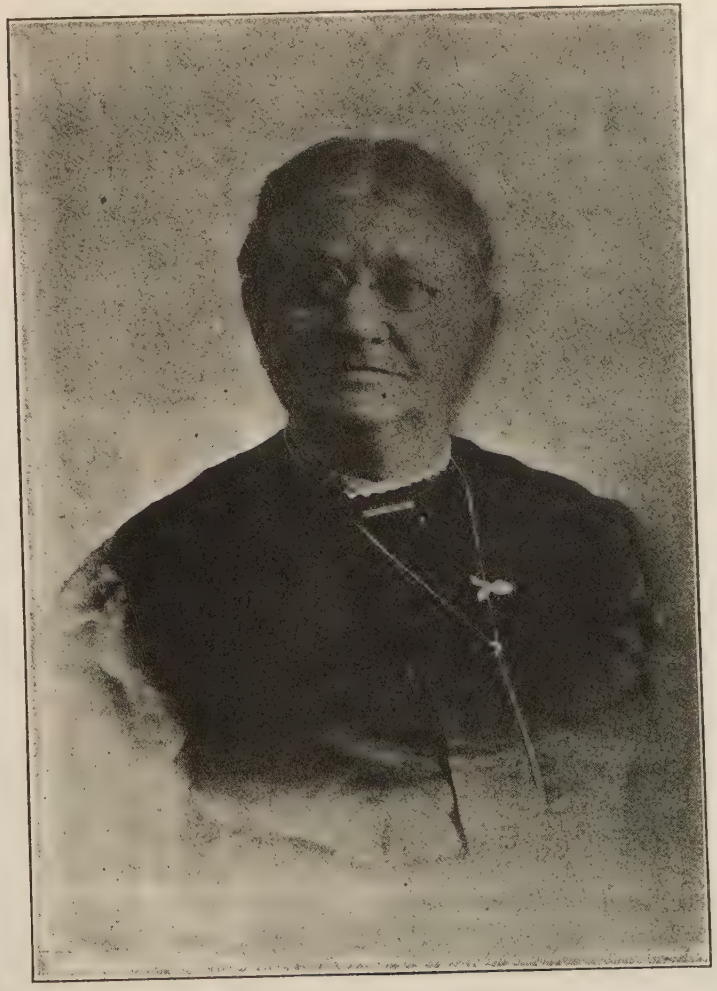
ISAIAH MORRIS HAWORTH.

It is not common to judge American citizens as a class from the standpoint of their religious views because citizenship in America does not rest upon any religion, but when we look about to find a whole class of men who have fitted themselves into American ideals and have made, as a class, universally good citizens and then, after analyzing this class, we find, incidentally, that they all belong to one religious denomination, we are inclined to conclude, that at least in this citizenship, religion—their religion—has been a desirable factor. And such has proven the truth in the Quaker or Friends church. In every community of Friends—and they usually abide in communities—we find that wholesome democratic character and ideals which have distinguished America, and among the first of these citizens might be included the subject of this sketch, Isaiah Morris Haworth, of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio.

Isaiah Morris Haworth was born on August 16, 1848, on what is known as the Haworth homestead, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on Todds fork and died on June 15, 1915. He was the son of Richard M. and Elizabeth M. (West) Haworth. Richard M. Haworth was born on July 1, 1823 on this same Haworth homestead and died in October of 1902. Elizabeth M. West was born near Martinsville, Ohio, on July 10, 1824, and died in November of 1862.

Richard M. Haworth was the son of Mahlon Haworth, whose pioneer ancestry is easily traceable to Revolutionary times. He was born on October 23, 1775, in Frederick county, Virginia. The father of Mahlon Haworth was George Haworth, whose father, James Haworth, was the son of George Haworth, who came from Lancashire, England, with William Penn in 1699. The mother of Mahlon Haworth was Susannah Dillon. George and Susannah Haworth in their early married life moved to North Carolina and settled on the Yadkin river near the home of Daniel Boone. George Haworth and his brother, James, accompanied Daniel Boone on his second visit to Kentucky, their families being two of the six families which made up the party that attempted the first settlement of Kentucky. They were violently attacked by the Indians and were so discouraged that





MR. AND MRS. ISAIAH M. HAWORTH.

the Haworth brothers returned to North Carolina, where they remained for twelve years. They then went again to Kentucky, but finding the Indians still hostile they turned their course toward Greene county, Tennessee, where George settled the place for his new home and returned to North Carolina, where after a short stay he again started, with his two little sons, John and Mahlon, aged ten and twelve, for Tennessee. After a perilous and dangerous trip he reached the spot he had selected for a home and with the aid of these two boys he built a cabin on the site and made other preparations to receive his family. When this work was completed the party returned to North Carolina, for the wife and remainder of the children, leaving the two boys behind to guard the cabin until their return. The father had calculated that this trip would take about three weeks and had left more than an ample supply of provisions for the two boys during his absence, but high water, and other impediments to travel on pack-horses, detained them and it was more than six weeks before they returned to the spot. During that time the provisions which were left for the boys gave out, and they were obliged to subsist on parched corn, roots and berries, such as they could gather in the woods. They were also much in fear of an attack from the Indians, and when at last their parents arrived they ran to meet them with outstretched arms, and the mother springing from her horse gathered the boys in her arms and they all wept for joy.

In Greene county, Tennessee, Mahlon Haworth married Phoebe Frazier and they built a home on the Little Holson river, near Greenville, where they resided until the pioneer spirit again influenced them to seek a new home in an unopened forest. In 1800 Mahlon Haworth made a prospecting tour to Ohio and pushed his explorations as far as the Little Miami and Mad rivers. Some authorities say his father accompanied him. He did not move to Ohio, however, at this time, because of objections made by his wife, but his father did move to Ohio in the fall of 1803, and Mahlon, with his family, and the families of John and James Wright, followed the next year, and on reaching the place early in November, selected for their home a spot across the river opposite Cincinnati which was at that time a village with about eighteen houses. A story is told of their passing through Cincinnati that might be of interest here. They moved in "old Virginia wagons"—a four-horse van—and drove their cattle and other stock with them. Mahlon Haworth had a very fine horse that he called "Major." In Cincinnati a citizen there took a fancy to this horse and offered Mahlon one hundred and fifty acres of land on which the city of Cincinnati now stands for him, but Mahlon because of his fondness for the horse and his mistrust for the future of the land refused to consider the trade and moved on with "Major."

In making this trip to Ohio, Mahlon Haworth rode the "wheel-horse" of his team-of-four and carried his infant daughter in his arms. He had with him his three elder children, Rebecca, George Dillon and Ezekial, and on his arrival in Ohio, as he drove on through the woods he "blazed" the trees as he went in order to find his way back if need be. The land selected on which to settle was on Todd's fork, two and one-half miles from where Wilmington now stands. George and Mahlon Haworth and John and James Wright were among the earliest settlers north of Wilmington. They arrived at this spot too late to build comfortable houses before the winter set in, and so in haste they built a cabin of round logs, filling the cracks with moss and mud, and moved in without laying a floor. They built a fire-place in the middle of this cabin and left an opening in the roof for the smoke to pass out, their windows being openings over which they hung bedquilts to keep out the cold and rain. Their beds were made on poles laid across sticks driven into the ground. One night, soon after their arrival in their new "northern" home, the horses seemed restless and awakened the household by moving about and shaking the chains by which they were tethered, and Mr. Haworth got up to see what the trouble was. He put his head out of the door and cried back to his wife:

"Phoebe, hard times are at the door." Their first snow had begun to fall and continued to fall until the ground was covered to a depth of over two feet.

In the bottoms, on the opposite side of Todds fork, was an Indian camping ground, and in the season when the Indians occupied these grounds, the lights of their camps were plainly visible from the Haworth cabin and these Indians were not unfrequent visitors at this cabin, and once, when Mahlon Haworth was absent from home an Indian lifted the quilt at the door of the cabin and looked in, with a friendly grunt he then set his gun outside and entering, walked over to a stool and deliberately took from his belt a butcher knife and began scraping the Spanish needles from his leggings, after thus grooming himself for a while, in broken English he asked for food and after being supplied with a hearty meal he departed in peace. To show the different dangers to which these earlier settlers were subject we might further relate that later on this very same day three large bears came up to within a few feet of the cabin.

The question of food supplies was often a grave question with these earlier settlers. Soon after the arrival of the Haworths in their new home they exchanged with a neighbor, Timothy Bennett, a horse for one hundred bushels of corn, a small quantity of hog meat and a small hog. This meat, in addition to the wild turkey, bear and venison, which they could kill, was all the meat which they had until they could raise it, and for a long time they ground corn with a hand-mill for their bread. In these surroundings during this cold winter was born to Mahlon and Phoebe Haworth a beautiful daughter, Mary (or "Polly" as she was called), who was admired by the whole country around but who died in her youth. Their other children were: Phoebe, Mahlon, who with his sons became inventors and invented the first check-row corn planter and settled at Decatur, Illinois, where they manufactured this machine and became very wealthy, and he is still living at Decatur; Elijah, James, and Richard, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Rebecca, the eldest child died early in womanhood, John and James in infancy, and the remainder of the children lived to be respected and influential citizens of Clinton county.

At the close of the War of 1812, there came to Mahlon Haworth's house a company of "light horse," as they were called, which had been in the service during the war. The horses were almost dead. He took them all in and fed the horses and the men until they were able to go their way. Mahlon Haworth was a man of strong intellectual powers. He was an active, useful citizen in everything that related to the advancement of the people and the good of the community. High official positions in the state were offered him by his people but these he declined because of the conscientious scruples of his wife who was a Friend of the strictest type.

Richard M. Haworth, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest child of Mahlon and Phoebe Haworth and was nursing on his mother's breast when she was fifty years old. He inherited the homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and took care of his parents until their death. In 1859 he traded with his brother George D. for a farm east of Wilmington. He increased his holdings, until, at one time, he had five farms of over five hundred acres in all. He invested very heavily in the pork-packing business in Wilmington, Ohio, and reverses caused the loss of almost his entire property. In 1883 he moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, near Plainfield, and bought a small farm on the edge of Morgan county, where he did general farming. He was twice married; his first wife, Elizabeth M. West, was the mother of the following children: Thomas M., who died in 1910, on his farm adjoining the subject's farm; James M., who died in youth; Isaiah M., subject of this sketch; Frances Elizabeth and Caroline Evalyn, who both died in infancy; Harriet Ellen, who married Orlando Hadley, of Wilmington; and Anna E., who was born on October 12, 1862, and died on August 22, 1882. The second wife of Richard M. Haworth was Jane Janney, who was reared at Martinsville, Ohio, and who was the mother of two children: Lenora P., who was born on November 6, 1866, and

who married Calvin Newlin and lives on a farm near Plainfield, Indiana; and Clinton R., who was born on March 23, 1869, and now lives near Plainfield, Indiana. Richard M. Haworth was a Republican and a stanch member of the Friends church.

The parents of Elizabeth M. West were Thomas and Detamer (Hadley) West, natives of North Carolina and members of the Friends church. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom are now dead: Sarah, who married David Pyle; Elizabeth M., who was the mother of the subject of this sketch; Jeremiah, who died at the age of sixteen; Mary, who married Doctor Bond and lived in Iowa; Isaiah, who lived on the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives, and Eldon, who married Micajah Moore and lived in Adams township, Clinton county..

Isaiah Morris Haworth, the subject of this sketch, attended the district schools at Dover and later in Wilmington two years, and then at the Dutch district school in Union township. He had but a limited education and as a young man he worked on his father's farm for several years and then bought what is now known as the Charles Hunnicutt farm which he soon sold and bought a one-hundred-acre tract of the Thomas West farm, where he lived until he sold this tract and in 1883 he bought the present farm across the road from the George D. Haworth farm at Starbucktown, Union township. He then rented his farm and went to Hendricks county, Indiana, for eighteen months, after which he returned to his present home. There is a little over one hundred acres in this tract, which was formerly the old West homestead. The house was remodeled by Mr. Haworth.

On September 20, 1871, Isaiah Morris Haworth was married to Mary Johnson, who was born in the Center neighborhood of Union township. They were the last couple to be married by the Friends ceremony in the old Center meeting house. Mary Johnson was the daughter of Louis and Rachel (Stanton) Johnson. Louis Johnson was the son of Louis, Sr., and Mary Johnson, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Ohio, and was born near Port William, Ohio, on November 13, 1821, and died on December 5, 1908. Rachel Stanton was the daughter of William and Margaret Stanton, who came from Virginia and settled in Wilmington, Ohio, where for many years he was a hatter. Rachel Stanton was born in Wilmington, Ohio, on January 15, 1818, and died on January 10, 1899.

Louis Johnson, Jr., and wife were farmers and owned a farm in the Center neighborhood which they cultivated for years until their retirement, when they moved into Wilmington, where they died. They had the following children: Ahira, who lives in Wilmington; Sarah Ann; Mary, the wife of the subject of this sketch; Joseph, who lives in Indiana on a farm; and Mrs. Elizabeth Sprouse, who lives on a farm in Union township.

Isaiah Morris and Mary (Johnson) Haworth were the parents of six children, of whom three are dead and three living, as follow: Adelbert R., who was born on July 31, 1872, and died on September 19, 1872; Delena Ann, August 30, 1873, married Charles Hunnicutt and now lives in Wilmington, Ohio; Rachel C., August 17, 1875, died on May 4, 1887; Alton M., July 2, 1877, is a farmer now living on the Port William road in Liberty township on the old George Bailey farm; Alice E., August 11, 1880, married Dr. C. B. Thomas and lives in Plainfield, Indiana; and Marietta, October 14, 1882, died on December 11, 1884.

Isaiah Morris Haworth was, as are all his family, attached to the Friends church, of Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. Haworth was a Republican in politics, and was conservative in his beliefs. He was humble and unseeking in his attitude toward his fellow men and was held in the very highest esteem by all who knew him. He was one of the men who has indeed proved that true religion and true citizenship go hand-in-hand, and whenever he was called on gave full evidence "that a friend in need is a friend indeed."

ADDISON PEALE RUSSELL, LIT. D.

One of the greatest men which Wilmington and Clinton county, Ohio, ever produced was the late Dr. Addison Peale Russell, editor, statesman, critic and author. Wilmington people esteemed Doctor Russell for all of the public distinctions which he brought to the city, but they loved him for himself. Handsome and courtly in appearance, he was the most genial of companions and the most faithful of friends. During the long years of retirement he lived a social life in the highest and best sense of the term. As Doctor Venable beautifully expressed it—"at leisure, but never idle," the late Dr. Addison Peale Russell belonged to that school of writers produced in the Ohio valley, whose works constitute its chief claim to distinction in a literary way. Associated with the Hon. Addison Peale Russell, who was called the "Washington Irving of the West," were Col. Coates Kinney, Prof. William H. Venable, Cincinnati's Arnold of Rugby, and Mr. John James Piatt, Cincinnati's Thoreau.

Addison Peale Russell, who was secretary of state of Ohio during the governorship of Salmon P. Chase, and who was several times in the company of Abraham Lincoln, was born in the house now occupied by Harry Dailey on Main street near Mulberry, in Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, September 8, 1826, and died at his home in Wilmington, Wednesday, June 24, 1912, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His father was of Revolutionary stock and his mother came from the Scottish clan, MacNabb. His death came not from the effects of disease so much as the natural and inevitable passing of all things earthly. During the last year of his life he was practically blind, but he went about familiar streets and mingled with his friends. During the declining years of his life he was faithfully cared for by the untiring ministrations of his niece, Clara Russell Burns.

The first work of Doctor Russell as an author was a volume published anonymously by D. Appleton & Company, entitled, "Half Tints: Table d'Hote and Drawing-room." A few years later Hurd & Houghton, of New York, published his "Library Notes," which eventually went into a second edition. His third book, "Thomas Corwin: a Sketch," was published in 1881 by Robert Clarke & Company, and three years later a companion volume to his "Library Notes," entitled "Characteristics" was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company. In 1887 appeared anonymously a volume of essays, entitled, "A Club of One," which had an immense sale in this country and abroad. In 1890 he published "In a Club Corner," and in 1895 his last work, "Sub Coelum: A Sky-built Human World."

Addison Peale Russell was a son of Charles and Mary (MacNabb) Russell, the former of whom was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, July 2, 1794, and died, April 16, 1872, and the latter of whom was born on the Isle of Man, December 15, 1795, and died, September 25, 1862. They were married May 15, 1815. Charles Russell was the son of William and Jane (Sewall) Russell, the former of whom was born March 19, 1756, and died November 25, 1829, at the age of seventy-eight years, and the latter of whom was born October 15, 1767, and died September 28, 1814. They married June 21, 1795. Both parents of Charles Russell were born in Virginia, and about 1800 emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, and settled there. The father was killed in a barn raising.. Doctor Russell's maternal grandparents were John and Catherine (Warnock) MacNabb, who were born in Scotland and who emigrated from Scotland to the Isle of Man, where he was a linen draper and dealer. Later they settled in Virginia. Catherine (Warnock) MacNabb was a granddaughter of Lord Warnock, of Scotland.

On May 16, 1815, Charles Russell arrived in Warren county, Ohio, from Virginia. He had been brought by his parents. He was an ambitious lad and wished to obtain a good education. He chopped wood to earn money to buy a new dictionary. He was

ADDISON PEALE RUSSELL, LIT.D.

married in Warren county, and with his wife moved to Wilmington, where he built a woolen-mill, which is still standing on the corner of South and Burdsall streets. For many years he operated this mill, and finally failed in business because he had lent his name to the security of a friend's note. He was a strictly temperate man who never touched liquor or tobacco, which was a remarkable thing for the day and generation in which he lived. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. He was a great class leader and a splendid singer. Charles Russell was an ardent Whig.

Charles and Mary (MacNabb) Russell had nine children. J. Warnock, the eldest child, died at the age of twelve. Jehiah L., who was born, December 31, 1817, and died January 10, 1890, was married January 12, 1841, to Mary Ann Crosby, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, born on July 4, 1817, and died September 18, 1892. Jehiah L. Russell was born at Lebanon, Ohio. He was a physician by profession and studied at Cincinnati, and finally at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He began practicing at Lebanon, Ohio, and from Lebanon removed to Covington, Ohio, and from Covington to Maysville, Kentucky, where he practiced almost until the time of his death. He was an active Democrat. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. He served as clerk of the court in Clinton county, Ohio, when a young man. Jehiah Russell and wife had four children, namely: Laura, married David S. White, and they live on a farm in Kentucky; Alice, married Sidney C. Neal and lived in Washington, D. C., but is now deceased; Jehiah, Jr., died at the age of eighteen; Clara is referred to elsewhere in this sketch.

Amanda, the third child of Charles and Mary Russell, was born on January 12, 1820, and married Jackson Marble. They lived in Wilmington. He was a cabinetmaker and well-to-do. Charles C. and William MacNabb were twins, born on February 22, 1824. Charles C. married Louisa Moorehead and was a banker in Zanesville, Ohio. William MacNabb, who married Elizabeth Allen, a native of New York, was a physician and lived at Port Gibson, Mississippi. They had one son, Irwin, born at Port Gibson, who became a writer of prose and verse, especially in Negro dialect. Irwin died in New Orleans at the age of twenty-seven. Addison P. was the sixth child. Phineas, died unmarried. Catherine, born on September 15, 1832, died unmarried. Mary Elizabeth married Samuel McQuilty, a blacksmith, and lived at Middletown.

Dr. Addison Peale Russell's great-grandfather on his paternal side came from Ireland to America about 1720. He was more of an Englishman, however, than an Irishman. A carpenter by occupation, he was a large, fine looking man, and died about 1766. Doctor Russell's great-grandmother on his paternal side was also an English woman, and the mother of one daughter and four sons. Mary, the eldest, married James Cowan about 1770. Thomas, the eldest son, settled in the state of Georgia about 1786, and nothing further was ever heard from him. William, who was Doctor Russell's grandfather, was born in 1756, and at twelve years of age was bound out as an apprentice to Adam Hope, in New Jersey, where he became a wood-worker. As a skilled workman he made many of the early spinning wheels used in his community and state. He served in the War of the Revolution as a member of the militia from Somerset county, New Jersey, and was a private. He also was in the company of Capt. Jacob Martin, a battalion of the second degree, establishment of the Continental line, from Somerset county, New Jersey. Moses and Charles, the younger sons, settled near Gallipolis, Ohio, and lived to very advanced ages.

On his maternal side Doctor Russell's great-grandfather's name was Timothy Sewell, a strongly built and powerful man, nevertheless kind and peaceful and a friend to everyone. He died in 1807. He had one brother and two sisters. The great-grandmother Sewell's maiden name was Tullis. She was the eldest of a large family of

twelve brothers and three sisters, and died at an advanced age near Wilmington. Most of the members of this family died in Ohio. Jane (Sewell) Russell, who was Doctor Russell's grandmother, was the eldest of a large family. Her sisters were Sarah, Mary, Hester, Hannah and Nancy, and her brothers were Moses, Peter, Rion, David and Amos. Jane (Sewell) Russell was an exceptional woman. She was unusually talented as a conversationalist.

The education of Addison Peale Russell was limited to the common schools, which he attended in Wilmington. When he was sixteen years old he was indentured to a printer in the office of the *Zanesville Gazette*, and in 1845 became editor and publisher of the *Hillsborough News*, a Whig newspaper. Two years later he removed to Lebanon, and was there connected with the *Western Star*. These associations with the political press led to his appointment as clerk to the Ohio state Senate in 1850. Upon returning to Wilmington he purchased a half interest in the *Clinton Republican* and in 1855, while editing the paper, was elected by the Republicans of Clinton county as a member of the state Legislature. He served as representative for two years, and in 1857 was elected secretary of state by the Republicans. In 1859 he was re-elected to this office. During his administration the statutes of Ohio required a financial agent for the state to reside in New York City, and in 1862 Doctor Russell was appointed to this important position by Governor Todd, and re-appointed in 1864 by Governor Brough. He was again re-appointed in 1866 by Governor Cox. In 1868 he retired from the public service with an unstained and untarnished record.

Drawn naturally toward literary pursuits, Doctor Russell had been a reader and writer from the time he was a small lad.

In 1867 appeared "Half Tints; Table d'Hote and Drawing-room" from the press of D. Appleton & Company. Eight years later appeared the first edition of "Library Notes," published by Hurd & Houghton, of New York. This volume gained a wide reputation and was commended uniformly for its value and interest. The first edition was soon out of print and soon after a second edition, revised and enlarged, was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, of Boston. "Library Notes" was described as "a sort of banquet of books, the author acting the part of symposium with easy grace, now and then dropping a keen remark, or making a comprehensive summary of his own." In 1881 appeared from the press of Robert, Clark & Company, of Cincinnati, "Thomas Corwin: a Sketch." This was a "brief sketch of a great genius by an acquaintance and and admirer." The volume avoided a tedious recital of dry fact and uninteresting incidents, and was confined to statements, references and illustrations, such as to give a fair idea of Corwin's character and genius. In 1884 appeared "Characterists," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, which was well received, not only in America, but in Great Britain. In 1887 appeared anonymously, "A Club of One." Under the disguise of invalidism the author indulges himself with the privilege of very free writing, witty, quaint, keen, ponderous and most genial. Styles fascinating, anecdotes, witticisms, epigrams abound, and all sorts of subjects are discussed with ability of a high order. Altogether the volume is a group of very charming essays. Three years later appeared the companion volume, "In a Club Corner," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, which the *Philadelphia Press* declared was "brighter than its predecessor." Five years later was published "Sub Coelum; a Sky-built Human World." This was a fanciful description of a highly-improved human society, but really a strong protest against the apparently growing materialistic and socialistic tendencies of the day. It was an original work and many readers and some critics pronounced it the author's masterpiece.

In 1894 Doctor Russell was elected a member of the Author's Club of New York City. In 1898 the Ohio University at Athens conferred upon him the degree of Doctor

of Literature. In December, 1910, he was elected a member of the Author's Club of London, England.

On the occasion of Doctor Russell's eightieth birthday he received from the well-known Davis Wasgatt Clark, of Cincinnati, the following letter:

"My Dear Friend: Hail to you as you come to be, as Oliver Wendell Holmes puts it, 'eighty years young.' I belonged to you before you ever saw me! It was by that inaudible and invisible proprietorship which the true author has in his true reader. But far thro' memory will shine that day of first personal touch. With best wishes. Ever your affectionate admirer. Davis Wasgatt Clark."

Of the late Doctor Russell, Dr. William H. Venable, the author of "A Dream of Empire," wrote in the *Ohio Educational Monthly* in October, 1901: "I may say that Doctor Russell's books are obvious growths—results of many years' study, observation and reflection. Of his processes, little or nothing is known; indeed he has said he hardly knows them himself. In assimilation he has been likened to Bayle, who had 'the art of writing down his curious quotations with his own subtle ideas.' In the analogical, there seems to be no limit to his range and ability. It is only after a close study of his books that one can have any intelligent comprehension of their scope, and the universality of their application to life in every phase of experience, effort and development."

It was Dr. Addison Peale Russell's niece, Clara, the daughter of his brother, Jehiah L. Russell, now Mrs. Clara Burns, who cared for him during the last five years of his life. Before that his home was cared for by Mrs. Katherine Worster, the daughter of Mrs. Jackson Marble, his sister.

Clara Russell was married on January 16, 1900, to James M. Burns, who was born near Steubenville, Ohio, November 14, 1837, and died on June 14, 1906. James M. was the son of Thomas and Sarah (McKinley) Burns, both of whom were born near Steubenville, Ohio. Thomas Burns was a potter and had a large pottery and brick-yard near Steubenville. He also operated a large livery stable. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church. James M. Burns was educated at Beatty College in Steubenville, and became a proof-reader and printer in Wheeling and later worked in Cincinnati. Subsequently he removed to Maysville, Kentucky, and after his marriage lived in Alleghany. He was a member of the Methodist church. For a few months he served in Gen. Lew Wallace's regiment of "home guards" during the Civil War.

Mrs. Burns received a good education, having been enabled to attend college in Cincinnati. Later she taught private students in her home in Maysville, Kentucky, for seventeen years, and then became a private tutor in Cincinnati. When a young woman she had attended the Science Hill Seminary, in Maysville, Kentucky, and had never been a student in the public schools. After her husband's death she made her home with the late Doctor Russell, and was one of his favorites. At his death she inherited his home and estate in Wilmington, where she is still living. Mrs. Burns' mother was Mary Ann Crosby, whose parents were John and Nancy (Colvin) Crosby, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter of whom was born in Maryland. They settled in Mason county, Kentucky, where he was a farmer.

Mrs. Burns is a cultivated and refined woman, who is well known and widely admired by the people of Wilmington and Clinton county. Her beloved uncle, who never married, who brought honor and distinction to the Russell family as well as to the great state where he lived and worked, is gone, but his influence goes on in the hearts not only of the members of his immediate family but of those who come under the influence of his gracious personality. He was a noble man and a noble citizen.

There hangs in Mrs. Burns' parlor an oil painting of Doctor Russell by Charles T. Weber, the Ohio valley artist, dean of the Cincinnati artists. The painting received favorable notice in Cincinnati, Boston and Paris.

WILLIAM D. MOORMAN.

The following is a brief sketch of a man, who, by close attention to business, has achieved a satisfactory measure of success in agricultural affairs and who has risen to an honorable position among the enterprising farmers of Union township with whom his interests are identified. His record is a plain one and rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventures, no wonderful or lucky accident. William D. Moorman, however, is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and honor win for them an enviable position in society.

William D. Moorman was born on April 3, 1845, in Greene county, Ohio, in the city of Xenia, and is the son of Samuel and Lucy W. (Johnson) Moorman, the former of whom was born in Campbell county, Virginia, May 16, 1792, and the latter, born in Campbell county, Virginia, March 1, 1800, and who died in Judy, 1877. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Moorman lived and died in Virginia. They were of English descent. His maternal grandfather was a native of Virginia and settled near Port William, in Liberty township, in 1810. The first township election ever held in Liberty township was held at his house.

The late Samuel Moorman, father of William D., was sixteen years old when the family left Virginia, in 1808, for Ohio. He enlisted in the War of 1812, but peace was declared before he saw active service. In his boyhood he learned the brick-mason's trade and at different times lived in different towns in Clinton county. Married in 1824, he workd in Cincinnati, Ohio, for some time and later twelve years in Xenia, Ohio. After that he lived three years in Peru, Indiana, and some time in Jamestown, in Greene county, Ohio. Still later he lived at Port William in Clinton county. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church.

To Samuel and Lucy W. (Johnson) Moorman were born nine children, five of whom are deceased. The names of the children are as follow: Henry, born in 1827, died young; Pamelia and Emily, twins, March 4, 1825, the former married Ezekiel Leonard, a well-to-do farmer and blacksmith, and the latter married David Teach; Mary Anna, November 25, 1830, married Jacob Good, of Greene county, and they are deceased; John Johnson, June 7, 1833, deceased, was a brickmaker and justice of the peace at Port William, Ohio; Barnett G., July 21, 1836, is a retired farmer of Xenia, Ohio; Susannah, June 23, 1839, is deceased; Catherine died of cholera in 1849 at the age of eight years; William D. was the youngest child of this family.

William D. Moorman enjoyed only limited educational advantages, having attended school for a short time in Indiana, at Peru, and a little while at Port William, Ohio. In the meantime he was engaged in helping his brother at brickmaking. Subsequently, he married and lived with his father-in-law and worked on his farm on the shares for eight years. Mrs. Moorman inherited some land and since that time they have added more and have now one hundred and eleven acres. They still live on the farm and carry on general farming. Mr. Moorman raises Shorthorn cattle.

On February 1, 1876, William D. Moorman was married to Martha Starbuck, who was born on the farm adjoining the one where she now lives on January 29, 1848, and who is the daughter of Jesse G. and Amy (Cox) Starbuck.

Mr. and Mrs. Moorman have had one son, Charles R., born on May 3, 1878. He is unmarried and lives at home with his parents.

Mrs. Moorman's father, Jesse G. Starbuck, was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, October 8, 1819. His paternal great-grandparents were Thomas and Rachel Starbuck, the former of whom was born on Nantucket Island, May 12, 1707, and who died on February 2, 1777, and the latter, born in 1710, and died on May 31, 1789. His grandfather, Hezekiah Starbuck, was born on Nantucket Island, April 10, 1749, and was married on November 19, 1771, to Mary Thurston. He was a seafaring man and for a part of his life was captain of a whaling vessel. He was on a cruise when the Revo-

lutionary War broke out and on his return he had great difficulty in entering the harbor, which was blockaded by the enemy. In 1785 he emigrated to Guilford county, North Carolina, where he reared his family and where his wife died on June 9, 1806. He afterwards removed to Clinton county, where he remained until his death, which occurred on June 10, 1830. The father of Jesse G. Starbuck, Gayer Starbuck, was born on Nantucket Island, August 10, 1777, and removed with his parents to North Carolina, where he spent the early part of his life. He learned the blacksmith's trade and for many years followed that vocation. He was married on January 17, 1799, by permission of the New Garden monthly meeting, to Susannah, the daughter of Jesse and Anna Dillon. By this marriage five sons and five daughters were born, of whom one son died at the age of twenty-two years, and the rest married and reared families. In 1807 he removed with his family to Ohio and settled temporarily in the edge of Greene county near where Paintersville now is, but in 1810 they came to Clinton county. Here they remained until their death. He died on December 30, 1866, and she on March 12, 1861. Jesse Dillon, who was of Irish descent was born in North Carolina in October, 1753, and on April 29, 1778, was married to Hannah Ruckman, who was born on March 20, 1754, to Joseph and Sarah Ruckman. They came to Ohio, in 1807, and settled in the wilderness on land later owned by John T. Starbuck.

Jesse G. Starbuck was married at Fairfield meeting in Hendricks county, Indiana, October 20, 1842, to Amy Cox, who was a daughter of Harmon and Martha Cox. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, June 1, 1823, and moved to Hendricks county with her parents when a child. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jesse G. Starbuck settled on a farm in Union township where he was a farmer and miller. They reared a family of five children, others having died in early life: Adin L. married Louisa M. Pidgeon; Asa married Almira Custis; Martha is the wife of Mr. Moorman; William R., born on May 12, 1858, graduated from Wilmington College; Jesse H., November 11, 1864, became a farmer.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Moorman are members of the Dover meeting of Friends. Mr. Moorman is a Republican. He is an enterprising farmer, an honorable citizen and a popular man in Union township.

HOMER JESSE LUNDY.

The biographies of successful men are instructive as guides and as incentives to the great body of young men, whose careers are yet to be made. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and endeavor strongly illustrate what every one may accomplish. Homer Jesse Lundy, a splendid, hard-working, young farmer of Chester township, this county, whose life story is here briefly set forth, is a conspiciuous example of one who has lived to good purpose.

Homer Jesse Lundy was born in Union township, this county, on January 8, 1881, the son of Enoch and Phoebe (Wall) Lundy, both of whom were born in the same township, the former on July 18, 1830, and the latter of whom was a daughter of Asariah Wall.

Enoch Lundy was the son of Jesse and Abigail (Green) Lundy, the former born in Grayson county, Virginia, on September 19, 1805, and the latter, on December 19, 1794, the daughter of John and Ruth Green. Jesse Lundy was a farmer by occupation, who emigrated to Clinton county about 1810 with his parents, who located on a farm in Chester township, where he was reared and where he lived practically all of his life. In addition to farming, he operated a blacksmith shop on his farm of ninety-seven acres. Jesse and Abigail (Green) Lundy were the parents of six children: Enoch, the father of Homer J.; Ruth, who married Benjamin Johnson; Elizabeth, who married Peter Osborn; Margaret, who became the wife of Aseph Paxon; John, who died in infancy, and James, who married Sarah Venable. The family were all members of the Friends

church. Jesse Lundy was the son of James Lundy, a native of Virginia, and one of the early settlers in Clinton county. James Lundy was twice married, the first time to Elizabeth Johnson, to which union ten children were born, James, Levi, Jesse, William, John, Anna, Susannah, Asenath, Enoch and Rachel.

Enoch Lundy, a representative of the third generation of the Lundy family in Clinton county, received his education in the common schools of Chester township, and was engaged in farming and carpentering all of his life. He owned a farm of ninety-three acres and was a devout member of the Friends church and an ardent Republican. By his first wife, Sarah Babb, who was the daughter of Henry Babb, there was born one child, Calvin. After her death, Mr. Lundy married secondly, Phoebe Wall, to which union there was born one child, Homer Jesse, the subject of this biographical sketch.

Like his father and his grandfather, Homer Jesse Lundy was educated in the common schools of Chester township, but he had an additional advantage, in that he was permitted for some time to attend school at Delaware, Ohio, where he pursued a commercial course. After he had finished his education he began farming in Chester township, where, with his mother, he now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres of land. Mr. Lundy is a general farmer and stockman and is one of the well-known young citizens of that township.

On June 7, 1905, Homer Jesse Lundy was married to Ruth Oren, who was born on January 28, 1881, the daughter of Alfred and Laura (Nance) Oren, to which union there has been no issue.

During the past ten years, Mr. Lundy has been treasurer of Chester township, having been elected to that office by the Republican party, with which he is identified politically. Mr. and Mrs. Lundy are members of the Friends church and are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

J. ALBERT STINGLEY.

J. Albert Stingley, who comes of an old and long established family of Clinton county and one which has been prominent in the agricultural life of the county for nearly a century, was born in Chester township, this county, on May 31, 1861, the son of Gilead and Nancy (Lucas) Stingley, and the grandson of John and Elizabeth (Bush) Stingley.

Gilead Stingley was born on November 4, 1820, in Ross county, Ohio, the son of John and Elizabeth (Bush) Stingley, and died in 1900. His wife, Nancy Lucas, was born in Highland county in 1831, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Curtindoll) Lucas, and is still living. Educated in the common schools of Chester township, Gilead Stingley was a farmer during almost his entire life and owned seven or eight hundred acres of land. For about five years, following 1875, he was engaged in the pork packing business in Wilmington and was for many years a large cattle raiser. Eleven children were born to Gilead and Nancy Stingley, as follow: Eliza, who married John F. Oglesbee; William, who died in March, 1913; Amanda (deceased), who married James Bailey; Elizabeth, who married James Swindler; Emma, who died at the age of five years; J. Albert, the subject of this sketch; Calvin, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume; Ada, who married Lester Oglesbee; Alonzo, who died at the age of two years; Nettie, who married Elijah Turner, and Alvin, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume. Gilead Stingley and wife were members of the Friends church and he voted the Democratic ticket.

John Stingley, grandfather of J. Albert Stingley, was born in Virginia on August 22, 1792, and came to Ohio in 1800, first locating in Ross county, where, on April 16, 1818, he married Elizabeth Bush, who was born on May 31, 1798. Four years later they purchased a farm of two hundred and nine acres in Clinton county and ever since that time the family has been established here. Four children were born to John and Elizabeth

Stingley: Noah B., February 24, 1819; Gilead, November 24, 1820; Talitha, April 27, 1823; and Julian, October 7, 1825. The father of these children died on September 6, 1826, and after his death, his widow married Sebastian Stingley, the twin brother of her first husband. The Stingley family in America dates from the coming of George Stingley, a native of Germany, who was born on September 12, 1763, and who was the great-grandfather of J. Albert Stingley, the subject of this sketch.

Like his other brothers, J. Albert Stingley was educated in the common schools of Chester township and has farmed in that township practically all of his life, except for one year which he spent in Wilmington, during which brief period he conducted a butcher shop on West Main street. For seven years prior to his marriage, Mr. Stingley dealt largely in stock and is one of the well-known stock buyers of Clinton county today. In February, 1894, he purchased a farm of seventy-two acres, where he has since lived.

On December 18, 1887, J. Albert Stingley was married to Rosa M. Fudge, daughter of H. C. and Emeline Fudge, to which union have been born two children, Hazel, who married Foy Powers and has one child, Dorothy Lucile, and Oscar L.

Mr. and Mrs. Stingley are members of the Friends church and are highly esteemed in their neighborhood. Mr. Stingley is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of the Maccabees. He is independent in politics, believing that local government is more effectually served outside the realm of partisanship.

JOSEPH F. BALLARD.

Joseph F. Ballard, a well-to-do farmer of Union township, this county, is a representative of the sixth generation of the Ballard family in Clinton county. His great-great-grandfather, David Ballard, emigrated to Ohio about the year 1800 and located within the present limits of the city of Wilmington.

Joseph F. Ballard was born on November 4, 1872, in Liberty township, the son of Abraham S. and Mary J. (Oren) Ballard, members of the Friends church, the former born in Union township on January 14, 1838, and the latter in Liberty township, in April, 1838, sister of the Hon. Jesse N. Oren. Abraham S. Ballard was educated in the common schools of Liberty township and farmed in that township all of his life, owning eighty acres of land. On September 12, 1861, he married Mary J. Oren, and to this union three children were born, namely: Clara, who married Hiram Arnold; Charles E., who married Jessie Parker, and Joseph F., the subject of this sketch. Abraham S. Ballard was a Republican and served as trustee of Liberty township. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Abraham S. Ballard, who died in 1913, was the son of Joseph and Susannah G. (Stillings) Ballard, the former of whom was born on April 29, 1912, in Clinton county, and the latter, on June 24, 1817, in Virginia. In 1826 she came with her parents, Abraham and Sarah Stillings, to Clinton county. Susannah G. Stillings was the youngest of a family of six children. Joseph Ballard owned one hundred and thirty acres of land in Liberty township, where he farmed most all of his life and where he was well known. Besides Abraham S., he and his wife had three other children, Margaret, Eunice and Emma. They were members of the Friends church and he was a Republican in politics.

The Clinton county branch of the Ballard family goes back to the Old Dominion state, where David, the grandfather of Joseph and the great-great-grandfather of Joseph F., was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He married several years before the Declaration of American Independence and about 1800 came to Ohio and settled within the present limits of Wilmington, purchasing a military land warrant. He was among the first, if not the first, minister in the Friends church in Clinton county and served locally for many years, or until his death about 1820. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, all of whom grew to maturity. Six married and one died

unmarried. John Ballard, the next in line of descent, was born in either Pennsylvania or Virginia, about 1770, and married Dinah Pickerell ,on April 20, 1798. In 1809 they came to Clinton county and he died on May 13, 1814. They also were the parents of seven children. After John Ballard's death, his widow married John Whitson, a native of Pennsylvania. She passed away on June 7, 1835.

Joseph F. Ballard, the subject of this sketch, who was educated in the common schools of Liberty township and in Wilmington College, which he attended for one term, began farming in Chester township after completing his education, farming there for two years. In 1895 Mr. Ballard purchased the farm in Union township where he now lives. This farm originally consisted of fifty-eight acres but he has since added to the tract until he now owns one hundred and fifty-one acres, a splendid farm. From year to year, he has invested considerable money in all kinds of improvements and is regarded as one of the more successful men of Union township.

In 1893 Joseph F. Ballard was married to Irene Johnson, the daughter of Harry and Margaret (Painter) Johnson, to which union four children have been born, as follow: Donald, born in 1897; Nadine, in 1899; Frances, in 1906, and Herbert, in 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballard are members of the Friends church, true to the religion of Mr. Ballard's great-great-grandfather, the Rev. David Ballard, probably the first minister of the Society of Friends in this region. Politically, Mr. Ballard is a Republican. He and his wife are interested in all good works in their neighborhood and are held in high esteem throughout that part of the county.

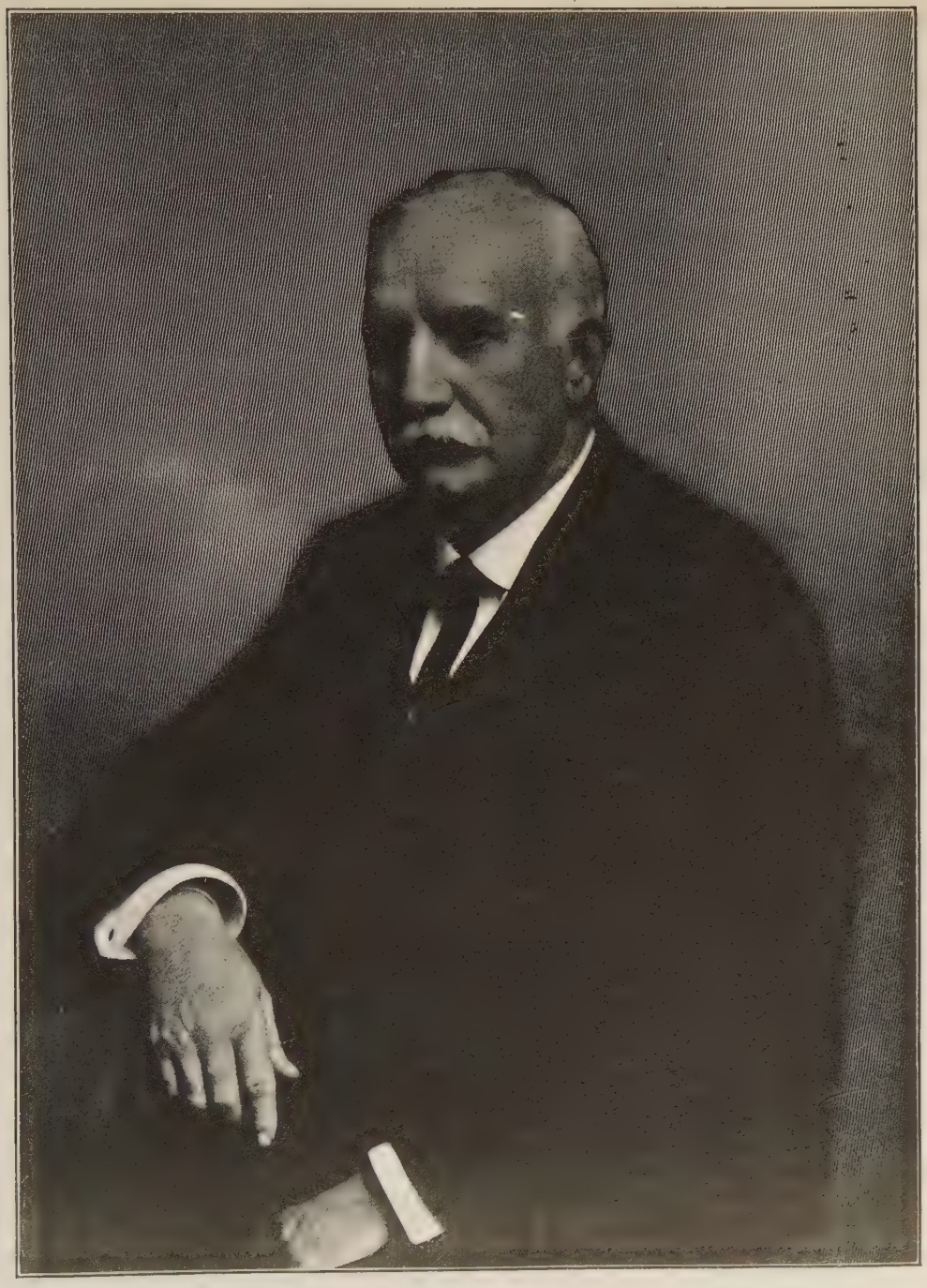
JUDGE EDWARD JOSEPH WEST.

The high standing of the West family in this country began several generations ago, when Thomas West, known as Lord Delaware, governor of Virginia, early in the seventeenth century, probably became the progenitor of the family in America. Benjamin West, the great painter, is of the same stock. Peyton West, grandfather of the subject of this review, surveyed the town of Westboro, which was named for him, while his son, the father of the Judge, was elected probate judge on the same ticket which elected Lincoln to the Presidency, and, as a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1864, helped to renominate the martyred President. With an ancestry such as this, it is not surprising that Edward J. West has attained a front rank among his fellow citizens. Lawyer, publicist, judge, politician, lecturer and orator, Judge West's name and fame have extended beyond the confines of the state in which he lives. As a politician of the higher type, he is known from one end of the state to the other; as a lyceum lecturer, he has addressed audiences in many states of the Union; and as a member of several national organizations, he has been the recipient of signal honors.

Edward Joseph West, now judge of the common pleas court of Clinton county, was born on December 8, 1851, at Blanchester, Clinton county, the son of Joseph H. and Henrietta (Stroud) West, the former of whom was a native of this county, and the latter of whom was born in Williamstown, Grant county, Kentucky.

The West family came originally from England, and settled on Fall creek, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. It was here that Owen West, great-grandfather of Judge West, married Mary Martin. Of their children, Peyton West, grandfather of the subject, married Sarah Hadley, who was born near Guilford, North Carolina. They were the parents of six boys and five girls. Peyton West was among the ambitious men of the East, who migrated westward, settling in 1804 on a farm in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, before the county was organized. Here it was that Joseph H. West, the father of Judge West, was born. Peyton West, besides being a surveyor, held public office, including that of county treasurer. He died on his farm, three miles southeast of Martinsville, Ohio.

The life of Joseph H. West, father of the subject, was as varied and full of public



JUDGE EDWARD J. WEST.

honor and service as the life of a man living in that stirring time could well be. Born on November 22, 1822, he was only twenty-six years of age when the Mexican War broke out. Enlisting at New Orleans in 1846, he served until the close of that struggle, being mustered out in the same city in which he began service. The war over, he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there went to Williamstown, Kentucky, to take charge of a store. There he was married, on September 19, 1850, to Henrietta Stroud. Returning to Clinton county about 1851, he continued to live here until his death, which took place on November 25, 1879. In 1864 Joseph West had a part in national politics, as a delegate to the national convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Four years prior to this, he was elected probate judge of Clinton county, was afterwards re-elected, and served six years. Being admitted to the bar in 1854, he was in active practice all of the time he did not hold public office. His widow is still living, making her home with her son, Edward J.

In the maternal line, Judge West is descended from Southern stock, his mother's mother having been Harriett Vanlandingham, who was born in Stafford county, Virginia, a descendant from the French Huguenots. When she was a young girl, her parents moved to Fairfax county, Virginia, and thence to Grant county, Kentucky. There she became the wife of Edward Stroud, who was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, and their daughter, Henrietta, became the wife of Joseph H. West. Of the nine children born to this union, Edward J., is the eldest, the others being: Clarence, now living in Los Angeles, California; George, Harriet and William H. are deceased; Benjamin, of Charleston, West Virginia; Mellville, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Alfred, deceased.

Edward J. West received his education in the common schools of Wilmington and the high school, being compelled, on account of ill health, to leave school before graduation. He then taught school for two years, his first teacher's certificate being dated April 2, 1870. During this period he lived at home, one and one-half miles west of town. Meanwhile he had read law under his father's directions and he was admitted to the bar on January 29, 1873, practicing thereafter with his father.

With his election as prosecuting attorney in 1875, the official life of Edward J. West began. When he went out of office, after serving twelve years, or five terms, he again resumed the law practice in January, 1889, which he continued until April 6, 1906, when he was appointed by United States District Judge A. C. Thompson as referee in bankruptcy for Clinton county, resigning this office to assume the duties of judge of common pleas, a place to which he was appointed, on September 4, 1908, by Governor A. L. Harris, having been previously endorsed by a primary vote of his county. Later, he was elected to fill a short term, and in November, 1910, was elected for the full term of six years.

In 1896 Judge West was elected as delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896. He is considered one of the best public speakers in the state and has done much effective work in this line for the Republican party. He was formerly chairman of the Republican county central committee.

On January 3, 1878, Edward J. West married Katharine E. Bowshier, who has taken a keen interest in the career of her husband and has had her share in his success. Katharine E. Bowshier is the daughter of Stephen E. Bowshier and was born on a farm in Pickaway county, Ohio. The children born to Judge and Mrs. West were: Winnifred C., who passed away at the age of twenty-two years; and Kathleen C., wife of William M. Weller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose children are Katharine W. and Winnifred C., both born at Lynchburg, Virginia. One of the interesting phases of the family life of this home is the devotion and tender care lavished on the Judge's mother, now eighty-two years of age. By her gentle nature and lovable personality, this aged woman has won many friends, who brighten her declining years.

Judge West is the type of man whose active mind must find many and varied channels of expression. This he has sought in a number of organizations, some of which are national in their scope. Among these is the National Geographic Society, of Washington, D. C., an organization which numbers among its members men and women of the highest scholarship and attainment. He also belongs to the Luther Burbank Society, another association which is broad in its scope and membership. For several years the Judge has been actively affiliated with the International Lyceum Association, for which he occasionally lectures. He is also a member of the Ohio State Bar Association. He is a well-known speaker on fraternal and patriotic subjects, of which his favorite topic is the Grand Army of the Republic. When a boy on the farm, Judge West joined the Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers' Association, an organization in which he has been active ever since. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Royal Arcanium, being grand orator of the grand council of Ohio of the last-named order; Modern Woodmen of America and Daughters of Rebekah.

Among the interests of Judge West's early childhood and young manhood was the church, and he is now an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which his wife, daughter and son-in-law are members. The Judge formerly found time to be active in Sunday school work, having represented his home county in the state and national conventions of that body.

Life has been to Judge West a thing of deep interest and signal value. Clear in his intuitions, true in his judgments, broad in his sympathies and kindly in his nature, his life has been far-reaching in its influence for good. With every opportunity for self-aggrandizement, he chose rather to serve the common people and in so doing he has ever had their merited respect and esteem. Clinton county has been dignified by his life and achievements, and his influence in the civic and social life as well as in professional circles, has been of a most beneficent order.

JOHN BRENNAN.

No better farm is to be found in Wilson township than the seventy-six acres which is owned by John Brennan, living on Rural Route No. 1, out of Sabina, Ohio.

John Brennan was born on May 22, 1860, in Fayette county, Ohio, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Mitchell) Brennan, the former of whom was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1812, and the latter also a native of Ireland, born in county Wexford, the daughter of Patrick Mitchell. Thomas Brennan was a son of Thomas Brennan, a native of Ireland and a devout member of the Catholic church, who never came to America. Thomas Brennan, Jr., father of John, wes educated in a private school in Ireland, and came to America about 1849, proceeding to Cincinnati, where for some time he worked on a railroad, which was being constructed at that time through this section of Ohio. He later married Margaret Mitchell, and commenced farming in Clinton county about 1859. Although he always thereafter was engaged in farming he never owned land. He was a devout member of the Catholic church and died in that faith, his death occurring on November 25, 1895. His wife had preceded him to the grave many years before, her death having occurred in 1876, at the age of thirty-seven years. They were the parents of six children, Mary, Catherine, John, Jerry, Margaret and Ann, of whom Mary and Margaret are now deceased.

Educated in the common schools of this state, John Brennan has become a successful farmer of Wilson township, this county. He was married in 1887 to Margaret Sullivan, a native of Ireland, the daughter of Thomas Sullivan, who is now living in Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan have no children. Mr. Brennan is the owner of seventy-six acres of land in Wilson township, where he lives. This land is level and very rich.

Twelve years ago he built a comfortable and modern house, and four years ago erected a large and commodious barn, and has improved his farm in many ways, so that he now has a very neat and attractive place.

WALTER T. McMILLAN.

Walter T. McMillan is widely known as a successful farmer in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, where his well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable business management and sound judgment have won for him a competence in farm property and a comfortable status in the business affairs of this county. He owns the old Seth Linton farm of two hundred and thirty-three acres, which he purchased in 1896. His life fully demonstrates what may be accomplished by a man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and who is possessed of a capacity for perseverance. In all of the relations of life he has commanded the confidence and respect of his associates and friends, and has ably carried forward the work of his illustrious ancestors who were pioneers in this community.

Walter T. McMillan was born near Gurneyville, Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, November 22, 1865, and is the son of Isaac and Nancy (Linton) McMillan, the former was born in Chester township in 1836, and died in 1874. The latter was born on the farm where her son, Walter T., now lives, March 1, 1840, and died on March 12, 1911. Isaac McMillan was the son of David and Sarah (Carpenter) McMillan, the former of whom was born in Chester township, Clinton county, the son of David and Hannah (Hussey) McMillan. Sarah Carpenter was a native of New York state who came to Clinton county, Ohio, with her parents when three years old. David McMillan, Sr., who was born on March 2, 1772, in Pennsylvania, was the son of William and Deborah McMillan. They were residents of York county, Pennsylvania, after coming to this country, the former having been born in Scotland and the latter in Wales. They had eight children: Thomas, William, Henry, Samuel, David and Jonathan (twins), Mary and Lydia. Jonathan married Anne Hussey; David married Hannah Hussey; Mary married Joseph Baxter; Lydia married William Jay. After coming to Ohio David and Hannah (Hussey) McMillan settled where Thomas McMillan later owned a farm. They had ten children, five of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and five in Ohio. After locating in Clinton county in 1804, David and Hannah (Hussey) McMillan obtained a land grant signed by President George Washington, purchasing the land for a dollar and a quarter an acre. They were members of the Society of Friends. David, Jr., and Sarah (Carpenter) McMillan had two children, Isaac and Judiah, the latter of whom was the first cashier of the Clinton County National Bank, and who died in California.

Isaac McMillan grew up on the farm near Gurneyville and operated this farm for his father until 1866, when he opened a hardware store and also began packing pork. He assisted in the establishment of the Clinton County National Bank. He was a Republican in politics and as a member of the Friends church served as clerk of the Center monthly meeting for many years. For some time he was the proprietor of a dry-goods store. He died while still a young man of lung trouble. His wife was the daughter of Seth and Sarah Anne Linton. The genealogy and family history of the Linton family are presented in more complete form in the sketch of Fred Weldon Linton, contained elsewhere in this volume.

After the death of Isaac McMillan, his widow, the mother of Walter T. McMillan, married an uncle of her first husband, Thomas McMillan. They lived in Chester township near the Chester church. By Nancy (Linton) McMillan's first marriage there were six children, namely: David R., born on March 3, 1861, died at the age of three years; Seth L., February 15, 1863, an attorney at Columbus, Ohio; Walter T., November 22, 1865; Clifton, December 21, 1867, died at the age of two years; Carrie E., November 3, 1869, died at the age of two years; and Maria E., October 4, 1874, died at the age of six

months. Thomas and Nancy (Linton) McMillan were the parents of one son, Thomas Henry, who lives on the old McMillan homestead in Chester township. Mrs. Nancy (Linton) McMillan spent her later years among her children and died at the home of her son, Walter T.

Walter T. McMillan obtained the rudiment of an education in the public schools of Chester township, and later became a student at Wilmington College. He was nine years old at the time of his father's death, in 1874, and after his death lived with his grandfather, Seth Linton, until thirteen years of age. After this he worked for his step-father, Thomas McMillan until his death, when in partnership with his mother he purchased the old Seth Linton farm in Union township, where he now lives. Mr. McMillan has since remodeled the house and buildings and greatly improved the farm.

On December 24, 1894, Mr. McMillan was married to Martha Blanch Kirk, a native of Adams county, Ohio, the daughter of Albert DeWitt and Phoebe D. (McIntyre) Kirk. The father of Mrs. McMillan is a resident of Winchester, Ohio, where he is a merchant tailor. His wife is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. McMillan have been born six children; Florence Nancy, born on November 22, 1895, is a graduate of Wilmington College; Damaris, January 22, 1898, is a student in the Wilmington high school; Isaac DeWitt, September 7, 1899; Leontine, died at the age of one year; Kirk, January 1, 1904; and Harriet, December 15, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan are members of the Center meeting of the Society of Friends. Mr. McMillan is an ardent Republican.

AARON BOWMAN.

Some of our brainiest men and women have had little or no acquaintance with the interior of a school room, but they have not only taken advantage of every opportunity for gaining knowledge, but they have made opportunities for themselves. They had that force of character that would not admit of the neglect to follow every avenue leading to an education. We cannot but admire the man who wins out in spite of such a drawback.

Aaron Bowman, farmer of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born in Brown county, Ohio, August 4, 1862. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Greeley) Bowman. He received a meager education in the public school near his home in Brown county. When he was fifteen years old, his parents moved to Kentucky, and in 1887 he came to Clinton county, where he was married. After renting several farms in Green township, he purchased seventy acres in Green township, and lived there twelve years. In 1911 he sold out, buying seventy-eight acres in Union township, on the Waynesville pike, where he has since resided. He remodeled his house, and it is one of the most attractive and comfortable homes in the neighborhood. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Christian church, and is a Democrat.

Benjamin Bowman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1821, in Brown county, Ohio, and died on June 30, 1902. His wife was Mary Ann Greenley, who was born in 1831, and died in December, 1902. He grew to manhood in Brown county on a farm. He married, and soon after bought a farm in Brown county, which he sold in 1878, going from there to Kentucky, settling in Clark county. Here he rented land and farmed, devoting his special attention to the raising of tobacco. He lived on the H. P. Thompson farm twelve years. About 1890 the family came to Clinton county. He died on the Ferren farm in Union township. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Lucinda, Louis, James B., Nelson, Lucius M., Aaron, Nannie, Thomas, Harvey and Ida. Lucinda became the wife of Whitmore Freeland, and lives in Indiana; Louis, died in Adams county, Ohio; James B., deceased, lived in Clinton county; Nelson lives in Clark county, Kentucky, and is a tobacco raiser; Lucius M. lives in Wilmington,, Ohio, and is a retired farmer; Nannie

became the wife of George Green, and lives in Nicholas county, Kentucky; Thomas lives in Kentucky; Harvey lives in Union township, and is a farmer; Ida died in 1903.

The paternal grandparents were both probably born near Aberdeen, Ohio, as the family were early settlers there. They were of German descent. Mr. Bowman was a farmer.

Aaron Bowman was married on November 12, 1892, to Miss Jennie Lieurance, who was born in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, and is a daughter of William Henry and Rachel Anna (Pond) Lieurance. Mrs. Bowman died on March 3, 1908, leaving one son, W. Ernest, born on August 29, 1893, who now lives in Cincinnati, where he works as a barber.

FRANK WILLIAM ANTRAM.

Frank W. Antram is one of the prominent farmers of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, who has lived a quiet, honorable life, and is well known and well respected in Union township and Clinton county.

Frank W. Antram was born at Antram Corners, in Union township, January 10, 1858, the son of John M. and Catherine (Babb) Antram, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, one mile west of Wilmington, June 19, 1825, and the latter, born on a farm in Union township where her son, Frank W., now lives, July 21, 1827, and who died, June 24, 1898.

John M. Antram, with the exception of six years spent in Warren county, has resided in Clinton county all his life, and is still living at the age of ninety years. He is the son of Hiram and Sarah (Whitson) Antram, of Irish descent, the former of whom was a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and the latter of Center county, Pennsylvania. They were married in Clinton county, where both settled at an early day. Hiram Antram was a farmer, but kept a hotel and store at Harveysburg, in Warren county, for many years. He was born on January 29, 1799, and died in April, 1866. His wife was born in 1800, and died in 1872. The Antram and the Whitson families came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1817. The latter had settled in Madison one year previously. Hiram Antram was the son of John and Ann (Hackney) Antram, who also spent a part of their lives in Clinton county. Sarah (Whitson) Antram was the daughter of John Whitson, who married a Miss Moore. The Antram family has been connected with the Friends church for several generations. Hiram Antram owned a farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres one mile west of Wilmington. He and his wife had nine children, of whom five are deceased: James W. is living at Monticello, Missouri, at the age of ninety-two; John M., the father of Frank W., is living with his son at the age of ninety; Calvin H. is living in California at the age of eighty-eight; Priscilla married Frank Larzelere. The deceased children are Emily, Amanda, Joseph, Maria and Mary. Emily died in childhood; Amanda Louisa died in infancy; Joseph died in 1912, in Warren county; Maria, who is deceased, was the wife of Alfred Haines; Mary died at the age of twenty.

On the maternal side of Mr. Antram's family, his mother, who before her marriage was Catherine Babb, was the daughter of Azel and Hannah (Hollingsworth) Babb, both of whom came from Center county, Pennsylvania, and in 1817 settled south of Wilmington, in Union township. They were strict Quakers and good farmers and died at advanced ages. Azel Babb was the son of Henry, who was the founder of the family in Ohio. In 1806 he came from Frederick county, Virginia, and settled about a mile and one-half north of the court house at Wilmington. His wife's father, Mordecai Walker, early in 1805 purchased one thousand acres of land of Thomas Posey, the owner of a survey on which Wilmington was laid out, and divided the same into four equal parts and gave each of his four children, two sons and two daughters, one of these parts, Elizabeth Babb, the wife of Henry Babb, received her portion in the northeast corner of

the one-thousand-acre tract, including the land upon which Mr. Babb settled. At the first election of county officers Henry Babb was elected county commissioner and served two years. He and his wife had five sons and six daughters. The sons were Peter, Thomas, Henry, Azel and Samson. The daughters were Mary, who married Thomas Babb; Rebecca, who married William Crumley; Rachel, who married John Walters; Hannah, who married Joseph Smith; Lydia, who married a Mr. Smith, and Betsy, who married a Mr. Wall.

John M. Antram grew up on his father's farm and was married, in 1851, to Catherine Babb. Subsequently he purchased seventy-seven and three-quarter acres of land and added to that tract until he owned one hundred and forty acres at what is now known as Antram's Corner. He lived there for thirty-seven years, until 1888, when he retired and removed to Wilmington. He lived in Wilmington until 1903, but now lives with his son, Frank William, and at the home of his other son, Arthur D. (deceased), at Antram's Corner. He served as trustee of Union township for four years and is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican. In 1870 the Antram family all joined the Friends church, and he formerly was an elder in the church. He bought and sold stock extensively at Antram's Corner, and for several years kept a tavern. There were two children born to his marriage: Arthur D., who was born on March 7, 1855, and who died on August 10, 1911; Frank William, the subject of this sketch.

Frank William Antram attended the public schools of Union township, and later Wilmington College. After his marriage he moved to farm near Gurneyville, Ohio, and lived there from 1879 to 1881. Later he lived in Greene county for three years, and then returned to the old farm, where he lived until 1900. In 1900 he purchased one hundred and ten acres of the Probasco farm of Wilmington, Ohio, and has improved the place. He was engaged in the dairy business for six years, and now owns a very fertile and well-equipped farm.

On October 15, 1879, Frank William Antram was married to Florence Belle Saville, who was born on July 1, 1862, six miles south of Xenia, in Greene county. She is the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Ketteman) Saville, both of whom are deceased. They were natives of Virginia who came to Greene county when young people, and engaged in farming. He was a Republican, and a member of the German Reformed church. They had six children who grew to maturity. To Mr. and Mrs. Frank William Antram have been born two children: Carrie Ethel, who was born on February 2, 1881, was married on April 24, 1903, to Clarence L. Haworth, who died on April 24, 1905; Ada, January 21, 1889, married C. Herbert Green, and they live in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Antram are members of the Friends church and influential in the congregation at Wilmington. Mr. Antram is an uncompromising Republican.

EDWIN F. McKAY.

Three grandsons of Francis and Mary (Collett) McKay are represented in this vol- one. They are Welden N., Clarence H. and Edwin F., the subject of this sketch. The family has been a prominent one in Clinton county history and was established here by the father of Francis McKay, Moses McKay, who was the son of Andrew, who, in turn, was the son of Robert. The representatives of the present generation of the family in Clinton county are not only successful men in the various vocations to which they have turned their attention, but they are among the leading citizens of this county.

Edwin F. McKay was born on March 7, 1873, on the farm where he now lives in Chester township, the son of Moses C. and Sarah (Bales) McKay, the former of whom was born on the old McKay homestead in Chester township, September 10, 1832, and the latter was the daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Smith) Bales. Sarah Bales had been previously married to a Mr. Marshall. She was the second wife of Moses C. McKay. He was educated in the common schools of Chester township and, by occupation, was a

farmer and surveyor. He owned about two hundred and forty acres of land at the time of his death. On October 3, 1855, Moses C. McKay married Matilda Ferguson, the daughter of Edward and Ann Ferguson, who was born on August 26, 1838. To this union there were born three children: Emma, who married Charles Jessup; Anna, who is the wife of Mansfield Swindler; and Charles A., who married Susan Mallow. Mrs. Matilda McKay died on April 27, 1865, and after her death, Mr. McKay married Sarah Bales, April 4, 1867. To this marriage there were born two children: William S., deceased, who married Mary Wililamson; and Edwin F., the subject of this sketch. Moses McKay was one of the trustees of the Methodist church, and as a Republican he was elected trustee of Chester township. He also served as land assessor in 1890, and as justice of the peace for several terms.

The remote ancestry of the McKay family goes back to Andrew McKay, a native of Scotland and a son of Robert McKay. Andrew McKay, some time prior to 1766, had married Jane Ridgeway and settled in Frederick county, Virginia. They had five children: Moses, Enos, Jacob. Margaret and Patience. Of these children, Moses was born on September 17, 1766, and at the age of twenty-seven, in 1796, married, according to the discipline of the Society of Friends, Abigal Shinn, a daughter of George and Rachel (Wright) Shinn, who was born on May 3, 1776, in Stafford county, Virginia. They had thirteen children, as follow: Rachel, born on January 19, 1794; Robert, December 17, 1795; Sarah, November 11, 1797; George, March 11, 1800; Francis. January 9, 1802; Margaret, January 16, 1804; Jonas, September 9, 1806; Virginia, August 22, 1808; Maria, May 23, 1811; Jonas T., May 10, 1813; Levi D., February 29, 1816; Jacob F., June 3, 1819, and Mary E., July 27, 1822. About 1814 Moses McKay and his wife and children emigrated from Virginia, via Pittsburgh and thence by flatboat to Cincinnati, and from there to Lebanon, Ohio, after stopping a short time, they left for Waynesville, purchasing a large tract of land east of the Little Miami river and a short distance west of Caesars creek in what is now known as Massie township, Warren county.

It was Francis McKay, the fifth child born to Moses and Jane (Ridgeway) McKay, who is the grandfather of Clarence H., Welden N. and Edwin F. McKay, of Chester township. Francis McKay was born in January, 1802, in Frederick county, Virginia, and was married on October 7, 1830 to Mary Collett, the daughter of Moses and Rebecca Collett, who was born on November 7, 1808. They had eleven children, seven of whom lived to maturity. In the spring of 1832, Francis McKay settled in the northern portion of what is now Chester township, Clinton county. He had inherited several hundred acres of land, which was partially cleared, from his father, who died on January 28, 1828. He had also inherited land at the death of his mother, who died in July, 1828. He was a man of very industrious habits, of sterling integrity and unblemished character. He passed away on March 26, 1871. At the time of his death it was said of him: "In his death, Clinton county lost one of her most worthy and respected citizens. Not only is his presence missed by the loved ones of his own family, who mourn his loss. but by the poor and needy to whom he ever extended a helping hand."

Edwin F. McKay began his education in the schools of Chester township and later, for two years, was a student at the National Normal University, at Lebanon. After finishing his education, he began farming in Chester township and now owns two hundred and eighteen acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. In 1906 Mr. McKay built a barn and the following year a house, where he now lives.

On November 25, 1896, Edwin F. McKay was married to Allie Oglesbee, who was born on May 8, 1872, the daughter of Solomon and Sabina (Middleton) Oglesbee. They are the parents of two children: Cleo, who was born on April 26, 1900; and Edna, April 28, 1904, and died on May 16, 1906, at the age of two years.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay are members of the Methodist church. He is a Republican and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Edwin F. McKay is a young, intelli-

gent and prosperous farmer, popular in the community where he lives and honored and respected, not only for what he himself has done, but for what the many worthy members of his family have accomplished in this county.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN THOMPSON.

One of the best-kept farms in Washington township, this county, is that owned and successfully operated by William Franklin Thompson, who has owned the farm and lived there since the spring of 1902, at which time he gave up his profession of school teaching, to which he had been devoted for a period of ten years or more, to give his entire attention to farming. Mr. Thompson has brought to his agricultural operations the most approved methods of modern agriculture and has been quite successful, his skill in renewing the fertility of his fields by the judicious culture of alfalfa and clover and his scientific application of fertilizers and magnesia lime adapted to the quality of the soil of which his farm is composed having strongly recommended his example to many of his neighbors.

William Franklin Thompson was born on a farm in the northern part of Fayette county, Ohio, on November 14, 1866, son of Joseph F. and Mahala (Brakefield) Thompson, both of whom were born near the village of Greenfield, in the same county, the former a son of James Thompson, a Virginian, who came to Ohio in an early day in the settlement of Fayette county, where the rest of his life was spent, and the latter the daughter of pioneer parents.

Joseph S. Thompson was reared to the ways of the farm and upon reaching manhood's estate became a farmer on his own account, his early holdings being gradually increased until he became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Fayette county. He was a good farmer, energetic and industrious and by the time he had reached middle life had attained a competence, upon which he retired to the pleasant village of Sabina, in this county, where he spent his last days and where his widow still resides. Joseph S. Thompson and wife were the parents of eight children, all the survivors of whom have done well in the various walks to which their life work has called them. Two of Joseph S. Thompson's brothers, Trusler and Cassius, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War and served valiantly in an Ohio regiment until the close of that dreadful struggle between the states.

William F. Thompson received his elementary education in the district schools of his neighborhood in Fayette county, supplementing the same by a course in the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, following which he joined the ranks of Clinton county's excellent corps of teachers and for four years taught district schools north of Sabina; after which he joined the ranks of Fayette county's teachers and for six years was engaged with equal success in teaching in that county, in the meantime spending his summers farming in the latter county. He thus acquired a practical knowledge of farm work and conceived a cordial liking for the fine freedom of the farm, and in the spring of 1902 bought his present farm of one hundred and eighty-three acres in Washington township, this county, on which he since has made his home and where he has prospered, as properly becomes the intelligent and industrious efforts he has put forth to bring his place to as high a state of cultivation as any in the county. Mr. Thompson is intensely interested in the best development of the agricultural resources of Clinton county and for the past ten years has been diligent in his efforts to secure to the soil of this section proper and scientific fertilization, and, in pursuance of this laudable ambition, has been the agent for the distribution of thousands of tons of excellent fertilizer throughout this section of the state. In his farming operations he has found the raising of hogs a most profitable undertaking and for some time has made a specialty of this phase of agriculture. His farm has been brought up to a high state of cultivation and is regarded as a model thereabout.

On August 21, 1889, William F. Thompson was united in marriage to Clara MacPher-

son, who was born in this county, daughter of Joseph and Caroline (West) MacPherson, the former of whom was born on a farm near the village of Highland, just over the line in Highland county, on December 15, 1835, and died on July 7, 1889, and the latter of whom was born on a farm in the vicinity of Martinsville, in this county, the daughter of Peyton and Sarah (Hadley) West, the former a Virginian who came to this county with his parents in pioneer days, and the latter a daughter of James Hadley and wife, pioneers of the Martinsville neighborhood.

Joseph MacPherson was the son of John and Maria (Bonsell) MacPherson, Virginians, who came with their parents to Ohio about the year 1810, the two families locating in the same neighborhood north of Highland, both becoming prominent and influential in that section, large farmers and substantial citizens, who did very much toward bringing about proper social and economic conditions in that now well-established and prosperous farming section. Joseph MacPherson received his elementary education in the schools of his neighborhood and then entered Lebanon University, taking up the study of medicine with a view to becoming a physician. Before his studies were completed, however, the failing health of his father compelled him to return home to take charge of the farm and he never returned to school, his life being spent on the farm. He and his family were members of the Friends church and for eighteen years or more he was an influential minister in that body, his sermons receiving a most attentive hearing.

On April 21, 1864, Joseph MacPherson was united in marriage to Caroline West, daughter of Peyton and Sarah (Hadley) West, and to this union eight children were born, Florence, Clara, Sarah, Everett, Mary, Minnie, Lowell and Raymond. Peyton West was the son of Owen and Elizabeth (Martin) West, natives of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, who came to the territory now included in Clinton county about the year 1806, locating on the east fork of the Little Miami, in what is now Clark township. With them came a large family of children, Owen, William, James, Thomas, Peyton, John, Nancy, Jane, Mary, Susan and Rebecca. The senior West was a surveyor, as also were his sons, Owen and Peyton, and at an early day did much of the surveying throughout this section of the state. The Wests were devout members of the Friends church and the influence of this fine, wholesome family was very strongly marked for good upon the early community life of this region. Peyton West was a skilled surveyor and followed that vocation, in connection with his extensive farming operations, most all his life and served for two terms, 1840-46, as surveyor of Clinton county. He also was agent for some of the original owners of land in this region and surveyed and sold their holdings for them. To Peyton West's union with Sarah Hadley, daughter of James and Ann Hadley, there were born eleven children, namely: James H., Joseph H., William H., Peyton M., Elisha B., Edith, Sarah Ann, Esther Jane, Caroline, Jemimah H. and Hannah M., all of whom married and reared children, with the exception of the last named, who died in girlhood. At an early day, Peyton West was engaged for two years in mercantile pursuits in Wilmington, but, with that exception, always resided on his farm in Clark township, where he died on August 22, 1868, his widow surviving him about eight years, her death occurring on June 23, 1876. Their bodies were interred in the Odd Fellows cemetery in Clark township. Peyton West was a vigorous, forceful character and was reputed to have been one of the best farmers in Clinton county in his day. He owned a large farm, was highly successful in his operation of the same and gave all his children a good start in life.

To William F. and Clara (MacPherson) Thompson four children have been born, Franklin, Everett, May and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are birthright members of the Friends church, in the faith of which their children also have been reared, and they are among the leaders in the good works of that earnest communion in this county, as well as in all good works in their community, they being warmly interested in all movements designed to advance the general welfare. Mr. Thompson is a Republican and ever

has given close attention to the political affairs of the county, being an ardent advocate of good government. For some years he served the public very acceptably as trustee of Washington township, in which office his fine administrative ability was exerted very usefully in behalf of the common good. The Thompsons have a delightful home, being very pleasantly situated on their fine farm, and this home is the scene of much cordial hospitality, the family being held in the highest esteem throughout that entire region.

CHARLES E. TERRELL.

Charles E. Terrell filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited farmers and citizens of his day and generation, and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the community where he did his work and achieved his success as a farmer. He is entitled to honorable rank among the energetic and self-made men of Clinton county.

Charles E. Terrell, was born on January 4, 1866, and died on April 15, 1901. He was a son of Israel A. and Sidney (Huff) Terrell, the former of whom was born in 1818, in Highland county, Ohio, and died in 1906, and the latter, born in 1827, and died in 1902. Israel A. Terrell removed to Clinton county in 1848, and first located in Wayne township on a farm. At that time Wayne township was a wilderness and roads were not even laid out. During his life he cleared and drained about half of the eleven hundred acres of land which he owned. He paid the carpenter who built his house thirty-seven and one-half cents a day, and the hewers who assisted in its erection, twenty-five cents a day. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the New Vienna Bank, and a stockholder in the bank at Lessburg. He was a most energetic worker, and no man in his neighborhood could cradle more wheat in the same length of time. Interested in education he was one of one hundred men who guaranteed the support of Wilmington College. Six children were born to Israel and Sidney (Huff) Terrell, of whom Charles E. was the fifth in order of birth. The others were Allen L., Sarah, William, Ann and James H.

The paternal grandparents of Charles E. Terrell were Pleasant and Esther (Haines) Terrell, the former of whom was born in 1791, in Virginia, and who died in 1837, and the latter died in 1846. Pleasant Terrell came to Highland county, Ohio, from Virginia with his parents when a mere lad. They stopped a while in Cincinnati, where Pleasant learned the brickmason's trade, at which occupation he worked during most of the remainder of his life. He owned the first saw-mill and grist-mill in Highland county. He passed away in 1854 or 1855, after rearing a family of eight children; John, who was the first born; Israel, born in 1818, and died in 1906; David, Mary, Narcissa, Ruth, and two others. The great-grandparents of Mr. Terrell were David and Mary (Anthony) Terrell, the former of whom was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, and who died in 1858, and the latter died in 1858. They came to Highland county, Ohio, in 1806, and located near Highland. David and Mary (Anthony) Terrell were the parents of eight children: Pleasant, Christopher, David, Joseph, Mary, Judith, Sarah and Elizabeth. David Terrell served as justice of the peace of Fairfield township, for about a quarter of a century. He was a great hunter in his day, and spent a large part of his time in the wilderness. The father of David Terrell was David Terrell, Sr., born in 1698, who was married three times, first to Sarah Johnson, secondly to Sarah Clark, and thirdly to Martha Johnson. He reared a family of nine children. The father of David Terrell, Sr., was David Terrell, the first, who was born in 1675, and who died in 1757. He and his wife reared a family of twelve children. He was a son of William Terrell, born in 1650, who had come to America from England with his brothers in 1670. Three brothers were sent to Virginia by King James the Second, as explorers and hunters, and for their services were granted a large tract of land in Virginia.

Educated in the district schools of Wayne township, Charles E. Terrell was also

graduated from Wilmington College in 1888, and the same year graduated from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, Chautauqua, New York, and later took several seals. He was a man of broad and liberal education. Because of his scholastic standing, he was given a scholarship to Haverford College, where he received his Master's degree in 1890. Returning to the farm he lived here the remainder of his life and owned a farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres in Wayne township.

In 1890 Charles E. Terrell was married to Anna N. Harris, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Babb) Harris, both of whom came from old Virginia families, and Mrs. Terrell was their only child. Mr. and Charles E. Terrell were the parents of one child, Oneita F., born in 1898.

The Terrell family now own two hundred and fifty-three acres of land, and since the death of the husband and father, Mrs. Terrell and her daughter, Oneita, have lived on the farm.

FRANCIS R. WILLIAMS.

Francis R. Williams, an enterprising young farmer of Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, who was born on August 5, 1884, in this township, is the son of Richard and Hannah (Davis) Williams, the former of whom was a native of Monmouthshire, England, born on July 6, 1838, and died on March 20, 1905, and the latter survived her husband and now lives at 421 North High street, Wilmington, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather of Francis R. Williams was William Williams, a native of Newport, England, born in 1795, and who died in 1877. He married Sarah Lewis, a native of Monmouthshire, England, and, after immigrating to America, they moved to Ohio in pioneer times and purchased two hundred and twenty-six acres of land near Oakland. They had seven children, of whom Richard, the father of Francis R., was the sixth. The others were, John, William, Edward (who died in infancy), James Edward, and Thomas. Mr. Williams spent four years in Hamilton county, Ohio, before coming to Clinton county. During his life he was a devout member of the Baptist church.

Richard Williams was a mere lad when his parents emigrated from England, in 1849, and settled at Sharonville, in Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1853 they moved to Oakland, Clinton county, Ohio, and purchased a farm, where he grew to maturity. He and his eldest brother, John, remained on the home farm. He and his brother John owned the entire farm of two hundred and ninety-four acres, where he lived until his death.

During the Civil War, Richard Williams was a member of the Union navy and, for about one year, was on one of the monitors and participated in the river campaigns. He was a Republican and served as school director for a number of years. No man was fonder of his home than Richard Williams nor more devoted to the interests of his church. The family were connected with the Jonas Run Baptist church and were regular attendants and substantial contributors to the support of the church.

On October 29, 1881, Richard Williams was married to Hannah Davis, a native of Monmouthshire, England, born in the town of Pontypool, and the daughter of Francis and Hannah (Roberts) Davis, who came from England to Iowa and settled in Agency City, in Wapello county. There they operated a flour- and woolen-mill until 1872, when they returned to England. He died there in 1892. His wife later returned to the United States on a visit and was living with Mrs. Richard Williams at Oakland, Ohio, where she died, December 31, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams were married in England, where the former had gone for his bride in 1881. After their marriage they came back to the United States. Richard and Hannah (Davis) Williams had four children: An infant, deceased; Francis R., the subject of this sketch; Edith, who lives with her mother in Wilmington, and John W., deceased. The family built a comfortable home at 421 High street, where the mother and daughter now live.

Francis R. Williams received his education in the common schools of Chester town-

ship and later became a student at Wilmington College, where he spent about two years. After his father's death, he took up farming and managed the home farm for four years and then moved to Union township, where he remained for three years. He returned to Oakland and now superintends four hundred and thirty acres of land.

On August 8, 1906, Francis R. Williams was married to Bessie Cummins, the daughter of Jesse L. and Nora (Wright) Cummins. They are the parents of two children: Arlene C., and Ernest J., born on September 4, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the First Baptist church at Wilmington. Mr. Williams is a Republican.

HORACE W. COLLETT.

Horace W. Collett, a well-known citizen of Chester township, this county, who has always been an industrious worker, was born on April 12, 1852, on the farm where he now lives. He is a progressive farmer and stockman, who owns one hundred and fifty acres of land in Chester township, but who farms about two hundred and fifty acres.

Mr. Collett is the son of Daniel H. and Maria (McKay) Collett, the former of whom was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1806 and died on January 11, 1871. He was married on November 4, 1830, to Maria McKay, daughter of Moses McKay. Daniel H. Collett was the son of Moses and Rebecca (Haines) Collett, the former of Virginia, one of the eight sons born to Daniel and Mary (Haines) Collett, among the others being Jonathan, Isaac, Aaron, Benjamin, Daniel, Jr., and Joshua. Moses Collett married Rebecca Haines in Maryland and in 1812 she wanted to visit her people in the East, so she and Jonathan made the journey through on horseback. Daniel Collett, at the age of sixty years, sold out his possessions in Maryland and, with the mother and daughters, came back with them in a carriage. A colored boy, "Black Dan," came with them and lived with the family until his death. Daniel Collett, the third child born to Moses, Sr., and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Collett, born on February 2, 1752, was a soldier in the Continental army and a justice of the peace for many years in Jefferson county, Virginia. About 1780 he was married to Mary Haines, who was born on October 10, 1753. They had eight sons and a daughter, who, with his brother, John, and his sister, Sarah, are the ancestors of all the Colletts in Clinton and Warren counties. Moses Collett, Sr., was born on November 17, 1718, and died in 1783. His wife, Elizabeth Armstrong, was born on August 18, 1725. Moses was the son of Stephen Collett, whose father and mother were French Huguenots, who fled from France to escape religious persecution. Stephen's mother died after his birth at sea and she was buried on the voyage to America.

In 1814 Daniel Collett purchased two thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres from James Smith, Sr., paying two and one-half dollars an acre in three annual installments. In 1815 Daniel Collett purchased from William Elzey and wife nine hundred and ten acres for three dollars an acre, making a tract of three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight acres. Much of this land has been handed down from generation to generation in the Collett family.

Daniel H. Collett, who was one of the eight sons born to Moses and Rebecca (Haines) Collett, was the father of Horace W. He was educated in the common schools of Chester township and was engaged in farming and clearing all of his life. He owned three hundred and sixty acres of land. By his marriage to Maria McKay, he had seven children, of whom Horace W. is the youngest, the others being as follows: Tamson, who married Jesse Woods; Moses; Abigal, who is the wife of Joshua Nickerson; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Browning; Sarah, who became the wife of Joseph Shambaugh, and Francis, who married Sallie Ferguson. The family were members of the Baptist church at Jonas Run and Daniel H. Collett served many years as a deacon of that church. He was a Republican.

Horace W. Collett also was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and

of Warren county. He attended the high school at Harveysburg and, when about twenty-one years old, began farming on the farm where he now lives.

In 1881 Horace W. Collett was married to Rachel Anne Rayburn, who was born in 1859, the daughter of James and Margaret (Haines) Rayburn, to which union two children have been born, James W., who was born on July 6, 1883, and Margaret, in 1886, the latter of whom is still at home. James W. Collett attended the high school at New Burlington and is a farmer in Chester township, where he owns eighty-three acres of land, though he farms altogether two hundred and ninety acres. James W. Collett married Laura McCoy, daughter of J. R. and Martha McCoy, and one child has been born to this union, Thomas W., who was born on October 19, 1914. James W. Collett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Republican in politics and, fraternally, a member of Masonic Lodge No. 574.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Collett and daughter, Margaret, are members of the Methodist church at New Burlington and he is an ardent Republican, politically.

HARLEY H. SMITH.

Perseverance and sterling worth are almost always sure to win conspicuous recognition in all localities. Harley H. Smith, who, for a number of years, has been recognized as one of the leading educators of this county, is a young man of genial presence, intelligent and broad-minded. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, superintendent of the Kingman high school, and owner of one hundred and seventy acres of land in Chester township. His career is a splendid example of the successful, self-made young man, and he eminently deserves the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

Harley H. Smith was born on May 2, 1880, at New Burlington, at the edge of Greene county, Ohio, a son of Lewis and Rachel E. (Craft) Smith, the former of whom was born on May 5, 1837, in Warren county, Ohio, and died on May 7, 1902. The latter was born on September 10, 1839, at New Burlington, in this county, a daughter of Allen and Rachel (Mann) Craft.

The paternal grandparents of Harley H. Smith were James and Elizabeth (Cain) Smith, both of whom were natives of Warren county, Ohio. James Smith was a blacksmith at New Burlington, and owned the first blacksmith shop in that town. He worked at that trade all his life and, in addition to his work as a blacksmith, was the owner of a farm, which he operated in connection with his work in the blacksmith shop. He was a member of the old Whig party and a stanch citizen, he and his wife having been prominent members of the Methodist church. James and Elizabeth (Cain) Smith were the parents of twelve children, Lewis, Wesley, Joseph R., Hannah, Josephine, Arabella, Laura, Alice, Nancy, and three who died in infancy.

The late Lewis Smith, father of Harley H., learned the blacksmith trade after finishing his education in the schools of New Burlington, and worked at that trade practically all of his life in that town. During the last eight years of his life, he served as commissioner of Greene county, Ohio. Several years before he was elected commissioner he served as trustee of Spring Valley township in that county. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist church, and held about every office in that church. He was a prominent member of the Masonic lodge, and his six sons were all members of the same fraternal organization. Lewis Smith and wife were the parents of ten children, Rena Bell, Wesley A., William F., Wayne C., Harry, Minnie, Le Roy, Harriet and Harley H. (twins) and Leslie.

Harley H. Smith began a pursuit of education in the common schools at New Burlington, but later attended the Xenia high school for two years. After leaving high school he taught school for eight years in Greene county, and subsequently entered Ohio Wesleyan University, and was graduated from that excellent institution with the class of 1911, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since his graduation he has been

engaged in teaching. He was in charge of the history department of the Greenville high school for one year and from Greenville returned to his home in Chester township, this county, where he has had charge of the Kingman high school for three years. Mr. Smith is the owner of one hundred and seventy acres of land in Chester township, where he is living at the present time.

In 1907 Harley H. Smith was married to Sarah A. McKay, daughter of Robert F. and Mary F. (Nickerson) McKay, and a sister of Welden McKay, whose biographical sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume, gives a history of the McKay family.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who are both descendants of leading families of Clinton county, are a young couple of wide and liberal culture. They are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist church at New Burlington and take an active part in church work. Politically, Mr. Smith votes the Republican ticket, while fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

JOHN SPEER.

John Speer, one of the leading farmers of Liberty township, this county, and one of the best-informed citizens of that township, lives on the old paternal homestead. He was born at Ashgrove, Illinois, on November 18, 1869, the son of Samuel and Eliza (Oren) Speer, the former born in Greene county, Ohio, on September 30, 1835, and the latter in Clinton county on November 25, 1837.

Eliza Oren was the daughter of John and Martha (Bailey) Oren, the former a native of Tennessee, who came with his father, John Oren, Sr., to this state. They settled on two hundred acres of land in Union township, this county, and became prominent in the affairs of the Friends church. By Martha Bailey, who was his first wife, John Oren, Jr., had seven children, of whom Daniel B. and Henry served in the Civil War, both giving their lives to the service. The other children were Eli, Eliza, Martha, Asa and Lewis. John Oren, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Tennessee, but not being able to reconcile himself to the presence of human slavery, came to Ohio in order to live in a free state. Arriving in 1810, he settled in Union township and became very active in the work of the Friends church, being rated as a very valuable man in the life of the community. Samuel Speer's parents were James and Mary (Fletcher) Speer, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively, the former of whom was a mere lad when he came with his father, Samuel Speer, to this state. James Speer owned over two hundred acres of land in Greene county, Ohio. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Samuel, John, Sarah, Lydia, Henry and Benjamin, the latter of whom was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. James Speer was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Dunkin) Speer, natives of North Carolina, who moved with their parents to Ohio and settled in Greene county where they spent the rest of their lives. They were prominent members of the Friends church and Mrs. Samuel Speer was a minister in that church. They were the parents of three children, James, John and Samuel.

Samuel Speer, the father of John Speer, the subject of this sketch, received the rudiments of an education in the common schools, which he supplemented by extensive home reading and became one of the most enlightened farmers in this section of Ohio. He owned one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land in Liberty township, which is the farm his son John now owns. He was active in the Friends church all his life. He died on February 10, 1911, his wife having died a few days previously, on January 20, of the same year. They were the parents of five children, Eli B., John, James, Henry and Jennie, the three latter of whom died in childhood in Illinois. Eli B. Speer, who died on October 5, 1901, married Testa Spears, and at his death left two children, Frank and Ethel.

Reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of Clinton county, John

Speer was married on July 25, 1890, to Tacy Smith, who was born in this county, January 26, 1872, the daughter of Samuel and Ester (Smith) Smith. Samuel Smith was a native of Greene county, Ohio, and a shoemaker by trade. During the latter part of his life, he was engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company H, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was once wounded in a skirmish.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Speer located on the farm where they now live, and where five children have been born to them, of whom two, Henry and Harold (the third and fourth in the family), are twins. May, Frederick and Gladys are the other children. Frederick married Louise Turner, and is at present a student in a veterinary college. The remainder of the children are unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Speer own altogether two hundred and sixty-four acres of land. They are members of the Friends church and regular attendants at the Dover Sunday school and meeting. Mr. Speer is a member of the board of education of Liberty township, and he and his wife are warmly interested in all good works in that vicinity, being held in the very highest regard by all their large circle of acquaintances.

E. MARSHALL RENNER.

That life is most useful and desirable which results in the greatest good to the greatest number and, though all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellowmen. It is not necessary for one to occupy an eminent public position to do so. In all walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for the exercise of talent and influence that in some way will touch the lives of those with whom one may come in contact, making them better and brighter. Among the enterprising and prosperous farmers of Clinton county and among the citizens of high standing in Adams township, is E. Marshall Renner, who owns a fine farm and home on Route No. 4, out of Wilmington. He is a successful farmer, a valuable citizen and a good neighbor.

E. Marshall Renner was born on November 2, 1860, in Clermont county, Ohio, the son of Gilman S. and Mahala Q. (Browning) Renner, who were natives of Clermont county, Ohio, and Fleming county, Kentucky, respectively. Gilman S. Renner was the son of Samuel and Mercy (Gordon) Renner, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Clermont county, where they spent their last days. Mahala Q. Browning was the daughter of Basil Browning, a farmer of Kentucky, who remained there all his life. He was the son of Basil Browning, Sr., who was also a farmer in Kentucky and the father of four children, John M., Basil, Jr., Meshock and Josiah.

Gilman S. Renner, who died in February, 1897, at the age of seventy-four years, was educated in the public schools of Clermont county and, for a time, taught school in that county, where he spent his entire life. He farmed about four hundred acres of land which he owned and took a prominent part in the civic and political life of that county, having been especially active in local affairs. He was a member of the Universalist church and of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity. Gilman and Mahala Q. (Browning) Renner were the parents of six children, of whom Horace, the first born, is a well-known real estate dealer in Chicago. E. Marshall, the subject of this sketch, was the second child. Cora lives in Clermont county, Ohio. Henry Clay is a resident of Atlantic City, New Jersey. Herbert lives on the old home place in Clermont county. The youngest member of the family died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1902, some five years after the death of her husband.

E. Marshall Renner was educated in Clermont county, Ohio, and spent two years in the high school. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1884, to Elizabeth Meyers, who died the following year. There were no children by this first marriage. On December 24, 1890, Mr. Renner married, secondly, Mary Alice Hale, who was born

in Clinton county on December 5, 1865, the daughter of Alfred and Rachel (Hadley) Hale.

Alfred Hale, who was a farmer in Adams township, this county, and a member of the Friends church, died on November 11, 1914, at the age of seventy-three, having been born on December 23, 1841. He was twice married, his first wife having been Rachel Hadley, who was born on July 26, 1841, and died on April 19, 1901. To this union there were born four children, Mary Alice, Clark J., Emma (deceased) and Hannah. After the death of his first wife, Alfred Hale married Emma Wright, daughter of Joseph Wright. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. E. Marshall Renner were Jacob and Hannah (Andrew) Hale, both natives of Clinton county and the parents of three children, William, Susannah and Alfred, the two latter of whom are deceased. Jacob Hale was a farmer and a member of the Friends church. He was one of six brothers, the others having been Joseph, William, Samuel, Armona and Eli, who came in pioneer days from North Carolina to Clinton county.

By Mr. Renner's second marriage, two children have been born, Clarence H., born June 10, 1893, and Robert A., July 17, 1897, both of whom live at home with their parents. Clarence H., the eldest son, was graduated in June, 1915, from Wilmington College.

Mr. Renner owns two hundred and ninety-eight and one-half acres of land in Adams township, which is all in one tract. In 1910 he built a modern country house, one of the most beautiful to be found in all Clinton county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Renner are members of the Friends church at Wilmington and are regular attendants at Sunday school.

CHARLES WESLEY VAN PELT.

The late Charles Wesley Van Pelt, a valiant soldier of the Civil War and a farmer in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born on May 22, 1839, near Danville, Ohio, and died August 16, 1914. He was a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Butcher) Van Pelt, natives of the Keystone state, who were early settlers at Danville and Highland county and who died in that county. Charles Van Pelt, Sr., was a farmer by occupation. The Van Pelts are of German origin, Mr. Van Pelt's paternal grandfather having been a sea captain.

Charles Wesley Van Pelt was educated in Highland county, and was a farmer by occupation. He served three years in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted for three additional years, but further service was not required. After the war he returned home, and about 1878 came to Clinton county, where for some time he rented land across the road from the farm where his widow now resides. Two years later, he bought a tract of ninety-six acres, and here he erected excellent buildings, and lived until his death.

On March 1, 1866, Charles Wesley Van Pelt was married to Sarah Rankins, a native of East St. Louis, Illinois, and a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Runk) Rankins, both natives of the Old Dominion state. Mrs. Van Pelt's paternal grandparents were Samuel and Rebecca Rankins, who were natives of Virginia but who immigrated to Illinois and there died. The maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Miller) Runk.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt have five children, Joseph M., Eliza May, Charles William, Edward Franklin and Mary Elizabeth.

The Van Pelt family are members of the Methodist Protestant church, Charles Wesley Van Pelt having joined the church at the age of eighteen years and having been active in this church during all his life. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and identified with the Merrell post at Lynchburg.

Of the children born to Charles Wesley Van Pelt and wife, Joseph M., the eldest,

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES W. VAN PELT.

was born on December 27, 1866, in Highland county, Ohio, and was educated in Highland and Clinton counties. He rented land in Highland county, and in 1908 bought a farm in Clark township of fifty-two acres, where he now lives. Recently he has remodeled the barn and fences. He was married in June, 1908, to May Pierson, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Herbert Cecil and Delbert Francis.

Joseph M. Van Pelt was for two terms a school director in Clark township. The Van Pelt family are quite highly respected in Clark township and are well known here.

WILLIAM H. FISHER.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages, and, as a usual thing, men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-of-door life of the farmer has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood. It has been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country. The majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm, and are indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction they have gained. William Fisher is a successful farmer of Liberty township and a man of agreeable and pleasant manner.

William Fisher was born on January 21, 1841, in Frederick county, Virginia, the son of Asa and Frances (Williams) Fisher. Asa Fisher was born in Virginia on October 24, 1805, and died on May 5, 1846. His wife was born on May 1, 1810, and died on December 25, 1895. She was a daughter of Isaac and Delphia Williams, the latter of whom died on July 8, 1828. They were farmers by occupation.

Asa Fisher was the son of Barake and Martha Fisher, both natives of Virginia and farmers by occupation, who spent all their lives in their native state. They were the parents of five children, Butler, Asa, Elizabeth, Louisa and Hetty.

Of the six children, born to Asa and Frances (Williams) Fisher, only two, Sarah E. and William, the subject of this sketch, are living. Sarah E. was born on September 17, 1838. The deceased children are Mary Frances, born on December 28, 1834; Delphia, November 4, 1836; Louisa C., January 17, 1843, and James Polk, December 1, 1844. Although Asa Fisher had little education, he became a very efficient tailor at Gainesboro, Virginia. He died at the age of about thirty years, when his son, William, was about five years old.

William Fisher was educated in the subscription schools at Gainesboro, Virginia. He came to Ohio on October 24, 1863, and on January 27, 1875, was married to Mary M. Henry, a native of Warren county, born on December 29, 1843, the daughter of John and Catherine (Stump) Henry, farmers in Warren county, Ohio, who moved to Clinton county about 1854, settling in Union township, where they became prominent members of the Christian church. Mrs. William Fisher is one of ten children born to her parents. The others were Daniel, William, Jonas, John, Sarah, Lydia, Fannie, Reese and Joshua. To William and Mary M. (Henry) Fisher three children have been born, namely: Edwin C., of Liberty township, born on November 25, 1875, who married May Gilcrest and has five children: Emerson A., Vada, John W., Irma and Ruth; Dora D., February 27, 1877, who married Rev. John M. Cosby, a Baptist minister living in West Mansfield, Ohio, and Laura, May 5, 1881, who married Frederick Steele, of Union township, this county, and has two children, Earl and Ethel M.

William Fisher owns three hundred and seventy-four acres of land, all of which is located in Clinton county, the home farm consisting of seventy-six acres. Until the disbanding of the Grangers, he was a prominent member of that organization. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Baptist church and she and Mr. Fisher are warmly interested in all movements having to do with the betterment of local conditions, being held in high esteem by all who know them.

ANDREW R. SHIDAKER.

Andrew R. Shidaker is a prosperous farmer and dairyman of Adams township, who has lived on the farm he now occupies for a quarter of a century. He was born in this county on August 11, 1849, the son of Mitchell W. and Elizabeth (Dakin) Shidaker, the former of whom was born in Miami county, Ohio, and the latter in Chester township, Clinton county.

Mitchell W. Shidaker was the eldest of the six children born to Michael Shidaker and wife, the others being Catherine, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Henry and Robert. He was educated in the common schools of Miami county and when a young man began teaching in the public schools of Warren and Clinton counties. He continued in this profession all of his life, but owned a farm of two hundred acres in Chester township, which he operated in connection with teaching. For about fifteen years he was also engaged in selling fruit trees in this community.

To Mitchell W. and Elizabeth (Dakin) Shidaker nine children were born, namely: Warren H. (deceased); Andrew R., the subject of this sketch; J. H., a farmer in Chester township; George Riley (deceased); Emma, who married B. Y. Collett; Lyda, who married J. Collett, and four who died in infancy. Mitchell W. Shidaker served for many years as the clerk of Chester township. He voted the Republican ticket and was more or less prominent in local politics.

Born in Clinton county and educated in the public schools of this county, Andrew R. Shidaker was married at the age of twenty-one to Mary E. Slack, who was born on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Shidaker now live, the daughter of Joseph W. Slack, a prominent farmer of this county, to which union one child has been born, Mattie, who married Herbert Wire, of Wilmington, and has one child, William. Joseph W. Slack was a lieutenant in Company I, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving for three years, until the close of the war, when he returned to his home on the farm where the Shidakers now live and there he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on September 19, 1882. Joseph W. Slack was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on May 23, 1824, son of Jacob and Susan Slack. In 1846 he came to this county, locating in the village of Sligo, where for fifteen years he was engaged in the wagon and carriage business, but upon returning from the army enaged in farming, becoming quite successful, having been the owner of two hundred and forty acres of fine land in Adams township. He was active and influential in public affairs and was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He had served his township very acceptably as trustee and in 1870 was elected county treasurer of Clinton county. In 1880 he was elected county commissioner from his district and in both of these important public offices gave excellent service.

DAVID F. MURPHY.

Farmer and stockman of Liberty township, this county, David F. Murphy, who owns one hundred and fifty acres of land in that township, was born on December 15, 1856, in Green township, the son of Isaiah and Delilah (Smith) Murphy, natives of Clinton and Highland counties, Ohio, respectively. Isaiah Murphy was born on March 2, 1830, and Delilah Smith, on October 8, 1833. They are still living at the ages of eighty-five and eighty-two years, respectively, and on October 8, 1914, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The venerable Isaiah Murphy, who was educated in the old-fashioned log-cabin school, when hewed logs were used for seats and greased paper for windows, has lived on the farm, which his father owned in Green township, since he was four years old. The old home farm consists of sixty-six acres. During the active years of his life, Isaiah Murphy was active in local affairs and was rated as a prominent citizen of this community. Only two of the nine children born to Isaiah and Delilah (Smith) Murphy are deceased, Seymour L., the sixth born, who died on April 3, 1915, and Ida,

who died at the age of one and one-half years, the seventh child. The living children are James W., David F., Samantha, Sarah Louisa, Andrew C., Everett and Eva. Mrs. Isaiah Murphy is the daughter of Abner and Cynthia (Cast) Smith, who were pioneers in this section of Ohio.

The maternal grandfather of David F. Murphy, Abner Smith, who was born in New England, came to Ohio before his marriage. He was twice married, Mrs. Isaiah Murphy having been a child by his second wife. Abner Smith was a farmer in Highland county, this state, and later settled in Green township, this county, where he owned a small farm. He was a devoted member of the Christian church and was regular in attendance.

The paternal grandparents of David F. Murphy were Jacob and Mary (Lomand) Murphy, both natives of Virginia. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Isaiah Murphy was the third born. The others were David, William, Rebecca, Catherine, Susannah and Mary A. Jacob Murphy moved from Virginia to Ohio and located in Clinton county about 1825, becoming the owner of considerable land in Green township. Eighty-one years ago he purchased a farm in that township, upon which his son, Isaiah, has lived since he was four years old.

David F. Murphy was educated in the common schools of his day and has been twice married. In 1893 he married Anna Earley, who was born in Clinton county, a daughter of George Earley, a pioneer farmer of this county. She died on August 7, 1907, leaving one child, Herman, who married Hazel Houser, and has one child, Franklin Willis. Mr. Murphy married, secondly, Mrs. Emma (Ward) Williams, a native of Newark, Ohio, to which second union there has been no issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have a farm of one hundred and fifty acres which they purchased in 1900. Fraternally, David F. Murphy is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church at Wilmington and are held in high esteem by their many friends.

E. WILSON HARVEY.

E. Wilson Harvey and his sister, Mrs. Ruth Ellen Harris, are the only living members of their generation of the Harvey family in Clinton county. The Harvey family is one of the pioneer families of Clinton county and deserves special consideration in a volume of this character.

E. Wilson Harvey was born on October 3, 1853, in Clinton county. Both he and his sister, Ruth Ellen Harris, are children of Simon and Ann (Townsend) Harvey, the former born in North Carolina and the latter born in Ohio, the daughter of John Townsend, a farmer and horse raiser. Simon Harvey, who died in 1870, was the son of Joshua and Mary (Morrison) Harvey, natives of North Carolina. By his first marriage, Joshua Harvey had five children, Hannah, Simon, Libert, Levi and Saleb. After the death of his first wife, he married a Miss Moon, and by this marriage had two children, Nancy and Jehu.

Simon Harvey was educated in the common schools, and became the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of land in Adams township, this county. He was a man very much interested in local politics and prominent in the councils of the Republican party in Clinton county. He and his wife were members of the Friends church and their children were reared in that faith. There were nine of these children, the survivors being as heretofore set forth, E. Wilson Harvey, the youngest, and Mrs. Ruth Ellen Harris, the third born. The deceased children are Lydia, Aaron, Jane, Mary, Martha, Henry and George.

E. Wilson Harvey, who was educated in the district schools of Clinton county and reared on the farm, was married to Kate Cowgill, the daughter of John and Amanda (Van Pelt) Cowgill, who were farmers by occupation. Mrs. Harvey died in 1894, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving two children, Winifred and Martha. Winifred mar-

ried Charles Cook, of Harveysburg, Ohio, and they have two children, Margaret and Howard. Martha is a nurse in Columbus, Ohio. The father of these children leans toward the Quaker church.

Ruth Ellen Harvey married Charles Harris, who died in December, 1913, leaving no children. He was the son of Samuel and Phoebe (Kibby) Harris, the latter of whom was the daughter of Ephraim Kibby, a pioneer of Clinton county. The photograph of the early settlers of Clinton county, contained in this history, was taken at the home of Ephraim Kibby in 1869. The late Charles Harris was a soldier in the Civil War, having served in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Although he survived the war, he came out of it much worn in health and suffered from the effects of that terrible contest until the end of his life. He was a farmer in Warren county for a time, but later lived in Wilmington and was living in the county-seat of Clinton county at the time of his death. Mrs. Harris owns property on Sugartree street in Wilmington.

Mr. Harvey and his sister, Mrs. Harris, live on the old Harvey homestead, which comprises one hundred and seventy acres of land in Adams township, and are held in very high esteem throughout that section of the county.

FRANK H. MORRIS.

Frank H. Morris, a skillful farmer of Clark township, who is well known in Clinton county, was born on August 3, 1857, in Highland county, Ohio, and is a son of Avery and Lydia (Jackson) Morris, natives of Adams and Highland counties, Ohio, respectively.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Morris were William and Depsy (Bales) Morris, natives of Scotland and the state of Alabama, respectively. William Morris came to America when a young man, possibly with his parents, and lived to be ninety-seven years old. He was active until the time of his death. Having located in Adams county, Ohio, he remained there until his removal to Clinton county about 1865. A farmer by occupation and a member of the Christian church, in which he was active, he died in Washington township. Depsy Bales is supposed to have come north from Alabama with her parents in an early day. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Lydia Jackson, who were early settlers of Highland county, Ohio, and who died in that county. They were also active members of the Christian church and farmers by occupation.

Avery Morris, the father of Frank H., was educated in the public schools of Adams county, Ohio, and although he enjoyed limited educational advantages, by home study and close observation he became a well-informed man. He began farming in Highland county, Ohio, about 1867, and later removed to Clark township, in this county, where he farmed on a portion of the farm which is now owned by his son. He owned one hundred and seventy-two acres in this tract and one hundred and sixty acres south of this farm. He and his wife were devoted members of the Christian church. They reared a family of six children.

Frank H. Morris received his education in the public schools of Clinton county, and was reared to the life of a farmer, and on attaining maturity took up farming on his own account on the old home place. Mr. Morris is a well-known soil builder. When he was about fourteen years of age he made the remark to his father that he would like to own some time the land north of the northern boundary of the A. J. Bates farm between the two roads and as far north as Morrisville. His father replied: "Stranger things than that have come to pass." That land is exactly what Mr. Morris now owns. It comprises seventy-five acres and Mr. Morris claims that it is sufficient for any one man to cultivate and cultivate properly. He has erected all of the buildings on the farm and made practically all of the improvements, except the old house, which was formerly used as a dwelling, but which is now used as a shed.

On January 1, 1881, Frank H. Morris was married to Hannah Turner, the daughter

MR. AND MRS. FRANK H. MORRIS

of A. J. Turner, of Clark township, and to this union have been born three children, Susie, Myrtle and Hattie. Susie is the wife of Josiah McKibben, a farmer of Washington township. Myrtle is the wife of Edwin Wilson, of Washington township, and they have one son, Morris Edgar. Hattie became the wife of William Steele, a farmer of Clark township.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris are loyal and devoted members of the Friends church.

OLIVER J. TOWNSEND.

The Townsend family were originally residents of Oyster Bay, having settled on Long Island in 1656, Richard Townsend, who emigrated from England, being the ancestor from whom Oliver J. Townsend is descended. He, however, was one of three brothers and the youngest who emigrated to America from England. The name Townsend is of noble origin and comes down from the time of the Norman conquest of England. In direct line, Oliver J. is descended from Dayton H. Townsend, whose father was Josiah, whose father was Jesse, whose father was Isaac, whose father was Isaac, Sr., whose father was Richard, whose father was John, whose father was Richard, the original immigrant. The Townsends left Long Island because of differences with the Dutch. From Long Island they emigrated to Rhode Island, where for a long time they were prominent in the affairs of that state. Later, however, they returned to Long Island.

Oliver J. Townsend, the subject of this sketch, was born at Avondale, Cincinnati, in 1861, the son of Dayton H. and Rachel (Hollingsworth) Townsend, natives of Springboro, Warren county, Ohio, and of Rochester, Warren county, Ohio, respectively. Dayton H. Townsend was the son of Josiah and Abigal (Holliway) Townsend, the former of whom was born in Cape May county, New Jersey, and the latter in Virginia. They were married on November 14, 1818. Josiah Townsend, who was the son of Jesse Townsend, moved with his widowed mother and her other children from New Jersey to Columbiana county, Ohio, where they built a home in Salem. In 1810 the family emigrated to Waynesville and Josiah returned to New Jersey to learn the blacksmith trade, remaining there until he reached his majority, later returning to this state. He is buried in the Center neighborhood of Clinton county.

Dayton H. Townsend was a dairyman near Cincinnati, and later purchased the land in this county where his son, Oliver J., now lives, and there he spent the remainder of his life, becoming the owner of more than five hundred acres. All the members of the family were identified with the Friends church.

Oliver J. Townsend was educated in the Martinsville high school and at Wilmington College, later beginning his farming operations on land located a little west of Martinsville. Mr. Townsend served for seven years as commissioner of Clinton county, and is now a justice of the peace in Clark township. He has dealt extensively in live-stock and grain and is very well circumstanced.

On March 21, 1894, Oliver J. Townsend was married to Emma Spencer, who was born in Warren county, this state, a daughter of John K. and Drusella (Russell) Spencer, the former of whom was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and the latter on the Isle of Wight, adjacent to England. They were early settlers in Warren county, Ohio, and their descendants have been prominent in the public life of that county. Mrs. Townsend's paternal grandfather was Thomas Spencer, a noted Abolitionist. Her father removed to Beech Grove, Clinton county, when she was four years old, and, after remaining at Beech Grove for eight years, returned to Warren county, Ohio. His brother, Frank Spencer, was a captain in the Union army during the Civil War. Both the Spencer and the Townsend families have always been identified with the Friends church.

Oliver J. Townsend is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

ETHELBERT BLOOM.

Specific mention is made in this volume of Clinton county history of many worthy citizens who have figured in the growth and development of the county, and whose interests are identified with its various phases of progress. Each has contributed his share to the well-being of the community and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is Ethelbert Bloom, a resident of Wilmington, this county, a member of the firm of Bloom & Conner, which is engaged extensively in the stone-crushing business and in road building.

Ethelbert Bloom was born on January 30, 1869, in Green township, this county, the son of William H. and Miranda Jane (Roberts) Bloom, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, in August, 1829, and died in 1905, and the latter, born in Kentucky, in August, 1827, died in April, 1913. Mr. Bloom's paternal grandparents were Cornelius and Eunice Bloom, Quakers, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and were early settlers in Green township, this county. It was Cornelius Bloom who built the brick house on what is now the D. M. Fife farm. In early days he drove four- and six-horse teams to Cincinnati with merchandise, long before the railroads were built and when the people of this county pooled together to have their hauling done. He died at the age of sixty and his wife at the age of sixty-seven. Ethelbert Bloom's maternal grandparents died when his mother was a little girl, and she was reared by her uncle, Fred Roberts, of Green township.

William H. Bloom grew up on the farm and himself became a farmer. Early in life he purchased a farm one mile south of New Antioch, consisting of eighty-one acres, and there he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of considerable prominence locally, and for many years served as school director. He was identified with the Republican party. He and his wife were devout members of the Seventh-Day Adventist church. They were the parents of eight children, of whom two are deceased. Ethelbert was next to the youngest of the family. The deceased children are Sarelda Jane, who married Vincent Fisher, and Harvey, who died at the age of thirteen, of diphtheria. The living children are Mary, who married Charles M. Noftsger, of Green township; Malissa, who married D. H. Taylor, of Illinois; Sarah, a twin sister of Sarelda Jane, who married C. W. Fisher, a resident of Cozad, Nebraska; Rosa, who married Grant Gregory, of Union township, and Christiana, who married Edward Taylor, of Union township.

Ethelbert Bloom attended school at New Antioch, Ohio, and after finishing his common-school education was employed on his father's farm until he reached his majority. For some time he then worked by the month for different people and for one year attended the Seventh-Day Adventist College at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. After leaving college Mr. Bloom rented a farm and engaged in quarrying and hauling building rock to Wilmington. It was he who furnished the stone for the foundation of the public library in Wilmington, and also the stone for the stand-pipe. In 1905 Mr. Bloom moved to Wilmington and there he is still living. Twelve years previously he formed a partnership with John A. Conner, under the firm name of Bloom & Conner, and they have since that time been engaged in the stone-crushing business in Clinton county, their plant being recognized as the largest stone crusher in this section of the state, comprising two complete outfits. In 1912 the firm had the honor of winning the contract for the building of the first four miles of the state road through Clinton county, Mr. Bloom himself superintending the construction of the road. They have now, and have had for many years, large contracts for crushing stone in different parts of the county.

On March 17, 1898, Ethelbert Bloom was married to Mary Minionette Greentree, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Jennie (Rowe) Greentree. The former, born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1848, is still living, and the latter, born in 1852, died in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Bloom three children have been born,

namely: Martha Ellen, born on July 14, 1899; Mildred Jane, September 1, 1901, who died on August 13, 1902, and Irwin William, April 17, 1908.

Politically, Mr. Bloom is a Republican. The Bloom family are all members of the Seventh-Day Adventist church and are devout believers in the doctrines of that organization, Mr. Bloom being the leading elder of the local church. He is a very respectable and a representative citizen of Clinton county, and he and his wife are held in high esteem by their many friends.

JAMES E. CAREY.

"In Memoriam!" No two words combine in more meaningful expression than these. How much of respectful consideration; how much of tender devotion, and how much of sincere regard for the memory of one who has gone before, is implied in the use of the phrase with which this paragraph is introduced. In a monumental work of the character contemplated by the compilers of this extraordinary volume it seems eminently fitting that there should, here and there throughout these pages, be presented for the consideration, not only of the present generation of readers, but for those who, perchance, shall have occasion to review these pages in generations yet to come, a brief and modest summary of the lives of those departed fathers of the commonwealth who long since have passed from the scenes of present worldly activity. In following this design, the biographer surely would be remiss in his duty to the people of Clinton county if this book were permitted to go forth without an epitome of the life and of the works of the gentleman whose name heads this particular chapter of the biographical section of the history of the county, a name which has the power to recall many pleasant memories on the part of those now surviving, who, in his day here, knew so well and respected so highly the subject of this respectful memoir.

The late James E. Carey, who died at his home in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, on June 8, 1906, was born on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, on December 1, 1857, son of David and Rebecca (Hiatt) Carey, early settlers of that county. Reared on the home farm, James E. Carey received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood and early became a saw-mill man and operator of a threshing-machine outfit, remaining in Highland county until 1899, in which year he came to this county, locating on a farm in Green township, on which his surviving family now resides. Mr. Carey was an excellent farmer and a good citizen, faithfully discharging all his duties toward his fellowmen, true to every trust reposed in him and loyal in all his relations in life. Diligent in business, his industry was amply rewarded and at the time of his death he was the possessor of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres in Green township, all of which was under excellent cultivation and well improved, the same being looked upon as one of the best farms in that part of the county. Devoted to his family, a kind husband and an indulgent and loving father, his home life was all that could be desired and upon his passing there was created a most sorrowful vacancy in that home. A good neighbor, stanch and true in his relations with his fellowmen, Mr. Carey made and retained hosts of friends throughout that part of the county and there was wide mourning at his death. Mr. Carey was a Republican and was devoted to the principles of good government, ever willing to give of his time and of his services in the promotion and extension of the same. He was a faithful and devoted member of the Friends church and his personal example was influential for much good in his neighborhood, his neighbors all holding him in the very highest esteem.

On February 7, 1894, James E. Carey was united in marriage to Harriet Bernard, who was born in Green township, this county, daughter of James K. and Kezia (McVey) Bernard, the former of whom was born in the same township in 1835, and the latter, in Wayne township, this county, on January 19, 1838. To this union four children were born, namely; Keziah, born on April 23, 1898; Rebecca, June 27, 1900; James Edward,

September 26, 1903, and Oscar, September 13, 1905, all of whom are in school. Mrs. Carey and her children have a delightful home and are held in the highest regard by their neighbors, their interest in neighborhood affairs and their active part in the community life thereabout making them important factors in the social development of the part of the county in which they reside.

ASA STARBUCK.

The name Starbuck is said to have been given by an ancient king to a hunter on account of his great skill in killing a buck deer by starlight. The family is of English descent and was established in America by Edward Starbuck I, who was born at Derbyshire, England, in 1604. He married Catherine Reynolds, a native of Wales, and settled first in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1643. He served as a representative to Massachusetts from 1643 to 1646, and became an elder in the church. In 1659 he was one of nine persons who purchased Nantucket Island. He died on December 4, 1690.

Asa Starbuck, who is a representative of the eighth generation of the Starbuck family in America, was born in Union township on the old Starbuck homestead, March 3, 1846. He had the advantage of a good education and during his long life has become one of the prominent farmers and stockmen of Clinton county. He is also a well-known business man and honored and respected throughout the length and breadth of Clinton county.

The parents of Asa Starbuck were Jesse G. and Amy (Cox) Starbuck, the former of whom was born on October 8, 1819, and died on January 4, 1913, and the latter of whom was born on February 1, 1823, and died on April 13, 1892. Jesse G. Starbuck was educated in the common schools of Union township, and was married at Fairfield meeting, in Hendricks county, Indiana, October 20, 1842, to the daughter of Harmon and Martha Cox. Amy (Cox) Starbuck was born on June 1, 1823, and removed to Hendricks county with her parents when a child. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck settled on a farm, where they resided until their death. During the first ten years of his married life Mr. Starbuck was engaged in running a steam saw-mill, which had a run of burrs attached for grinding corn. The balance of his life was devoted to farming. He and his wife reared a family of five children, others having died early in life, as follow: Adin L., who was born on May 10, 1844, was married on October 12, 1865, to Louisa M. Pidgeon, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, November 21, 1847, a daughter of Charles and Catherine Pidgeon; Asa, the subject of this sketch, was the second son; Martha, January 29, 1848, was married on February 16, 1876, to William D. Moorman, who was born on April 3, 1845, a son of Samuel and Lucy (Johnson) Moorman; William R., May 12, 1858, graduated from Wilmington College and became a school teacher and farmer; and Jesse H., November 11, 1864.

Reverting to the earlier ancestry of the Starbuck family, Edward Starbuck, who married Catherine Reynolds, had a son, Nathaniel, who was born in 1636, who married Mary Coffin, died on June 6, 1719. They had a son, Jethro, born on December 14, 1671, who married Dorcas Gayer, "among friends," and who died on August 12, 1770. Jethro and Dorcas (Gayer) Starbuck had a son, Thomas, who was born on October 12, 1796, who married Rachel Allen and who died on July 5, 1777. They had a son, Hezekiah, who was born on February 10, 1749, and who died on January 10, 1830.

Of Thomas and Rachel (Allen) Starbuck it may be said further that the latter was born in 1710 and died on May 31, 1789. Hezekiah Starbuck, their son, was born on Nantucket Island and was married to Mary Thurston, November 19, 1771. He was a seafaring man and captain of a whaling vessel for some years. He was on a cruise when the Revolutionary War broke out and on his return he had great difficulty in entering the harbor which was blockaded by the enemy. In 1785 he emigrated to Guilford county, North Carolina, where he raised his family and where his wife died, June 9, 1806. He

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Asa Starbuck Almira Starbuck

afterwards removed to Clinton county, where he remained until his death, which occurred on June 10, 1830. During their residence in Guilford county, North Carolina, they lived at New Garden. Hezekiah and Mary (Thurston) Starbuck had ten children.

One of these ten children, Gayer Starbuck, the third born, was the paternal grandfather of Asa Starbuck, the subject of this sketch. The ten children, in the order of their birth, were as follow: Mary, was born on August 17, 1772; George, April 8, 1775; Gayer, August 10, 1777; Clarissa, January 28, 1780; Hezekiah, Jr., October 14, 1782; Jethro, May 15, 1785; Samuel, January 10, 1788; Mary, March 3, 1790; Latham, February 3, 1793; and Rebekah, January 14, 1800.

Gayer Starbuck was born on August 10, 1777, on Nantucket Island, and removed with his parents to Guilford county, North Carolina, where he spent the early part of his life. He learned the blacksmith trade and for many years followed that vocation. On January 17, 1799, by permission of the New Garden monthly meeting, he was married to Susannah Dillon, the daughter of Jesse and Anna Dillon. Jesse Dillon, who was of Irish descent, was born in North Carolina in October, 1753, and on April 29, 1778, married Hannah Ruckman, who was born on March 20, 1754, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ruckman. They came to Ohio in 1807. To Gayer and Susannah (Dillon) Starbuck five sons and five daughters were born, of whom one died at the age of twenty-two, the remainder living to marry and rear families. In 1807 Gayer Starbuck and family emigrated to Ohio, locating in Greene county, near where Paintersville is now situated. In 1810 they came on to Clinton county and located on the farm later owned by Jesse G. Starbuck. Gayer Sarbuck died on December 30, 1866, but his wife preceded him about five years, dying on March 12, 1861.

Gayer Starbuck was a director of the first agricultural fair ever held in Clinton county and was one of the pioneer movers in the organization. Jesse G. Starbuck served as vice-president of the agricultural society in 1856, 1857 and 1858. Gayer Starbuck was also active in the first movement of importing Shorthorn cattle from England about 1834.

Asa Starbuck obtained his education in the Dover district schools in his neighborhood and at Earlham College, where he spent one term, and then spent two years at Franklin College, at Wilmington. He, therefore, enjoyed superior educational advantages. After leaving college he worked on his father's farm for a year and then married and rented one of his father's farms for a few years. In 1876 he purchased one hundred and twenty-two acres from his father and upon this farm he still lives. In 1892 Mr. Starbuck built his present dwelling. He raises Shorthorn cattle and Merino sheep. He is a public-spirited citizen and has helped to build highways, railroads, colleges and churches. There is a stone quarry on Mr. Starbuck's farm and he sells stone for building macadamized roads.

On June 25, 1868, Asa Starbuck was married to Almira Custis, who was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on the old Custis homestead, the daughter of John W. and Louisa (Smith) Custis, both deceased. The father of Mrs. Starbuck was born in Virginia, and the mother in Scioto county, Ohio. They lived in the eastern part of Union township and were farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Starbuck are the parents of eleven children, as follow: Nettie, married Alpheus Hartman, who died in 1895, since which time she has lived with her parents; they had one child, Alpheus, born on February 2, 1895; Laura, married G. H. Carter, a resident of Wilson township; Charles A., lives on a farm in Union township; Jessie C., lives on a farm in Union township; Sallie, who was born in July, 1875, died in 1890; Cora D., is unmarried and lives at home; Marion R., is a resident of Union township; Amy, is a stenographer and lives in Washington, Ohio; Bertha, is unmarried, and lives at home; Ella, is also unmarried and lives at home; Myra, is a stenographer for the Irwin Auger Bit Company, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck divide their religious affiliations, he being a member of the Friends church at Dover and she of the Central Christian church at Wilmington. Since 1879 Mr. Starbuck has been identified with the Prohibition party and is a strong opponent of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He has had a most commendable and praiseworth part in every public movement in this county and has lived a life to a very good purpose. He is popular and well known in this county.

JOHN H. STROUP.

The paternal grandfather of John H. Stroup, who was Michael Stroup, a native of Pennsylvania, was a typical pioneer in this section and there are many incidents in his life that are of exceptional interest to men and women of the present generation. In the first place, Michael Stroup tramped from Pennsylvania to Highland county, Ohio, in 1801, dressed in the rough garb of the pioneer tramp. Instead of a hat, he carried an eighteen-gallon copper kettle on his head. He also had a large bundle strapped on his back with buffalo thongs and carried a small bundle under his arm. He was a hatter by trade and had gone to Highland county directly from Chillicothe, looking for a place to begin business. In those days he was accustomed to sell wool hats for eighteen dollars a dozen. Originally, he had lived at Humington, Pennsylvania, but later, as early as 1798, settled on the banks of the Scioto river, then called the Farnklin river. He helped to lay out the town of Springfield, Ohio, and afterward moved on to Chillicothe and still later to New Market, where he was married in 1803 to Polly Walker, a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, the marriage ceremony having been performed by Squire Oliver Ross. The bride was dressed in calico, which cost one dollar a yard.

In time Michael Stroup came to be the owner of two thousand acres of land in Highland county. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, William, Henry, Simon, Clayborn, Walker, Eliud, Eliud (2), Mary Ann, Harriett, Cynthia, Margaret, Elma, Eliza J. and Mary Anne.

John H. Stroup, the son of Simon and Barbara (Pulse) Stroup, and the subject of this sketch, was born on February 6, 1849, in Highland county, Ohio. His father was born in Highland county, in 1808, and his mother in Virginia. She was the daughter of David Pulse, who married a Miss Fry. David Pulse was a farmer in Highland county, but a native of West Virginia, having moved from that state to Hillsboro, Ohio. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and owned fifty acres of land in Highland county.

Simon Stroup was educated in the common schools of Highland county and spent his entire life in that county with the exception of a short time when he was working in Wisconsin and for a short time when he operated a steamboat from Cincinnati to New Orleans on the Mississippi river. He owned four hundred acres of land in Highland county and one hundred and sixty acres in Iowa. For twelve years he was assessor in his township and also held other offices of trust and responsibility. He died in 1877 and his widow eleven years later, in 1888. They were the parents of twelve children, Lewis, Michael, John, Simon, Mary Ann, David, Sarah Jane and five who died in infancy.

Educated in the country schools of Highland county and reared on a farm, John H. Stroup married Jemima Bogart, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Emma (Stokes) Bogart, farmers in Hamilton county, and to this union six children have been born, namely: Emma, born on December 4, 1873, married William Troutwine, of Highland county, and died on June 3, 1915; Evelina, April 10, 1876, married David Larrick, and lives in Clinton county; Samuel, January 15, 1878, now deceased, married Virgie Craine, of Clinton county; Lillie Pearl, April 2, 1883, married Russell Moore; Sophia, May 21, 1885, and Elliott, May 31, 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. Stroup and family left Highland county in February, 1910. They

owned one hundred and five acres in Highland county and, after coming to Clinton county, purchased one hundred and nine acres where they now live and where they are engaged in general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Stroup are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are warmly esteemed by their many friends both in this and in Highland county.

BURCH T. PENN.

For more than a quarter of a century one of the most active factors in the development of the best interests of this county, Burch T. Penn, cashier of the New Vienna Bank, has created for himself a position in the life of the community in which he so long has played an important part that makes him easily one of the most useful and influential men in Clinton county. Though not a native of this county, he has given of the best of himself to its interests for many years and few men in the county stand higher in the general esteem of the whole community or possess in a fuller measure the confidence and respect of all. Coming to this county in 1888, to take the position of assistant cashier in the bank at New Vienna, Mr. Penn rapidly rose to the position of cashier of that excellent old financial institution and in this capacity has served faithfully and well, not only the immediate interests of the bank, but the whole interest of the community and is very properly regarded as a leader thereabout.

Burch T. Penn was born in Highland county, this state, on July 20, 1866, son of W. H. and Sarah (Foraker) Penn, the former of whom was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1841, and the latter, in Highland county, same state, in the same year. W. H. Penn was the son of Lloyd Penn, who was born in Maryland, whose parents came to Ohio in an early day in the settlement of this section of the state and became prominent pioneers of Pike county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Lloyd Penn became one of the most influential men of the neighborhood in which he was reared in Pike county and was a man of large usefulness in the early development of that section. He married a Core, member of another of the pioneer families of that section, and they reared a considerable family of children, the various descendants of whom are now doing well their parts in their respective spheres of life.

W. H. Penn, one of the children above mentioned, was reared on the paternal farm in Pike county, receiving his education in the schools of that neighborhood and became a farmer and merchant. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Ohio Light Artillery and served as a soldier of the Union until the close of the war, after which he located in Highland county, where he became a farmer and merchant at East Munroe and a man of large influence in that neighborhood. He married Sarah Foraker, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Upp) Foraker, well-known residents of Highland county and leaders in the Methodist church in their neighborhood. Henry Foraker was prominent in the political life of his community and was one of the leading Republicans of that section. To W. H. and Sarah (Foraker) Penn were born three children, Burch T., John W. and Charles E. Mr. and Mrs. Penn were members of the Methodist church, active in all the good works thereof, and their sons were reared in that faith. W. H. Penn was a Republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died in December, 1910, and his widow is still living.

Burch T. Penn was reared in the town of East Monroe, Ohio, and received his education in the schools of that place. He entered the Leesburg bank as a clerk in 1882, remaining with that institution until 1888, in which year his services were secured by the bank at New Vienna, this county, which he entered as assistant cashier. He continued in that position until 1890, when he was elevated to the position of cashier of the bank, in which capacity he since that time has been serving most acceptably, not only to the directors of the bank, but to the customers of the same and to the general public. This bank, which was organized in 1871, is regarded as one of the soundest old

financial institutions in this part of the state, and it is undoubted that Mr. Penn's services with the bank during the past twenty-five years or more have done much toward establishing the institution so firmly in the favor of the people. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Penn gives much attention to farming and is the owner of a fine farm adjoining the village of New Vienna.

On October 10, 1889, Burch T. Penn was united in marriage to Louise Miller, who was born in this county, daughter of Zadock and Emily (Hodson) Miller, the former of whom is now dead and the latter of whom is living in Los Angeles, California. To this union three children have been born, Marjorie, who married H. Lee Sullivan, of Ashtabula, Ohio; Howard, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, of the class of 1915, and Burch T., Jr., who is a student in the schools of New Vienna.

Mr. Penn is a Republican and has given close attention to the political affairs of the county, being looked upon as one of the leaders of his party in that part of the county. For twenty years he served the people of New Vienna as treasurer of the village. He is a member of Dalton Lodge No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the chapter, council and commandery of that order. Alert, active and enterprising, an excellent banker and a good citizen, Mr. Penn commands the highest respect of the entire community and enjoys the full confidence of commercial and financial circles hereabout, his business associates paying him the compliment of their most cordial esteem.

JOSEPH KUEBLER.

Joseph Kuebler, who owns one hundred and eleven acres of land in Adams township, this county, where he is a successful farmer, was born on October 15, 1863, at Wittenberg, Germany, the son of Valentine and Catherine (Tren) Kuebler, both natives of Wittenberg, the former born on Febuary 14, 1834, and the latter born on May 21, 1838. Katherine Thren was the daughter of Joseph Thren, a native of Germany, who spent his entire life in his native land. He was a member of the Catholic church.

Valentine Kuebler, after coming to America from Germany in 1867, first located in Massachusetts and later emigrated to Brown county, Ohio, where he purchased seventy acres of land. After living in Brown county for thirty years, he moved to Clinton county and settled in Adams township, where he purchased one hundred and eight acres, on which farm he spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Catholic church. He died on March 21, 1909. His wife died on February 2, 1897. They were the parents of nine children, Joseph, Caroline, Michael, Frank, Katherine, Frances, Anna, Peter and John. Of these children, all are living in this county except Katherine and Anna.

Joseph Kuebler was three years old when the family came to America. He was educated in the common schools of Brown county, Ohio, and on October 25, 1904, was married to Julia Keefe, a native of Clinton county, born on May 8, 1867, the daughter of James and Ann (Shea) Keefe, both natives of Ireland, the former born on November 16, 1844, and the latter on June 4, 1844. She was the daughter of Michael Shea, a native of Ireland and a member of the Catholic church, who came to this country about 1850, locating in Warren county, Ohio, where be became the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of land, and where he spent his last days. Mrs. Kuebler's paternal grandfather was John Keefe, a native of Ireland, who married Johanna Creedon, also a native of Ireland. They came to America in April, 1858, and located on a farm in Clinton county, near Wilmington, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of six children, Timothy, Mary, James, Patrick, Hannah and Julia. Of this family, Patrick and James, the latter of whom is the father of Mrs. Kuebler, were soldiers in the Civil War, Patrick having died during the service. James, who was twelve years old when his family came to America, served about three years in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was for many years engaged in farming

but has been retired for twenty years and is now living in Wilmington. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. They are the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Kuebler is the eldest, the others being John, Mary, Nora and James M., all of whom are living in this county.

After his marriage, Mr. Kuebler located on the farm of one hundred and eleven acres in Adams township, where he built a pleasant home, where he and his wife now live. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Kuebler are members of the Catholic church at Wilmington.

JOHN T. HUMPHREYS.

In analyzing the career of the agriculturist, it is invariably found to be true that unless he is the recipient of estates, his success is the natural outcome of hard work and careful management. While this is so in the case of the gentleman above mentioned, his has not been a selfish attention to his vocation, for he has ever borne in mind the fact that society had claims upon him, and to this demand he has responded with an altruism that makes the community his debtor.

John T. Humphreys, now a well-known farmer of this county, was born on July 8, 1851, in Warren county, Ohio, the son of John L. Humphreys, a brother of David A. Humphreys, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume, and is thoroughly identified with the history of Vernon township, having located there with his parents in 1856, when he was but five years of age. He pursued his studies in the public schools of the township, and in early manhood devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil. He prospered and at the present time owns thirteen hundred and thirty-nine acres in Vernon township, part of this holding being the farm which belonged to his father, and which he bought.

On January 31, 1879, John T. Humphreys married Jennie M. Hartman, who was born in this county on April 22, 1860, the daughter of James and Allie (Townsend) Hartman. James Hartman was born on November 22, 1821, the son of Gaynor Hartman, a pioneer of Clinton county. He died on June 21, 1908. His wife, who was born on August 3, 1832, also is deceased, and Mrs. Humphreys died on May 24, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys were born five children, Arthur (deceased); Everett, Charley, Fred and Ruth.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys were for many years active in the social life of the community in which they lived. Mrs. Humphreys was a Baptist in faith, while her husband attended the Methodist Episcopal church. As to the phases of his social and political life, Mr. Humphreys always has taken keen interest in the success of the Republican party, for whose welfare he works. He is a believer in fraternal orders and their purposes, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

The present sketch forms an appropriate part of this county history, for it concerns a man of sterling qualities, of strong, interesting personality, and one whose career has been of quiet usefulness.

JESSE H. ALLISON.

Jesse H. Allison, a well-known and prominent citizen of New Vienna, this county, who served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, was born on December 26, 1839, in Rush county, Indiana, the son of John and Eunice (Hunt) Allison, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1807, and the latter in the same county four years later. John Allison was the son of William and Nancy Allison, pioneers of that county, where both died. Eunice Hunt was the daughter of Asa and Marian Hunt, also pioneers of that county, where they spent practically all of their lives. John Allison was a farmer, who emigrated to Rush county, Indiana, in 1835, and later to the Wabash country, near Lafayette, where he died in 1844. Later, his widow

and family returned to Rush county, and after being there for three years, came to Clinton county, settling near New Vienna. Mrs. John Allison died in Rush county, Indiana, in 1901. They were the parents of six children, Asa H., Achasa, Isaac R., Jesse H., Thomas G. and William G. Of these five sons, all served as Union soldiers during the Civil War, except William, and all are now deceased, except Jesse H., the subject of this biographical sketch.

In September, 1861, Jesse H. Allison, then twenty-two years of age, enlisted in the in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served, successively, as a private, sergeant and lieutenant. For a time he commanded his company. During the Vicksburg campaign, he was an aide-de-camp, attached to the brigade staff. Among the more noted engagements in which he participated were the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson. He received his honorable discharge in 1864. After coming home from the war, Mr. Allison engaged in business at New Vienna, where, for many years, he conducted a hardware and agricultural implement store, doing a very successful business.

In 1869, Jesse H. Allison was married, in New Vienna, by the Rev. Charles Bowers, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Rev. John Henry Douglas, the Friends minister, to Sarah Charity Miller, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1844, daughter of Samuel and Charity P. Miller, who emigrated from Columbiana county, to Clermont county, this state, and then to Clinton county. Their remains are buried in the cemetery at New Vienna. To Jesse H. and Sarah Charity (Miller) Allison the following children have been born: Frank O., Veda Henrietta, William Logan, Mary A., of Detroit, Michigan; Jessie Augusta, who died at the age of nine years; Earl M. and Harry J., who died early in life, the latter having been drowned.

Mr. Allison was an Abraham Lincoln Republican until the campaign of 1896, when he became a William Jennings Bryan Democrat. He served as treasurer of Green township and as corporation treasurer, also as a member of the school board for a number of years. He is a member of Carey Johnson Post No. 405, Grand Army of the Republic, and was commander of the post for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Vienna.

FRANCIS MARION IRELAND.

Having been a resident of this county since he was two years old, the subject of this biographical sketch, a prosperous and substantial farmer of Washington township, is one of the best-known men in the county. Though having passed the three-score-and-ten milestone in the journey of life, Mr. Ireland retains the liveliest interest in current affairs and is still regarded, as he has been for many years, as one of the most influential men in his neighborhood; his voice ever having been raised in behalf of all good things thereabout. Though his farm is not as large as those of some of his neighbors, its well-tilled fields and admirable appointments, fine residence and ample farm buildings, display unmistakable evidences of careful management and prudent, energetic and thrifty husbandry; creating the presumption that its owner has so ordered his affairs as to be in no present fear regarding provision for the remainder of his mortal pilgrimage.

Francis Marion Ireland was born on a farm in Warren county, Ohio, on June 17, 1844, son of John C. and Emma (Baker) Ireland, the former of whom was the son of Frank Ireland, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in the closing years of the eighteenth century, locating in Warren county, this state, where he engaged in farming and became a substantial citizen. Frank Ireland was a soldier in the army of his adopted country during the War of 1812 and was a man who was held in the very highest regard among his pioneer neighbors in Warren county.

John C. Ireland was reared on the paternal farm in Warren county and married Emma Baker, who was born in that county, daughter of Abram Baker and wife, Vir-

ginians, who located in that section of Ohio at an early day and became prominent citizens of Warren county, and it was there that Francis Marion Ireland was born. In 1846 John C. Ireland and his family came to Clinton county, locating in Washington township, where Mr. Ireland and his wife spent the rest of their lives. John C. Ireland bought a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres in that township and became one of the best-known farmers of that section. This farm is now owned by James B. Ireland, brother of the subject of this sketch.

At the time his parents moved to Clinton county, F. M. Ireland was but two years of age, consequently he has spent practically all his life in this county. He was reared on the Washington township farm, receiving his education in the neighboring district school and has always lived in that neighborhood, his well-appointed farm of something like seventy-five acres adjoining the paternal farm, being separated from the latter by the highway, he and his brother, James B. Ireland, thus remaining close neighbors.

In 1872, Francis M. Ireland was united in marriage to Rhody Ellen Crouse, who was born in Washington township, this county, daughter of Emerson Crouse and wife, prominent pioneers of that section. Additional details regarding the Crouse family in this county are set out in the biographical sketch relating to J. W. R. Crouse, a cousin of Mrs. Ireland, presented elsewhere in this volume.

To the union of Francis Marion Ireland and Rhody Ellen Crouse three children have been born, Virgil, Verda and Stella. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland are genial, hospitable and generous; charitable in their relations with their neighbors and for many years have taken a prominent part in all good works in that neighborhood, being held in the highest esteem by all persons thereabout. Mr. Ireland is a good citizen, having performed well his duties to his fellowmen, and may safely be said to be approaching the "sunset time" of his life with few regrets and certainly with no reasonable complaint concerning the manner in which he has fared along the way.

ROBERT TURNER STANFIELD.

The name of Robert Turner Stanfield is one familiar to the residents of Vernon township, this county, as that of a hard-working, energetic and neighborly farmer, whose toil in the cultivation of the soil has brought him a competence, but who has not limited his activities to one occupation. Mingling with men, he has found other lines of work equally as absorbing, and for years has served the public in the capacity of assessor, an office which he has filled most creditably.

Robert T. Stanfield was born in Greene county, Ohio, on March 22, 1855, the son of James and Mahala (Turner) Stanfield, both born in the same county, the former in 1824, and the latter four years later. James Stanfield was the son of Samuel and Massey (Kennedy) Stanfield, the former, Samuel, was a native of North Carolina, whose father, William Stanfield, was a pioneer of Greene county, this state, where he died after a worthy and useful life. Massey Kennedy was born in Georgia in 1901. She died in Greene county, this state, in 1873, having outlived her husband nearly twenty years, his death having occurred in 1854. Mahala Turner was the daughter of Robert and Christena (Hegler) Turner, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Robert Turner was quite a young man when he migrated to Greene county, where he afterwards married. After the death of his wife in 1868, when they still resided in the above-named county, he moved to Warren county, to make his home with his daughter, and there he spent the rest of his life, living to the extraordinary age of ninety-seven years, his death occurring in 1892.

James Stanfield came from Greene county to Clinton county in 1876 and soon afterwards purchased a farm across the line in Warren county, near the present home of the subject of this sketch. This piece of land consisted of one hundred and ninety-five acres. He passed away in Vernon township, in 1905, his wife's death following five years

later. They were the parents of ten children, as follow: William, John (deceased), Christina (deceased), Robert T., Frank, Elva, Aaron (deceased), Samuel, Sarah and Mattie.

Robert T. Stanfield was born and reared on the farm of his father, receiving the usual common-school education, after which he was privileged to attend the Spring Valley high school. In 1876 he began a residence in Warren county which lengthened into twenty years, after which he and his family removed to this county, and the following year, he bought the farm of fifty acres which he still owns and on which he has become a successful stock raiser.

In 1881 Robert T. Stanfield was united in marriage to Florence E. McCray, who was born in Clarksville, this county, in July, 1855, daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Seaver) McCray, who had lived in this county since its early days. Joseph McCray died in 1897, having been a widower since 1877. To Robert T. and Florence (McCray) Stanfield two children have been born, Zula M. and Albert H. The former married Charles Camp and has four children, Leland, Leona (deceased), Nina and Evelyn. Albert H. Stanfield married Mary Pagenkopf, of Wisconsin, and has four children, Virgil, Virgene, Augusta and Neda.

The man who can remain in one public office for fifteen consecutive years must be a man of sterling worth; otherwise, keen competition would see to it that he took up another line of work. Robert T. Stanfield has been township assessor of Vernon township for this length of time and has fulfilled the obligations of the office in such a way as to win the respect and confidence of the public. Having lived in the county for so long a time, he is one of the best-known farmers in the vicinity, and has a great many warm friends.

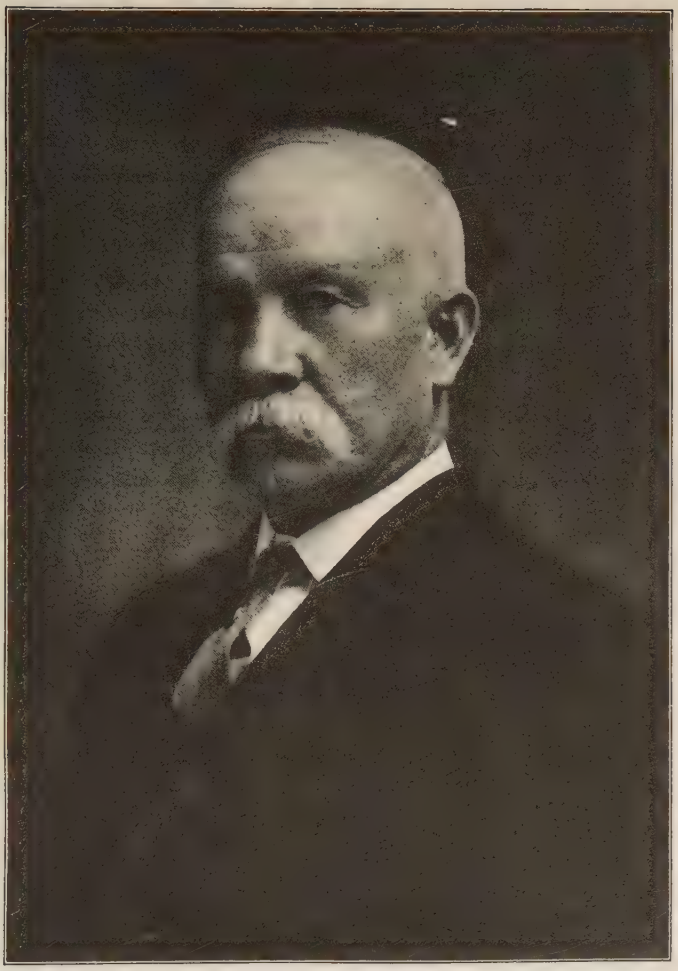
RICHARD C. GREENE.

The early surroundings of the man whose name appears as the theme of this biography were not propitious from the world's viewpoint, and yet, the success of his subsequent career shows that there were even in his boyhood the stalwart elements which go to make up strength of character and the sort of persistence that the world admires. Through strenuous work and fidelity to an ideal of personal excellence, Mr. Greene has risen in importance and usefulness in his community, he has been elected county treasurer, has won the respect of his fellow-citizens.

Richard C. Greene was born on April 18, 1857, on the farm in Wayne township, Clinton county, on which his father was born, and which his grandfather settled. He is the son of Hazael and Millie (Chern) Greene.

Hazael Greene was the son of Isaac Greene, who came to Wayne township when most of it was in forest, and it might be said of him, as it has been said of others, "Men who plant civilization in the wilderness, who organize backwoodsmen into communities, and throw around them the protection of the law, should not be forgotten. They render mankind a priceless service, and those who come after them and enjoy the fruits of their labor and their sacrifices should never tire of honoring their memory." The farm which Isaac Greene developed from its primal raw condition has remained in the family ever since, with the exception of a period of two or three years. Hazael Greene died in Wilmington at the age of seventy-eight. His wife, Mrs. Millie (Cherry) Greene, died in 1860, when Richard C. was three years of age.

Richard C. Greene received his elementary education in the public schools in the country. He afterwards was graduated from high school, and later went to the Wilmington College for two years. Mr. Greene was a teacher in the public schools for several years, after which he devoted his time to the management of the home farm. After taking up his residence in Wilmington, about 1901, Mr. Greene engaged in the



RICHARD C. GREENE.

insurance business for a number of years, being manager of one of the largest and most successful agencies in the town.

On February 26, 1880, Richard C. Greene was united in marriage to Sadie M. Davis, a daughter of Jordan and Phebe Davis, and a native of Highland county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Greene three children have been born, as follow: Grace, married Chester Sanders, of Dayton, Ohio; Mary, married Russell D. Jay, of Xenia, Ohio; and Charles Herbert Greene, of Dayton, married Ada Antram, a daughter of Frank and Belle Antram, natives of Clinton county, Ohio.

Mr. Greene is a Republican and takes an active interest in the affairs of that party. In 1912 he was elected treasurer of Clinton county, and re-elected in 1914.

Mr. Greene has the qualities that would make him a power for good in any community. He has energy, judgment, self-reliance, and that sterling characteristic called integrity. In all of the relations of life, he has been honest, fair and helpful. Such a man is an asset to any community.

HUBERT J. DERIVAN.

Hubert J. Derivan, a well-known merchant and farmer of New Vienna, this county, was born there on August 12, 1856, the son of Hugh and Bridget (Foley) Derivan, both of whom were natives of Ireland and who were married in their native land. Three children were born to them in the old country, Maria, Anna and Patrick, the last two of whom are deceased. Leaving these children in their native land, they came to America in 1855 proceeding to Ohio, locating at New Vienna, this county, and two years later the children came alone to America, the voyage and trip requiring three months, at that time the children being ten, eight and six years of age, respectively. The late Hugh Derivan was a laborer, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church.

Another child was born to Hugh and Bridget (Foley) Derivan after coming to this county. Hubert J., the subject of this sketch. Maria, the eldest child, married Adam Clark and they later settled in Tecumseh, Nebraska. There Mr. Clark died, leaving his widow with five children, Lucy, Clara, Anna, Mary and Ethel, who later moved to Lincoln, where they now live. Two sons, Frank and Hubert, had died in Tecumseh, Nebraska. Hugh Derivan died on March 19, 1884, and his wife on March 22, of the same year. Their remains are buried at Hillsboro, Ohio.

Hubert J. Derivan was educated in the public schools at New Vienna and learned the blacksmith's trade as soon as he was old enough to begin work. Afterward, however, he gave up this trade and for fourteen years was engaged in the implement business, but on February 6, 1912, he took up blacksmithing again, in connection with the implement business. He handles farm implements, seeds of all kinds, fence posts and drain tile, besides doing a general business in blacksmithing. Mr. Derivan owns his own business building in New Vienna, in 1912 having bought out Eugene Edwards, who owned the building.

On February 5, 1890, Hubert J. Derivan was married to Susan Irene McCabe, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of James and Mary McCabe, both deceased, to which union five children have been born, namely: Joseph, who was graduated from the veterinary department of Ohio University in June, 1914; Harry, of the 1916 class in civil engineering at Ohio State University; Mary, a student in the normal school at New Vienna, who is a graduate of the New Vienna high school and has taught at New Vienna, Cuba and Martinsville; Hubert, Jr., a student in the New Vienna high school, and John, a student in the public schools.

Mr. Derivan owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Green township, which he himself has bought and paid for with his own earnings and savings. He also owns

several pieces of property in New Vienna, besides his residence. He is a Democrat and has been a member of the board of public affairs for five years and a member of the council for six years. Mr. and Mrs. Derivan are members of the Catholic church and their children have been reared in that faith.

HENRY CLAY WISBEY.

The life of the subject of this short biography is instructive in that it indicates what can be done by the determined will, the resolute purpose, and the ability to concentrate one's powers upon a worthy object in life and work until that object is attained.

Henry Clay Wisbey is the son of Lewis and Agnes (Clark) Wisbey, referred to in the sketch of George M. Cole in the present volume, and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 20, 1858. He received his early education in the Cincinnati schools, and in his sixteenth year went to Illinois. After a year's residence there, he came to Clinton county, rented a farm and lived there for the next forty years. In 1905 he bought the farm of one hundred and ten acres, and thus saw the result of almost a life-time of strenuous work.

Henry C. Wisbey has been twice married. His first wife was Ida Cole, a daughter of Benjamin and Martha Cole, mentioned elsewhere in this work, who died four years after her marriage, in 1881, leaving two children, Charles and Cassie May, the latter of whom died in infancy. The former was born on January 2, 1882, and married Anna Garrison of Vernon township, this county, to which union were born three children, Mabel May, Walter and Ralph, all of whom are living. On March 13, 1890, Mr. Wisbey married, secondly, Ida Espey, the marriage taking place in Blanchester, this county. She was born in Union City, Indiana, on February 22, 1868, the daughter of John and Nancy (Wittaker) Espey, the former a native of Union City, and the latter of Darke county, Ohio. John Espey died at Rochester, Warren county, Ohio, in 1911, at the age of seventy-five. His wife had died near Union City in 1871. They were the parents of two children, Edgar and Ida. By his second wife who was Hannah Lyons, and to whom he was married in 1873, John Espey had six children, Burt Elmer, Charles Tilden, Estelle, Ollie Jane, Bessie and Celia.

To Henry C. and Ida (Espey) Wisbey two daughters have been born, Bessie, who died while quite young, and Vinnia, who recently married Edward Blatt, of Newport, Kentucky.

Mr. Wisbey has taken keen interest in political affairs, and has always voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows.

The life here briefly outlined furnishes an example of what persistent effort will accomplish; and as the present publication is devoted to a review of those citizens of the county, who by their integrity and ability, have won a place of prominence in the community, it is but fitting that the present sketch should appear. Mr. Wisbey is a man, who as husband, father, neighbor and citizen, is worthy of emulation.

RAYMOND J. HUMPHREYS.

Raymond J. Humphreys, an intelligent young farmer of Vernon township, this county, was born in that township on February 21, 1879, the son of David A. and Callie (Goodwin) Humphreys. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools of the county, having been graduated from the Blanchester high school with the class of 1899, since which time he has been engaged in farming. Mr. Humphreys owns one hundred and forty acres of land in Vernon township and is a general farmer and stockman.

David A. Humphreys, subject's father, was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Pansy, in Marion township. Mr. Humphreys has always been engaged in farming. At the present time, he owns approximately three hundred acres

of land, but also formerly owned one hundred and thirty-five acres which now belong to his son, Raymond J. Besides his extensive interest in farm land, Mr. Humphreys is a director of the First National Bank, of Blanchester, and of the Farmers National Bank, of Clarksville.

In December, 1877, David A. Humphreys was married to Caroline Goodwin, who was born in Indiana, and who is the daughter of James Goodwin, a brother of Levi Goodwin, mentioned elsewhere in the sketch of E. M. Goodwin, of Marion township. James Goodwin was a farmer by occupation, who lived in Warren county, Ohio. He is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. David A. Humphreys have two children, Raymond J., and Vance, who was born in 1866.

On October 28, 1903, Raymond J. Humphreys was married to Nora Nicholson, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, on September 12, 1880, daughter and only child of John and Susan (Penquite) Nicholson, both natives of that county. John Nicholson was born on January 9, 1855, and his wife on June 30, 1855. They now reside on a farm in Washington township, Warren county. To Raymond and Nora (Nicholson) Humphreys two children have been born, Clarence Edwin, born on July 27, 1904, and Helen Lavonne, June 9, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys are prominent citizens of Vernon township, Mr. Humphreys being one of the trustees of that township. He is now president of the farmers institute at Clarksville, and, as the head of that organization, is contributing in a large measure to the spread of interest in this community in scientific farming. He is a Republican and has served as a member of the school board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Blanchester.

WALTER G. RICHARDSON.

Walter G. Richardson, now a well-known and prosperous young farmer of Vernon township, this county, was born on August 2, 1870, in the township where he is still living, a son of the late Charles Pierson and Jane (Villars) Richardson, the former born in Cincinnati, on March 15, 1840, and the latter on the old Villars homestead in Vernon township, on December 7, 1832.

Charles Pierson Richardson was widely known during his life as one of the successful farmers of Clinton county. He began life with one hundred acres of land inherited by Mrs. Richardson, and gradually added to this tract until at the time of his death on July 12, 1894, he was the owner of four hundred and thirty-five acres of splendid land in Vernon township. He was a son of Pierson Jackson and Elizabeth (Skillenger) Richardson, the former born in 1815 in Genesee county, New York, who died on December 17, 1902, and the latter born on April 27, 1814, in Cincinnati, Ohio, who died on October 3, 1883. Her parents were natives of Germany. Charles Pierson Richardson was a farmer and specialized in pure-bred live stock and kept road-bred horses of the Wilkes and Hambletonian breeds. He also made a specialty of raising Shropshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle. After his death his widow moved to Wilmington, where she now resides with her daughter, Bessie. Before her marriage, Mrs. Richardson was Jane Villars, the daughter of James and Frances (Gregg) Villars, the former of whom was born on October 28, 1800, in Jefferson township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and died in June, 1890, and the latter of whom, her mother having died when she was a child, was reared by Mrs. Woodmansee. She was a daughter of George and Margaret (Wiley) Gregg. Charles P. Richardson was married to Jane Villars on October 3, 1865. James Villars was a son of James and Rebecca (Davidson) Villars. Charles P. Richardson and wife were the parents of nine children, three of whom, Howard, Horace and Lillie, are deceased. The living children are: James Pierson, Jr., Charles Hinkle,

Walter G., Frances Elizabeth, Herman and Bessie. Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Walter G. Richardson was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools and in the Wilmington high school, from which he was graduated in 1895. He is a farmer by occupation and lives in Vernon township on his mother's farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. He is a well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

On January 29, 1903, Walter G. Richardson was married to Edna Hadley, who was born on March 28, 1873, in Adams township, this county, daughter of Harlan H. and Susannah (Kimbrough) Hadley, the former of whom was born on October 21, 1833, in Adams township, and the latter, on November 15, 1836, on Cabin creek, in Indiana. Mrs. Richardson's paternal grandparents were Jonathan and Rebecca (Harvey) Hadley, the former of whom came from North Carolina in 1810, and who died in Vernon township in 1879, at the age of eighty-seven. His wife died in 1876, at the age of eighty-three. Mrs. Richardson's maternal grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hiatt) Kimbrough, pioneers in Clinton county, the former of whom came from North Carolina and the latter, from Virginia. He died in 1883, at the age of eighty-three, and his wife lived to be the same age, her death occurring in 1885. Mrs. Richardson is one of five children born to her parents, the others being Ella Bevan, Atwell Miller, Isaac Parker, and Horace Allen.

To Walter G. and Edna (Hadley) Richardson three children have been born, Ruth Eleanor, born on July 21, 1904; Horace Hadley, June 4, 1908, and Esther Rebecca, October 5, 1911.

Mrs. Richardson's maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Hiatt, came on horseback from Virginia to this county in 1812, with her parents, Jesse and Martha (Stuyvesant) Hiatt. Her paternal grandfather, Jonathan T. Hadley, came on horseback from North Carolina in an early day and entered land from the government in Clinton county.

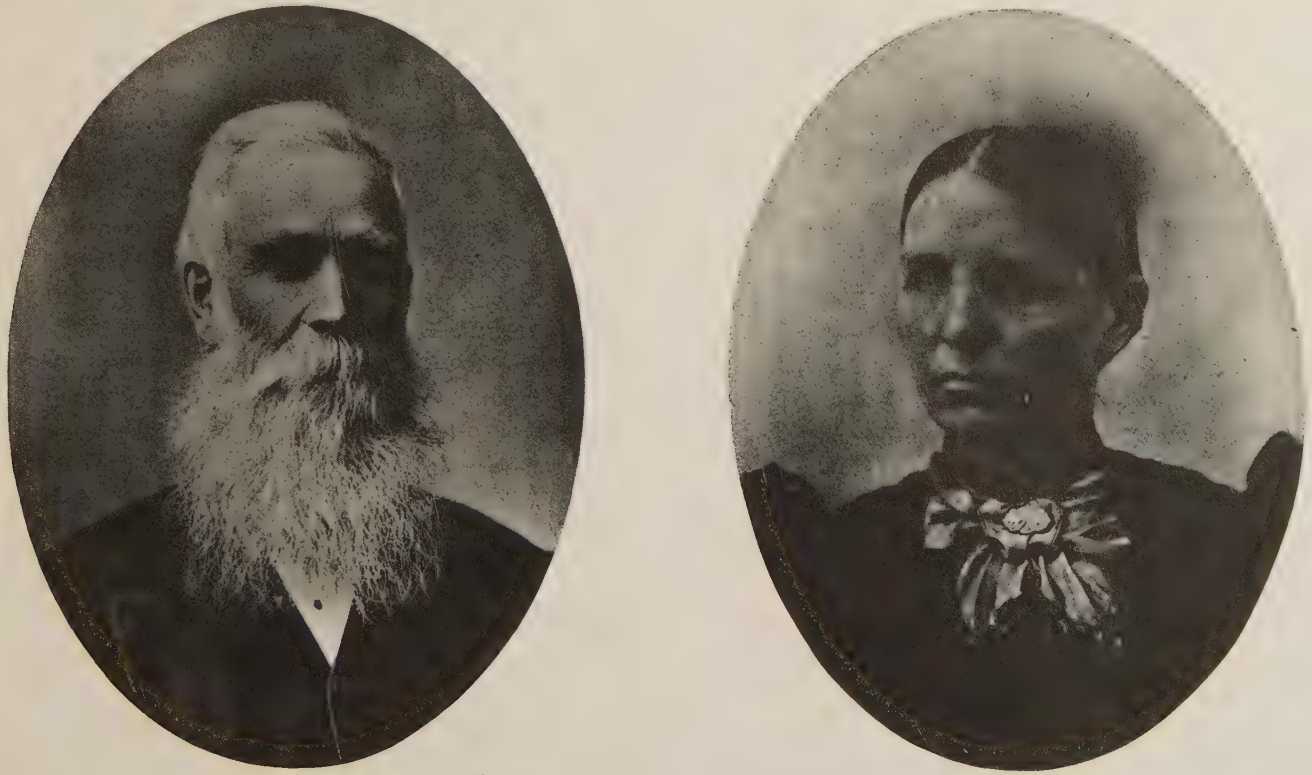
Walter G. Richardson is a Republican, but he has never taken an active interest in political affairs. He and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Protestant church, in which they are actively interested.

JAMES W. BABB.

One of the best-remembered farmers and business men of the past generation in Clinton county was the late James W. Babb, who at the time of his death owned and lived on a farm on the Vienna pike, in Union township. Of Mr. Babb it may be said that he was a man of strong and active sympathies. His temperament was warm and ardent, his feeling deep and intense. These and other attractive characteristics unconsciously drew him an unusual number of devoted friends, upon whom under all circumstances he could rely and who, now that he has passed from earth, revere his memory. He is remembered today as a manly man, of pleasing and dignified presence, influential in the circles in which he moved and cordial, friendly and kind in all the relations of life. He stood as a conspicuous example of symmetrically-developed American manhood.

James W. Babb was born on May 8, 1837, at Xenia, Ohio, and died on November 30, 1896. He was the son of James M. and Hannah (Smith) Babb, the former of whom was born on January 17, 1811, and the latter of whom was born on June 4, 1817, both in Frederick county, Virginia. James M. Babb was the son of Henry Mercer and Grace (McCool) Babb, and Henry was the son of Thomas and Blanche (Mercer) Babb, who were off-shoots of an old English family in Virginia. Hannah (Smith) Babb was the daughter of John S. and Susan (Crouse) Smith.

James M. and Hannah (Smith) Babb were married on August 14, 1834, in Virginia, and immediately after their marriage made the journey to Xenia, Ohio, their wedding trip. They began housekeeping at Xenia, where he became a carpenter and an influential citizen. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and lived and died in



MR. AND MRS. JAMES W. BABB.

Xenia. They had six children, all of whom are now deceased, namely: John Henry, who was born on May 19, 1835, died on May 30, 1835; James W., was the second born; Mary Jane, 1839, died in 1841; Thomas M., April 8, 1842, died on March 14, 1895, and was for many years a partner of his brother, James W., in the saw-mill and building business; George H., February 22, 1844, died on February 15, 1915, made his home with his brother, James W., until the latter's death and afterwards lived with Mrs. Babb until his death, in the spring of 1915; Charles S., May 30, 1836, died in 1894.

James M. Babb was married, secondly, to Susan McCreary on February 16, 1853, and they had three children, all of whom are living, as follow: Leonidas, is a resident of Xenia, Ohio, and a carpenter by occupation; Grace, married David McClellan, of Greene county, Ohio: Eliza, married John McLean, and they reside near Jamestown, Ohio, on a farm.

James W. Babb was first married to Angeline Hays, February 11, 1858. She died, however, July 7, 1862, and he was married, secondly, on June 11, 1863, to Louisa Lacy, who is still living.

Louisa Lacy was born on June 29, 1835, in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, the daughter of John Johnson, who was familiarly known as "Jack," and Ruth (Brown) Lacy. Mrs. Babb's father was born on December 25, 1810, in Washington township, Clinton county, and died on March 1, 1892. The mother was born near Morrisville, in Washington township, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1811, and died in 1875. The late "Jack" Lacy was the son of J. Johnson and Ruth (Clevenger) Lacy, natives of Frederick county, Virginia, where they were married early in the last century. They came to Ohio in 1809 and settled in the present limits of Clinton county, where the village of Cuba now stands. Here the elder Lacy kept a tavern for several years, finally settling in Washington township, where he died about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, his wife having died some years previously. His family consisted of ten children, of whom "Jack" Lacy was the eldest. He received a limited education in the primitive schools of the day and purchasing land in Washington township in 1838, located on it in the fall of 1840. In 1855 he purchased a small tract of land, which became the nucleus of a five-hundred-and-twenty-three-acre farm, which he later owned. He married Ruth Brown, in October, 1833. They had eleven children, as follow: Mrs. Louisa (Lacy) Babb was the eldest; Henry, died in 1910; David Bell, born in December, 1840, married Mary Jane Crouse, is a farmer of Union township; Susan, married George Olvis, of Burtonville; Mary, married Clay Olvis, of Burtonville; Florence, married John Gray, of Wilmington; Sarah, died unmarried, at the age of twenty-seven; Finley, is a resident of New Vienna; Levi, lives near Lytle, Ohio, where he is a farmer; Leroy, lives near Harveysville; one child died in infancy.

Mrs. Babb's mother, who, before her marriage, was Ruth Brown, was the daughter of David Brown, one of four brothers, who settled early in Washington township. David, Asa, Elisha and James Brown were natives of Massachusetts, born during the War of Independence, and who at the close of the war removed with their father to Owen county, Kentucky, where they grew to manhood. Between 1807 and 1810 all removed from Owen county, Kentucky, to somewhere within the present limits of Washington township, purchasing land in Steel's, Carrington's and Johnsons's surveys, where they all resided for many years, rearing large families. Asa died in 1843; David, 1844; Elisha, 1856, and James, 1863. David Brown and his wife, Jane Brown, were members of the Christian church.

James W. Babb grew up in Xenia, Ohio, and became a carpenter by occupation and later a building contractor. Subsequently, he operated a saw-mill at Paintersville, in Greene county, in partnership with his brother, Thomas M., for several years. In 1894 he removed to his farm on the Vienna pike, in Union township, and in that year built a

house. Two years later he died. His widow, Mrs. Louisa (Lacy) Babb, still lives on the farm.

While living at Paintersville, Mr. Babb served as justice of the peace for several years. He was an uncompromising Republican. He and his wife were active members of the Christian church. They had no children, but two children had been born by Mr. Babb's former marriage. One of these children, Amanda E., born on January 30, 1862, died on February 22, 1881, unmarried. Mary E., the eldest, born on December 24, 1858, married John Leininger, a farmer of Union township.

Mrs. Louisa (Lacy) Babb is a well-known woman, well informed, cultured and refined. She is highly respected by the people of this township.

MILNER VAN PELT.

Milner Van Pelt is a very successful farmer of Wayne township, who is sprung from a fine old family, whose ancestry goes back to the Old Dominion state. Several generations of the family have been prominent in the religious and political life of Clinton county, and Milner Van Pelt himself is a man of established worth as an enterprising citizen.

Milner Van Pelt was born on March 6, 1855, in Wayne township, this county, the son of Ryan and Rebecca (Milner) Van Pelt, the former of whom was born on August 28, 1822, at Richmond, Indiana, and the latter, March 7, 1825, in Highland county, Ohio. Mr. Van Pelt's maternal grandparents were Moses and Sallie (Slaughter) Milner, the former a native of Halifax county, Virginia, born on July 4, 1785, whose death occurred on January 16, 1864. Moses Milner was a son of Beverly Milner and emigrated from the Old Dominion state to Highland county, Ohio, in 1807, when a young man. A few years later he returned to Virginia, where he married, and then came back to live permanently in Highland county, locating near the village of Leesburg. Sallie Slaughter was also a native of Virginia, born August 23, 1787; was married in her native state to Moses Milner, in October, 1807, and died on April 19, 1885. Beverly Milner, the father of Moses, was born on March 22, 1756, in Halifax county, Virginia, and came to Ohio in the spring of 1807. He married Olive Anna Hendricks, who was also a native of Virginia, born in 1760, who died in 1828. Beverly Milner died on January 10, 1843, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Van Pelt were Elijah and Lucy (Bethel) Van Pelt, the former a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born on September 19, 1794. He came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1847, and was a pioneer farmer in Wayne township, where he owned one hundred acres of land. Elijah Van Pelt and wife were the parents of four children, namely: Ryan, the father of Milner; John, born on June 30, 1829; Lydia, June 14, 1843, and Abigail, August 1, 1825, who died in infancy. The parents of Elijah Van Pelt were Jacob and Sarah (Ryan) Van Pelt, the former of whom was born on August 12, 1759, and who died on August 3, 1831, and the latter, born on September 22, 1761, died on August 29, 1831.

Ryan Van Pelt received a good education in the public schools of Highland county, Ohio, and became a farmer in Wayne township, this county, where he purchased one hundred acres of swamp land. This land he cleared, drained and improved and there he spent the remainder of his life. On October 18, 1849, he was married to Rebecca Milner, to which union five children were born, of whom Milner was the third in order of birth, the others being: Albert, born on January 31, 1851; Lydia Ann, April 17, 1853, who died on March 16, 1881; Elijah, March 10, 1858, and Lucinda, December 3, 1864. Elijah and Lucinda are unmarried.

Milner Van Pelt, after completing his education in the schools at Highland, began farming in Wayne township, and has lived there all his life. In 1879 he inherited thirty-seven and one-half acres of land, and ten years later he added forty acres to this

tract, being now the owner of a farm of seventy-seven and one-half acres of fine land, on which he makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Mr. Van Pelt married Ella Hodson, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Lamb) Hodson, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Cora, born on February 3, 1878, married Quincy Morris, and has two children, John Ryan, born on July 24, 1909, and Helen, May 4, 1915; Ola, November 22, 1882, died on March 24, 1906; Royal, August 31, 1884, died on January 10, 1896; Arametha, May 18, 1901, is living at home with her parents.

From 1904 until 1910 Milner Van Pelt served as county commissioner of Clinton county, having been elected to this office on the Republican ticket, he being an ardent Republican, as was his father. The Van Pelt family are members of the Methodist church at Memphis, and Mr. Van Pelt is a trustee in the church, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. He takes a worthy pride in his farm and the improvements which he has made upon it. In 1913 he built a new and commodious country home on his farm and has improved and developed the place in many ways.

FRANK HOGGATT.

The history of a county or state, as well as that of a nation, consists principally of the records of those men and women who have served society. While the quality of statehood is determined by the character of the rank and file of its citizens, it is obvious that the state itself or any part thereof becomes known to the world by the lives and deeds of those citizens who have risen above the general average. In point of service to the community, it is a question whether any should receive more honor than he who has taught its young. While the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article is now a justice of the peace, he, for twenty years was a teacher, and as such, should be considered as one deserving of honor and appreciation by those whose personal and community interests he has served.

Frank Hoggatt was born on a farm near Westboro, in Jefferson township, this county, on December 22, 1867, son of Alexander and Mary (Rhonemous) Hoggtat, well-known and respected residents of that neighborhodo. Alexander Hoggatt was born in Greene county, Tennesse, in 1822, and his wife was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1824. He was the son of Nathan and Mary (Babb) Hoggatt, natives of Tennessee, who came to this county in 1830, settling in Jefferson township. The grandmother died about the time of the Civil War and the grandfather lived until 1880, at the time of his death being eighty-five years of age. Mary Rhonemous was the daughter of Jacob and Sophia Rhonemous, of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, who, soon nfter the states of the Middle West began to attract Eastern inhabitants, transferred their home from Pennsylvania to this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Alexander Hoggatt was a Whig and a member of the Universalist church. He became a member of what was then known as the Know-Nothing party, later joining forces with the Republicans. He died on his farm in Jefferson township in 1900, two years after his wife died. Their children were, Susan, Joel, Leander, Jacob, Lavina, and Frank.

After completing his studies in the district schools, and the New Vienna high school, Frank Hoggatt began his career as teacher, a career which lasted for twenty years, ending in 1914, since which time he has given all of his attention to farming In 1915 he and his wife, who has been, since 1900, a true help-mate, took much pleasure in the erection of a beautiful residence. Before her marriage, Mrs. Hoggatt was Jessie Greenwood, of Xenia, Ohio. Her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hoggatt have one child, a daughter, Vera, whose birth occurred on December 13, 1903.

The confidence in which Frank Hoggatt is held by his neighbors and townspeople is indicated by the fact that for eight years he has been justice of the peace, an office

which he has filled most creditably. He is a Republican, and a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Clarksville. From the time when he determined upon an education more advanced than that which was usual in his day, until the present, Mr. Hoggatt has been guided by high ideals, which he has faithfully sought to impart to the younger generation who, as pupils, came under his influence. The good accomplished by a man of this type is incalculable, and a community can never adequately pay for the service such a man has rendered.

ENOCH L. CAREY.

Enoch L. Carey is one of the more extensive farmers of Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, and a man who, for many years, has been conspicuous in the religious, educational and civic life of Clinton county. He comes from an old family of this section and has filled many important offices within the gift of the people of Union township, having served as township trustee for a period of seven years, a part of one term by appointment and later two terms by election. He is an elder in the Chester meeting of the Friends society and for the past eight years has been trustee of Wilmington College. He also helped to organize the Clinton Mutual Insurance Company and has been one of its trustees and directors since its organization. In addition to all of this, Mr. Carey is perhaps best known as a skillful, scientific farmer. He is proprietor of a magnificent farm of three hundred and fifteen acres in Union township.

Enoch L. Carey was born on April 12, 1859, at Martinsville, in Clinton county, the son of John and Elizabeth (Lundy) Carey. John Carey was born on August 6, 1826, in Highland county, and died in 1909. Elizabeth Lundy was born in Union township, on the farm where her son now lives, in 1828, and died on August 23, 1889. Mr. Carey's maternal great-grandparents were James and Elizabeth Lundy, both of whom came to Clinton county from Virginia about 1810, and settled on a farm in Liberty township now owned by Charles McKee. They brought their birthrights in the Quaker church and first affiliated with the Center meeting and later, when the Chester meeting was found, they affiliated with that. For a number of years James Lundy sat at the head of that meeting. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Carey were Enoch and Charlotta (Green) Lundy, the latter of whom was born in 1804, and when twelve years of age came with her parents, John Green and wife, from near Hillsville, in Grayson county, Virginia. They purchased one hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Union township, where Enoch L. Carey now lives. Charlotta Green, Mr. Carey's grandmother, grew up on her parents' farm in Union township. Enoch Lundy was a lad when his parents came to Clinton county in 1810. He grew up and married in Liberty township and was killed by a falling tree three months before his daughter, Elizabeth, was born. He had two children: Alice, who died at the age of fourteen, and Elizabeth, Mr. Carey's mother.

The paternal grandparents of Enoch L. Carey were Samuel and Anna Carey, both natives of Virginia, born near the Pennsylvania line. They grew up and were married there and later moved to Grayson county, where they became acquainted with the Greens. In 1818 they settled on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, now owned by Zimri Carey, who founded Careytown, Ohio. They were ardent Quakers. He died at the age of ninety-three, in 1874, and his remains were buried at Martinsville, Ohio. She died in 1868. Although he lived on a farm, he was a blacksmith by trade and his boys operated the farm while he worked at his trade. Most of the sons, however, learned the blacksmith's trade. He had eight children, of whom only one is now living, Rachel, who married Charles West.

John Carey learned the blacksmith's trade from his father and early in his life and built a house and shop in Martinsville and followed the trade. He was married at the age of thirty years, and four years later purchased a farm and began farming. He

MR. AND MRS. ENOCH L. CAREY.

traded farms several times and finally purchased the farm owned by Grandmother Lundy and her two sisters, comprising ninety-two acres in Union township. In 1886, when his son, Enoch L., was married, he moved to Wilmington, where his wife died in 1894. He married, secondly, Mrs. Mary Thomas, and both are now deceased; she died in 1906, and he died on April 9, 1909. He and his wife belonged to the Friends church and he was an elder and a minister in the church for a time. They had three children, of whom Enoch L. was the eldest. The others are Samuel F., who has a blacksmith shop on the Xenia pike and lives at Wilmington, Ohio; and Nathan H., who lives at La Habra, California.

Enoch L. Carey attended the public schools of Martinsville until he was eight years old, and then became a student in the Guerneyville public schools. Later he attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, for ten weeks and this completed his educational training. From the time he was ten years old, he had active charge of the management of his father's farm, his father doing very little farm work. When Mr. Carey was grown he purchased his father's interest in the farm and subsequently, in partnership with his brother, Nathan, purchased ninety-three acres of the old Lundy place, on which he now lives. Later he added thirty-three acres farther east and still later purchased his brother Nathan's interest. He now owns in all three hundred and fifteen acres and has a productive farm.

On January 21, 1886, Enoch L. Carey was married to Jane McMillan, who was born in Chester township, the daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Whinery) McMillan, the former of whom is a prominent farmer in the eastern part of Chester township, and is a recorded minister of the Friends society since 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey have had four children: Dallas, born on March 14, 1887; Mary, May 17, 1888; John, June 16, 1891; and Esther, November 11, 1899. Dallas is a blacksmith and lives in Guerneyville. He married Buelah McElwee and has one son, Harold. Mary married Raymond Thornburg, and lives on a farm in Union township. John married Louise Bevan, and lives on a farm adjoining his father's. Esther is at home.

Prominent as he is in the religious, educational, political and civic life of Clinton county, Enoch L. Carey is a highly-respected and widely-honored citizen. He is a man who has always been straightforward in all of his business dealings, and being possessed of friendly and affable manners has a host of friends in this county, where he is so well known.

DAVID E. SUMMERS.

David E. Summers, a prosperous farmer of Green township, this county, who owns one hundred and fifty-one acres of the old Summers homestead, was born on February 12, 1871, a son of John Jackson and Hannah (Hoskins) Summers, the former of whom was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, on November 21, 1825, and the latter, in Clinton county, Ohio, in October, 1827.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Summers were John and Mary Summers, both natives of the Old Dominion state, who in 1837, moved to Franklin county, Ohio, and about eighteen months later to Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, where they lived until 1825, at which time they removed to Green township, this county. John Summers died in Henry county, Ohio, his wife having died previously on the old home farm in this county. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Summers were George and Mary (Hodgson) Hoskins, pioneers in Clinton county, where both died. John J. Summers was a farmer and a carpenter by occupation. In 1840 he purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Green township, for twelve hundred dollars, and, and there he lived for about fifteen years. He traded the land for a farm near Wilmington, but he never moved to this second farm, afterwards exchanging it for a farm in Green township, consisting of two

hundred acres, on which farm he died on April 1, 1907. His wife's death occurred on August 5, 1900. John J. Summers was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, namely: Wesley, living in Illinois; Mary Elizabeth, a resident of Sedgwick City, Kansas; Samantha, of Wayne township; Caroline, deceased, as are Eliza and Ella; Ruth, a resident of Kansas; Lewis and John, both deceased; Joseph, of Green township, this county; Ida, of Green township; Margaret, a resident of Trumbull county, Ohio; David, living on the home farm, the immediate subject of this review, and Isaac, who is the owner of one hundred acres of land in Green township, where he is living.

David E. Summers was reared on the home farm, which he now owns. He received his education in the public schools of Green township, and after leaving school took up farming for himself, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has made a very gratifying success.

On February 11, 1890, David E. Summers was married to Lina Rolston, who was born in this county on August 29, 1871, a daughter of Robert and Anna (Wallace) Rolston, both natives of Ireland, who came to Clinton county, after their marriage, and after the birth of four children in the old country. They now live retired in Green township. Mr. and Mrs. David E. Summers are the parents of four children: Carrie, born on January 10, 1891, is the wife of Alonzo Curtis, and they have two children, Donald and Charles Glenn; Eva, August 26, 1898, married Clyde Steele, and they are living with Mr. and Mrs. Summers; Mary, who died in infancy, and Martha May, May 15, 1900, who is at home with her parents.

David E. Summers is a Republican and prominent in the local counsels of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Summers and family are members of the Christian church.

W. F. HILDEBRECHT.

One of the former large land holders of this county, and a man well known during his life-time was Rudolph Frederick William Hildebrecht, who was a native of Germany having been born in the city of Berlin on February 4, 1848. His parents were Theodore and Henrietta Hildebrecht, both natives of Germany, who, in 1849, crossed the ocean in order to find their home in the New World, of which they had heard wonderful accounts. Landing in New York, they soon decided to come West, and remained in Cincinnati until 1873, in which year they came to this county, locating in Vernon township, where they bought two hundred and sixty-five acres of farm land, and there they made their home. To this farm they later added, by purchase, thirty-two acres, making two hundred and ninety-seven acres in all. In 1896, the family moved back to Cincinnati, where, five years later, Theodore Hildebrecht died, at the age of seventy-five. The following year, his wife passed away, she being at that time seventy-one years of age. Theodore Hildebrecht was a cabinetmaker and during his residence at Cincinnati was foreman of the Mitchell & Raumelsburg Furniture Manufacturing Company. He voted the Republican ticket. Both he and his good wife were members of the Lutheran church. Their children were Rudolph F. W. (deceased), Matilda, Otto, Lena and Theodore, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Rudolph F. W. Hildebrecht was reared and educated in Cincinnati. When it came time for him to select an occupation, he became a blacksmith, adopting that vocation byfore he was of age. During the Civil War he was engaged in shoeing government horses, later taking employment with the George Miller Carriage Company at Cincinnati. During a time of business depression, he left this employment and, taking his blacksmith hammer, started to travel through Mexico and South America. He was gone for nearly two years, during which time he traveled over almost all of the southern continent. Upon the removal of his parents to this county in 1873, he accompanied them and the rest of his life was spent here. In the year 1897 he bought the home farm

in Vernon township, later adding thirty-two acres to the same, and it was there that he passed away in 1902. His widow still lives on the farm. She was, before her marriage to Mr. Hildebrecht, Clara Reuter, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 27, 1854, daughter of Rudolph and Minnie Reuter, both natives of Germany, who located in Cincinnati about the year 1851, living there the remainder of their lives. Their children were Frederick, Minnie, Clara and an infant, of whom only Clara is living.

Rudolph Hildebrecht allied himself with the Republican party. He was much interested in school affairs, and was for several years, treasurer of the school board. He was interested also in the purposes and work of secret orders, and was a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, having attained the encampment degree of the first-named order.

Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrecht were blessed with a large family of children, whose subsequent history may be of interest to the reader. Robert, who was born in 1874, was educated in the public schools of Clarksville. His wife was before her marriage Florence Starr. She is now a widow, her husband having died on June 13, 1914. Their only child is Carroll LeRoy.

The second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrecht was William F., born on June 6, 1876. He was educated in the Clarksville schools and was graduated from the high school. Since taking up farming as an occupation, he has been very successful, owning seventy-nine acres of splendid farm land. His prominence in political affairs is indicated by the number of official positions he has held of a more or less political nature, all of which offices he has held as a Republican. He is at present clerk and treasurer of the school board, and has been a member of the Republican central committee of Vernon township, as well as trustee of the same township, and trustee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Clarksville, having joined that order ten years ago; is a member of the encampment at Wilmington and of the Knights of Pythias at Clarksville. For eight years he has been secretary of the Odd Fellows lodge at Clarksville. On August 10, 1888, William F. Hildebrecht was married to Mary Winfield, of Adams township, and to this union four children have been born, Dewey, Rudolph, Louise and Herschel.

The third child of the Hildebrecht household was Henrietta, who was born in 1878, and who lived to be only four years of age. The next born was Emma, who was born in 1880. She is now the wife of Albert Urton, son of Thomas Urton, of Blanchester, this county, having married soon after her graduation from the Clarksville high school. The next child born in the Hildebrecht family was Florence, the year of whose birth is 1883. She, too, graduated from the Clarksville high school, after which she studied bookkeeping at Dayton, Ohio. She then went to Washington, D. C., entered Garfield hospital as a student nurse, graduated from that institution, and is now nursing in Chicago. After his high school course was completed, Theodore Henry, born in 1885, became a merchant in Texas, and later went to Dakota and Wisconsin. At one time, he was a thresher, working with Albert Urton in this county and Warren county. He died in 1912 at Blanchester, and was buried with honors by the Free Masons and the Odd Fellows, to both of which orders he was attached. Frederick Rudolph Hildebrecht was born in 1889, and after completing the course of study in the Clarksville high school, entered a business college at Cincinnati. He lives at present in Dakota. Clara M., who was born on October 24, 1898, spent her childhood and youth in Clarksville, where she was graduated from the high school, winning the scholarship to Cedarville College. She is now living at home with her mother.

It is rare indeed that parents of so large a family of children find it possible to give their children the educational advantages which Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrecht gave to theirs. And it is a matter of common observation that often when the means are available, the desire for intellectual attainment is lacking. Therefore it would seem

that in this home, there was much in the early training and in the general atmosphere to encourage the pursuit of studies beyond the usual curriculum, for both ambition and studious habits are evident mental characteristics of the entire family. The mother took enough time from arduous household duties to teach her little brood to read good books, and thus very early encourage those mental habits which afterwards made it possible for her children to attain scholarship which reflected credit upon their home and their parents, as well as upon themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrecht gave their children an inheritance which cannot be estimated except in spiritual values; and in so doing, they gave also to the community of the richness of their lives. They found their best work in enriching the lives of their children, and of them it may be said as of others, "Blessed is that man who has found his work." Mr. Hildebrecht, as a public official was honorable and square in all of his dealings, winning not only the respect of those with whom he came in contact, but also their regard, for he was strong, and at the same time, kind. He was of a genial nature, and conscientious in all that he undertook to do. The schools, under his tenure of office, improved in efficiency, and to them he gave his best thought and effort. The community owes him a debt of gratitude for his efficient public service.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER WEBB.

As with growing civilization and increasing limitations upon individual initiative, the problem of living becomes more and more complex, the term "self-made" becomes a badge of honor, and he who wears it an object of emulation. He who has achieved a successful and honorable career out of difficulty, has worked while others have slept, and to him should come unstinted reward and praise. A brief study of the life of James Christopher Webb will reveal the fact that from early childhood, it was his purpose to succeed; and that in order to do so, he was willing to forego some of the pleasures and many of the extravagances which in so many lives prove the rock on which their boat is wrecked.

James C. Webb was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on December 14, 1869, the son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (Bonecutter) Webb, both of whom were born in above-named county. John W. Webb was the son of Burt Webb, who was born in Virginia, as was his wife, who was a Redish. Burt Webb and his wife were early settlers in Fayette county, Ohio. The former passed away near Sabina, this county, while the latter died near Washington, in Fayette county. Mr. Webb's maternal grandparents, Christopher and Charlotte (Heffley) Bonecutter, both were natives of Ohio and early settlers in Fayette county. John W. Webb was reared in and attended school in the county of his nativity, and was a farmer all of his life. He voted the Republican ticket, attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the father of eight children, May Jane, Annie, Armanda, James Christopher, Oliver, William Edward, Harvey, Charles Thomas. He died in June, 1912, and his widow makes her home with her children.

The early training of James C. Webb was not different from that of other youths who were born and reared on a farm, and his first venture in the outside world only served to confirm his love of the life and wholesome work of the farm. After five years as an employee of the street railway company at Erie, Pennsylvania, he went to Greene county in 1874, later coming to this county, where he bought the farm which he now owns, this consisting of one hundred and five acres in Vernon township. He then went to Erie, Pennsylvania, to work for the street car company, and returned to his farm in 1910, since which time he has made many improvements and has become well-known as a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine.

In 1899 James C. Webb was united in marriage to Mary Stewart, who was born near Waterford, Pennsylvania, on October 4, 1866, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca (Gillespie) Stewart, both natives of Belfast, Ireland. After living for some time in

Erie county, Pennsylvania, the Stewarts moved to Highland county, Ohio, where Mrs. Stewart died in 1871. Mr. Stewart then went to Wilmington, Ohio, and the rest of his life was spent there, his death occurring in 1896. Their children were Robert, John, William, Mary, Aaron (deceased), and Victor. Mr. Stewart married again and to the second union five children were born, Rosa, Lee, George, Ida and Charles (decesaed).

Mr. Webb is a Democrat and is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. It is such painstaking work as his that commends itself to the student of human nature and human affairs. Mr. Webb was willing, in order to get his start in life, to work by the day for six years; and for two years he worked by the month, thus laying the foundation for a later life of thrift and industry which should result in land ownership. He has taken great pride in the scientific development of his land, and is respected and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of knowing him.

SEYMOUR CURTIS MORRIS.

Among the many small, intensively cultivated farms in Washington township, this county, few receive more careful attention than that which is owned by S. C. Morris, one of the best-known farmers of that township. Having given close study to modern methods of intensive farming, Mr. Morris is obtaining results from the cultivation of his small farm which are proving not only personally gratifying to himself, but which offer an excellent object lesson to others who, perhaps, are getting fewer returns from a much larger acreage. In addition to his farm in Washington township, this county, where he makes his home, Mr. Morris also owns a farm of fifty-eight and one-half acres in Jay county, Indiana, where he formerly lived, which now is in the hands of a capable and responsible tenant.

Seymour Curtis Morris was born in Union township, Highland county, Ohio, on December 16, 1860, son of Avery and Lydia (Jackson) Morris, the former born in Adams county, this state, and the latter, in Highland county. Avery Morris was the son of William Morris, a native of Scotland, who emigrated in his young manhood, coming to Ohio and locating in Adams county, where he remained until his removal to this county in 1865. He settled in Washington township, where the rest of his life was spent. William Morris married Depsey Bales, a native of Alabama, who came north with her parents and located in Adams county, Ohio, and to this union several children were born, whose descendants today are numbered among the most substantial residents of this section of the state. William Morris lived to be ninety-eight years of age and was held in high respect hereabout.

Avery Morris, son of William and Depsey (Bales) Morris, was reared in Adams county, this state, and in 1867 began farming in Highland county, later coming to this county, where he became a large land-owner, owning, at the time of his death nearly three hundred and fifty acres of land, about equally divided between two farms in the same vicinity of this county. Avery Morris married Lydia Jackson, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Jackson, early settlers of Highland county, to which union six children were born. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. Additional details regarding this family are set out in a biographical sketch relating to Frank H. Morris, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Seymour Curtis Morris was eight years of age when his parents moved to the Morrisville neighborhood and he received his education in the excellent schools of that village. Upon reaching manhood he moved to Jay county, Indiana, where he bought a farm of fifty-eight and one-half acres, and there he lived for fourteen years, at the end of which time he returned to Clinton county, though still retaining his farm in Indiana, and, in 1905, bought the farm of sixty-two and one-half acres on which he now lives and where he is doing well.

On March 16, 1889, Seymour C. Morris was united in marriage to Flora Haines,

who was born near Westboro, in this county, daughter of James Haines and wife, well-known residents of that neighborhood, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Leora, who married Harley Batson, a well-known young man of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the Christian church, in the various beneficences of which they are deeply interested in and in which they take an active part, being also concerned in all good works in their community, and are held in the highest regard by all who know them. Mr. Morris is a member of the Masonic lodge at Martinsville and takes a prominent part in the affairs of that order. He is public spirited and energetic and posseses the entire confidence of his neighbors, who hold him in the highest esteem.

FRANK W. HADLEY.

Frank W. Hadley, who for more than a quarter of a century, has been engaged in the mercantile business in Clinton county and who is now the proprietor of a hardware and grocery business at New Vienna and vice-president and director of the New Vienna Bank, was born in Clark township, this county, May 19, 1865, the son of William and Rebecca Jane (Hunt) Hadley, both of whom also were born in Clinton county, the former near Sligo on March 14, 1832, and the latter, near Martinsville.

William Hadley was a farmer and merchant of Wilmington and for many years was in partnership with Mathew Fife. He died in Clark township on October 8, 1900. His wife is also deceased. He was a Republican and he and his wife and family were members of the Friends church. They were the parents of four children, of whom Ida B. died at the age of seventeen years; Emma S. is the wife of S. C. Haines, of Detroit, Michigan; Frank W. is the subject of this sketch and Anna died in infancy. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hadley were Jonathan and Margaret Hunt, who were early settlers in Clark township, but who later moved to near Richmond, Indiana, where both died.

Born and reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Clinton county, especially in the Martinsville public schools and in the high school at that place, Frank W. Hadley taught school for several years. Later he attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and was engaged in the drug business at Martinsville, this county, for eleven years, beginning business there in 1890, operating a general store in connection with the drug business. In 1901 he moved to New Vienna and engaged in the hardware and grocery business, his store occupying a double room with a fifty-foot front.

On June 20, 1894, Frank W. Hadley was married to Winna Woodmansee, of New Vienna, daughter of Robert J. and Caroline (Hussey) Woodmansee, to which union one child has been born, Miriam, born on July 4, 1899.

Robert J. Woodmansee, the father of Mrs. Hadley, was born on June 4, 1845, in Highland county, this state, three miles east of New Vienna, where he now lives. He is the son of Joseph and Abigail (Jeffries) Woodmansee, the former of whom was born at Toms River, New Jersey, in 1806 and who died in 1868, and the latter born at the same place. Mrs. Hadley's paternal great-grandparents were Francis and Hannah Woodmansee, natives of Toms River, New Jersey, who migrated to Highland county, Ohio, about 1839, Francis Woodmansee and his only son, Joseph, purchasing land there in partnership. The former engaged in the brick business and erected a magnificent house on the old Woodmansee homestead, which is still standing. Joseph Woodmansee, the father of Robert J., owned sixteen hundred acres of land in Highland county and was a member of the Methodist church. He was educated in New Jersey and after coming to Ohio about 1839, farmed in Highland county the remainder of his life. He owned two hundred and sixty acres of land and a grist-mill at New Vienna for four or five years. He also owned a saw-mill at New Vienna. To Joseph and Abigail (Jeffries)

REV. AND MRS. JESSE H. HARVEY

Woodmansee six children were born, Alice, Francis, Jesse, Adolphus, Robert J. and Alonzo. The family were members of the Methodist church and Joseph Woodmansee voted the Republican ticket. Robert J. Woodmansee has been a farmer all of his life, but has lived most of the time in New Vienna, having gone there with his father in 1859. He owns two hundred acres of land in Highland county, where his son, Brent, now lives. He married Caroline Hussey, daughter of Nathan Hussey, to which union three children were born: Fred, who married Jennie Clark and has one daughter, Jennie May; Brent, who married Maud Hunt, and Mrs. Hadley. Robert J. Woodmansee and wife are members of the Methodist church. He votes the Republican ticket and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fllows.

Mr. Hadley is also a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the subordinate and the encampment branches. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are members of the Methodist church at New Vienna.

REV. JESSE H. HARVEY.

Rev. Jesse H. Harvey is descended from a splendid old Quaker family of Clinton county, whose father was born on the farm now occupied by his worthy son, more than a century ago, and whose grandfather, like so many of the members of the Society of Friends, of one hundred years ago, came to Clinton county from North Carolina. Recorded a minister in the Friends church in 1878, Rev. Jesse H. Harvey has been pastor of the Springfield church since 1895 and is, therefore, well known in Clinton county.

Born on the farm where he now lives in Adams township, April 10, 1849, Rev. Jesse H. Harvey is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Edwards) Harvey, the former of whom also was born on this farm, on November 27, 1809, and who died on August 11, 1883. On November 2, 1831, he was married to Sarah Edwards, who was born on November 10, 1812, the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Hadley) Edwards.

The paternal grandparents of Rev. J. H. Harvey were Caleb and Sarah (Towel) Harvey, natives of North Carolina, the former born on December 21, 1776, the year in which the Declaration of Independence for the American colonies was proclaimed, who came to Clinton county in 1806 and located in Adams township, where he owned two or three hundred acres. Caleb and Sarah Harvey were the parents of seven children, namely: Joshua, born on November 24, 1803; Isaac, November 27, 1809; Hannah, June 26, 1806; Elizabeth, November 4, 1816; Doctor Jesse, November 26, 1801; Eli, December 12, 1808, and Rebecca, April 11, 1813. Caleb Harvey, the son of William and Elizabeth (Carter) Harvey, was a very active worker in the Friends church and held all of the important offices in the church. During the late years of his life he was identified with the Republican party.

Of Isaac Harvey it may be said that he received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Adams township and that he supplemented this education by wide and extensive reading and became a well-informed man. He began farming after reaching maturity and followed this occupation all his life. He owned about two hundred acres of land and a saw-mill which was located on the farm. He took a great interest in the activities of the Friends church and devoted all of his spare time toward promoting the growth of the church. Politically, he was a Republican. Isaac and Sarah Harvey had nine children: Caleb J., born on November 7, 1832; Elizabeth, March 6, 1835; Mary Jane, August 22, 1836, who died on February 11, 1906; Rebecca, July 24, 1839, who died on September 21, 1902; William, May 22, 1841, who died in November, 1913; Nathaniel, June 30, 1843; Abigail, June 11, 1846, who died on June 18, 1846; Jesse H., April 10, 1849; and Enos Francis, February 2, 1853, who died on October 10, 1871. Elizabeth also is deceased.

His education began in the common schools of Adams township and Jesse H. Harvey

later attended school at Greensburg, Indiana. After finishing his education, he taught for one year, after which he took up farming in Warren county, where he remained for two years. About 1872 he moved to the old home farm, where he has since followed this occupation and here he owns one hundred and fifteen acres of land.

Rev. Jesse H. Harvey was married on October 20, 1870, to Lucy C. Hadley, who was born on June 22, 1851, the daughter of Simon and Rachel (Bangham) Hadley, to which union four children have been born, one of whom, Olive Etta, died on October 17, 1903. The living children are: Lizzie V., who married William P. Hadley and has six children, Naomi, Willard J., Loren S., Robert E., Olive A. and Wendell Deane; Elsie R., who is at home, and R. Myra, who is also at home.

Before the Civil War was fought, the Society of Friends was opposed to slavery and many members of this denomination joined the Republican party at its formation in 1856. The members of the Friends church, generally speaking, have remained Republican to this day and Rev. Jesse H. Harvey is no exception to the rule.

JAMES E. SMITH.

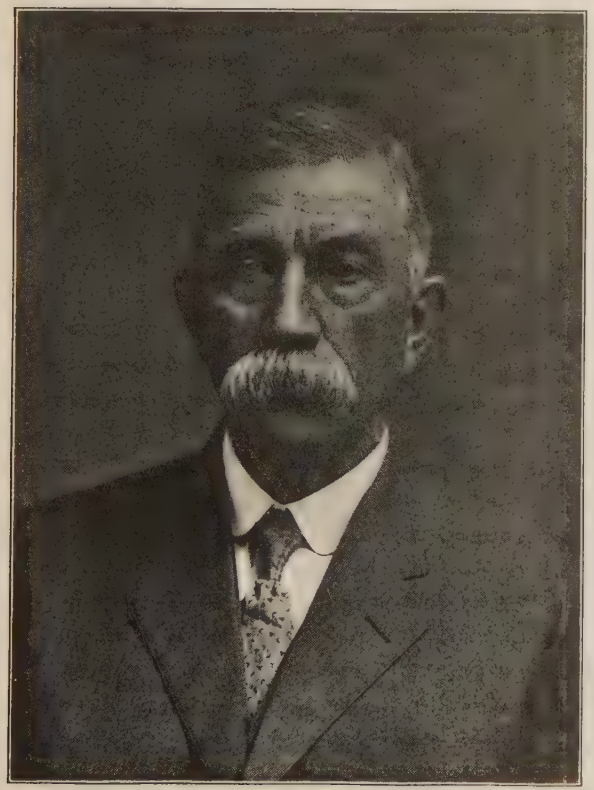
A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or directs others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen fields, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The reputation of James E. Smith, one of the leading citizens of Clinton county, has been of the very highest order and he is today filling one of the responsible positions in this county, having been appointed nearly twenty years ago as superintendent of the Clinton county children's home.

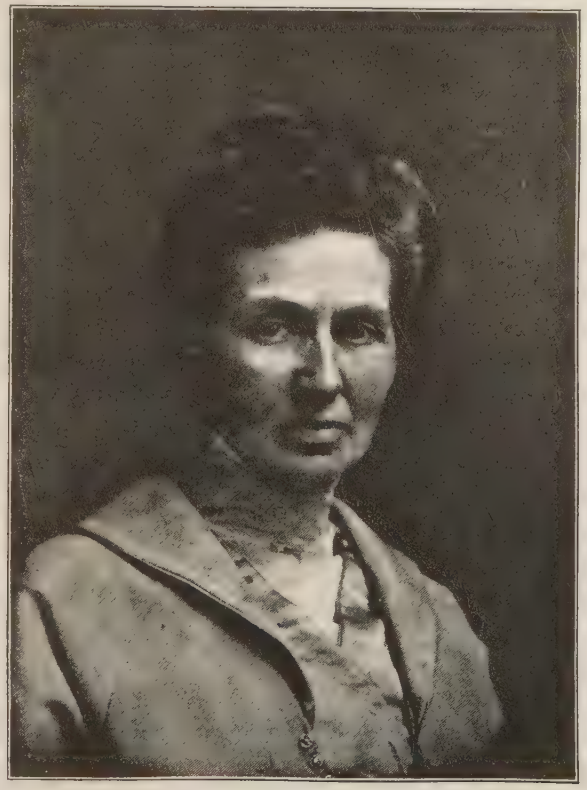
James E. Smith was born on March 27, 1847, at Hawes Chapel, Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Daniel and Anna Maria (Hartman) Smith, the former of whom was born on April 15, 1809, near Chatham, North Carolina, and died on March 30, 1880, and the latter of whom was born in 1815, in West Virginia, and died in 1888. The parents of Daniel Smith were Conrad and Elizabeth Smith, the former of whom settled on the Smith farm, in Gates' survey, about 1815. Conrad Smith's wife, before her marriage, was Elizabeth McDaniel. They had five children: John, George, Daniel, Abigail and Susanah. John married Mariah Smith, Abigail married Samuel Wingfield, and Susannah married Aquilla Reese. Conrad Smith and his wife were highly-respected residents. Their remains were interred in the cemetery at Lytle's creek. They owned one hundred acres of land at the time of their death.

Anna Maria Hartman was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hartman, who were natives of West Virginia, born about 1820. After coming to Clinton county, they located near Starbucktown, in Union township, where he was a blacksmith. He was tall and a very strong man physically. Late in life he immigrated to Jay county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm. He and his wife died in Jay county. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Daniel Smith was nine months old when the family came to Clinton county, Ohio. He learned the blacksmith's trade and the cooper's trade from Jonathan Doan. Eventually, he purchased the interests of the heirs in his grandfather's farm in Adams township, where he died. Both he and his wife were members of the Friends church. They had five children.

Of these children, Joseph H. Smith, a retired farmer of Wilmington, was a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted on September 12, 1861, in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunter Infantry. This regiment was attached to the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was mustered out on July 25, 1865, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio. Joseph H. Smith participated in the Grand





MR. AND MRS. JAMES E. SMITH.

Review at Washington, D. C., at the end of the war. He was a sergeant when discharged and had been wounded in the arm by a canister ball during service. Among the engagements in which he participated were the following: Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 19, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, May 17, 1862; Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19 and 20, 1863; Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 18-24, 1864; Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864; and Raleigh, North Carolina, April 13, 1865. Joseph H. Smith was the second child born in his father's family.

The eldest child in the family of Daniel and Anna Mariah Smith was George H., who was a farmer in Vernon township, who was elected sheriff of Clinton county and who died in office. George H. was also a soldier in the same company and regiment as his brother, Joseph, and was in the same engagements. John C. Smith, who died on July 12, 1913, while living in Wilmington, had also served two terms as sheriff of Clinton county and had later served as postmaster. John C. was also a soldier, enlisting in 1863 and serving till the close of the war in the same company and regiment with his brothers. His widow is still living. James E., the fourth child, is the subject of this sketch. Mary E., who was born in 1854, died in 1863.

James E. Smith attended the public schools of Adams township and helped his father on the farm during his boyhood and youth. He also learned the carpenter's trade, remaining at home until his marriage, renting the home farm.

Mr. Smith was appointed superintendent of the Clinton county children's home, September 1, 1896, nearly twenty years ago, and has been continually at the head of this home since that time. The public generally is aware of the responsibility which attaches to a position of this sort. No greater evidence of the standing of James E. Smith in the community where he lives, in Clinton county, could be given than his long tenure in this responsible and delicate position.

In 1909 Mr. Smith purchased fifty-eight acres of land, which he sold in 1914, and he then purchased ninety-six acres in Chester township.

On November 29, 1877, James E. Smith was married to Mary E. Osborn, a native of Adams township, born in 1856, the daughter of Peter and Eliza Ann Osborn, both of whom are deceased. He was a farmer and a minister in the society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married on Thanksgiving Day. They have had two children, both of whom are living; Ella, born in 1879, who married Robert White, a resident of Union township; and Lena, born in 1882, who married Levi M. Hawkins, and lives on her father's farm in Chester township.

Aside from his present position of trust and responsibility, Mr. Smith at one time served for six years as township trustee of Union township. He is identified with the Republican party and he and his family are members of the Friends church. Mr. Smith is an elder in the church.

HENRY MOLYNEAUX BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Henry Molyneaux Brown, a well-equipped and popular young physician of New Vienna, this county, is the son of a distinguished physician of Clinton county, who has been in the practice of medicine at New Vienna since his graduation from the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia in March, 1879. Henry Molyneaux Brown, after being graduated from the New Vienna high school, took a preparatory medical course at the University of Cincinnati and was graduated from the Ohio Miami Medical College in 1913. Afterwards he spent one year as an interne in the Jewish hospital at Cincinnati and on July 1, 1914, established himself in the practice of medicine in his home town, where he has already acquired a flourishing practice. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is popular in Clinton county, a young

man for whom a fine future is predicted. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at New Vienna.

Henry M. Brown was born on March 13, 1890, in New Vienna and reared in that city. He is the son of Dr. Edward W. and Olive (Spear) Brown, the former of whom was born at Oxford, in Butler county, Ohio, October 21, 1856, and the latter, near Snow Hill, in Clinton county, the daughter of Washington and Lydia (Roush) Spear. Washington Spear was the son of Zephaniah Spear, a pioneer in this county. Mrs. Lydia Spear is deceased but Washington Spear is still living.

Zephaniah Spear, the grandfather of Mrs. Brown and the great-grandfather of Dr. Henry M. Brown, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1807, the son of Robinson and Elizabeth (Bryan) Spear, natives of Pennsylvania. Robinson Spear was the son of John and Mary Spear, the former of whom immigrated to America when a mere lad and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married a woman of German descent. He lived and died in Pennsylvania, but his widow subsequently came to Ohio with her son, Robinson, and died in Brown county. Robinson Spear grew to manhood and married in Pennsylvania. In 1817 he and his family moved to Ohio and settled first in Ross county. In 1821 they moved to Brown county and in 1827 to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he died in 1850. His wife survived him, passing away in 1873 at the age of ninety-two years. Robinson and Elizabeth (Bryan) Spear were the parents of eleven children, all of whom, except one, grew to maturity, married and settled in life, among these being Zephaniah, Mrs .Elizabeth Oliver, Mrs. Ellen Stewart, Mrs. Jane Ann Willis and Mrs. Prudence Willis. Zephaniah was the third child born to his parents. He followed the blacksmith's trade for ten years and afterwards engaged in farming. He was married on September 20, 1829, to Lovina Matthews, a daughter of Joel and Phoebe Matthews, natives of North Carolina. Nine children were born to this union, of whom six grew to maturity: Mary Jane, the wife of M. L. Turner; Washington; Margaret, the wife of William Boatwright; Thompson; James A. and Jefferson D. Washington Spear became the father of Mrs. Olive Brown. Starting in life without a dollar of capital, Zephaniah Spear became the owner of four hundred acres of land and was one of the substantial farmers of Clinton county. He served as trustee and treasurer of Green township for several years and was a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Lovina (Matthews) Spear died on March 14, 1875, in her sixty-fourth year. Washington Spear and Lydia Roush, daughter of George and Rachel Roush, of Highland county, were married on December 1, 1859, and were the parents of three children, Ivy, Olive and Ellsworth.

Dr. Edward W. Brown is the son of Samuel R. and Sarah (Duval) Brown, the former of whom was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and the latter of Highland county, Ohio. Dr. Edward W. Brown's grandparents were Allen and Margaret Brown, natives of Ireland, the former of Scotch-Irish descent and the latter of French Huguenot descent. In the days of the French persecution, there was a family of Huguenots by the name of Molyneaux, all of whom were killed except two sons, John and William, who hung out of the windows by their hands and by that means were unobserved by the soldiers. Subsequently, they escaped to the sea coast and secreted themselves in a vessel that was about to set sail, they knew not where; but they were landed in Ireland, probably at Belfast. From one of these brothers, Mrs. Margaret Brown was descended. She was a lady of splendid education and attainments and possessed a remarkably strong and active mind. About 1824 Allen Brown, with his family, immigrated to America and located at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. After a few years of residence there, they moved to Highland county, Ohio, where Buford now stands, on the old Cincinnati and Chillicothe stage route. There Allen Brown erected a large two-story log house in which he kept a tavern, where he resided until his death at the age of eighty-four years. His wife survived him several years and died in her eighty-fifth year. Allen Brown was

a man of great energy and did a prosperous business in his tavern. He also had a farm of three hundred acres of fine land. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and one daughter. Four sons were living in 1882, Judge Thomas, John, who lived on the old home place, James and William. Samuel R., the father of Dr. Edward W. Brown, was about seven years old when the family moved to Ohio, and, being the eldest in the family, grew up under the sturdy influences of pioneer life. He was a playmate in the Brown county home of General Grant. Later he entered the mercantile business at Buford, where he acquired a prosperous business. He married Sarah Duval, the daughter of Judge John Duval and, after continuing in business at Buford for several years, exchanged his store and stock of goods for three hundred acres of land. After one year's residence on his farm, he moved to Oxford, Ohio, where he again entered the mercantile business in partnership with a Mr. Newton, under the firm name of Newton & Brown this partnership continuing until 1864, when Mr. Brown moved to Hillsboro, having sold out his interest in the store to Mr. Newton, and resided there till 1869, when he returned to his farm. He owned a farm of six hundred acres, having added three hundred acres by purchase while at Oxford. He erected one of the largest and finest barns in the county and a fine, commodious house. He died suddenly of heart disease on December 22, 1881, in his sixty-fifth year and, at his death, there passed away one of the substantial and honorable business men of Brown county; one whose character and integrity stood untarnished. His wife died on December 13, 1880. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: Mrs. Maggie Sinks, John A., Anna, who married Dr. S. S. Salisbury, of Los Angeles, California; Charles E., Edward W., James D. and Mary Belle.

Edward W. Brown assisted his father in business until sixteen years of age, receiving a limited common-school education. He attended the high school at Hillsboro for two years and then worked on the farm until nineteen years of age, after which he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. S. Salisbury, at Washington C. H., later entering Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated, after which he began the practice of his profession at New Vienna, where he has continued ever since. To Dr. Edward W. and Olive (Spear) Brown four children have been born, namely: Bernice L., born on April 3, 1883, who died in August, 1913; Howard E., June 20, 1885, who was graduated from the New Vienna high school and is now located at Frankfort, in Ross county, this state, where he is the manager of the telephone plant; Helen Duval, who is now a student at Ohio University at Athens, and Dr. Henry M., the immediate subject of this sketch.

JOHN J. GEORGE.

John J. George, joint owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Adams township, this county, is another one of the successful sons of Nicholas George, and was born February 25, 1879, in Perry county, Indiana. He has succedeed in accumulating a most satisfactory competence by his own toil and his own frugal living.

Mr. George's parents were Nicholas and Catherine (Lawrence) George, the former of whom was born in 1836, at Hachy, Belgium, and who died on July 12, 1890. The mother was born in Belgium ni 1840, and was a daughter of Lewis Joseph and Antonetta (Spewizer) Lawrence, who came with their family to America in 1855 and located in Perry county, Indiana.

Educated in the common schools of Belgium, Nicholas George left his native land for America when a young man, and after arriving in this country, settled in Iowa, from which state he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, serving a little more than three years. At the close of the war he located in Perry county, Indiana, where his marriage occurred. Eight children were born to Nicholas George and wife, of whom John J. was the sixth in order of birth, the others

being, Peter, Lewis, Sarah, Edward, Jane, Mary and August. Sarah became the wife of Paul Clements. Edward is a farmer of Adams township. Jane is the wife of Frank Kibler. Mary died at the age of eight years, and August married Ethel Tuttle.

The paternal grandparents of John J. George were Peter and Margaret (Devillez) George, both of whom were natives of Belgium, the former born at Hachy in 1804, and the latter born at Nobresart, June 2, 1804. The grandfather died in 1882, the grandmother dying four years later in 1886. The latter was a daughter of Henry Devillez, who married a Miss Hannen. Peter George was a son of Henry and Mary (Adam) George, the former of whom was a native of Nobresart, Belgium. Henry and Mary (Adam) George never left their native land.

John J. George, who has achieved a definite and satisfactory measure of success in agricultural lines, received his early education in the common schools of Perry county, Indiana, and after his removal to Clinton county, he attended the township schools of Wayne township. He began life on his own responsibility as a farmer in Wayne township, where he remained until 1906, when he and his brother, Peter, purchased a farm in Adams township, Clinton county, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, where John J. now lives, and where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

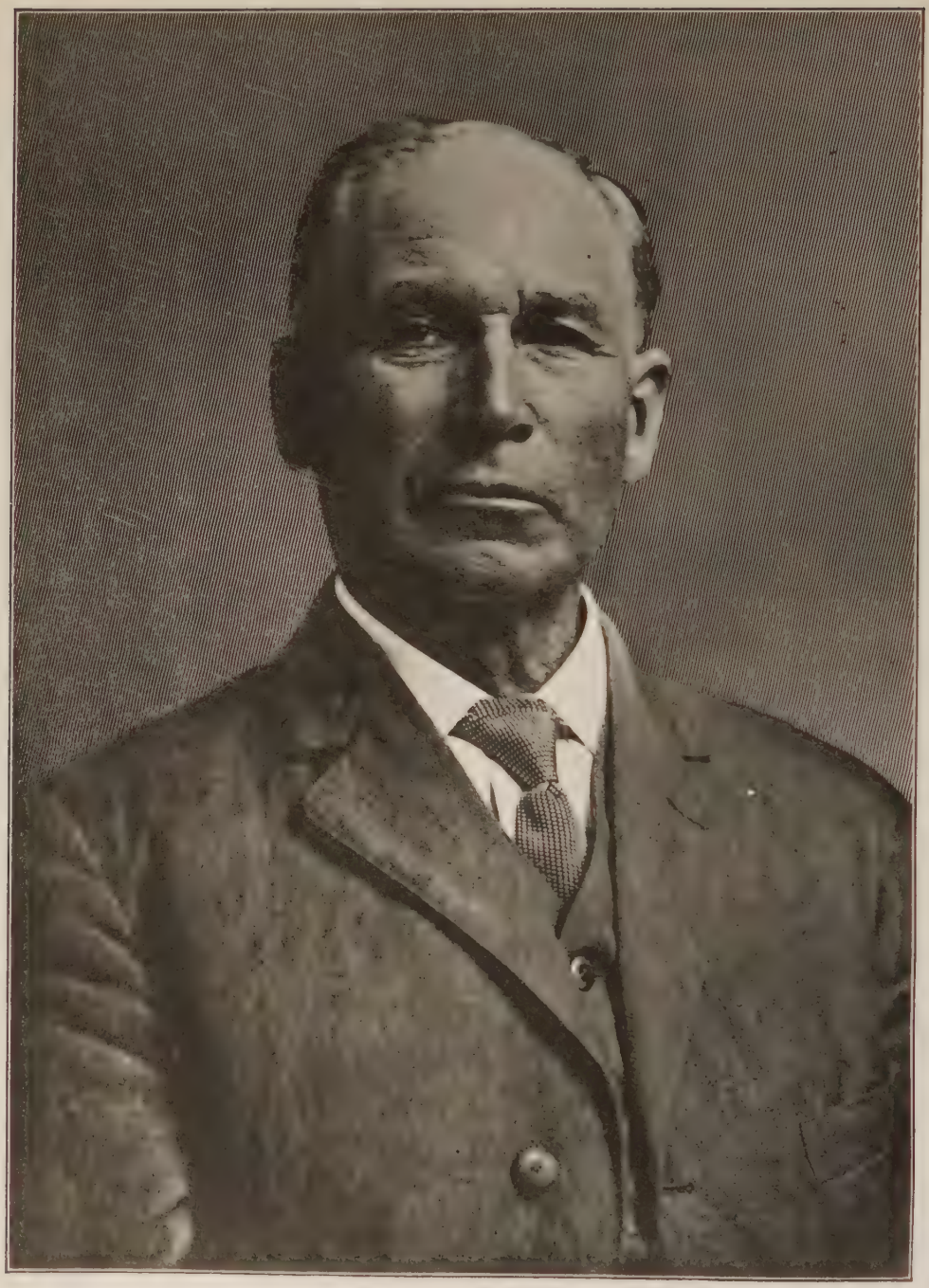
On November 25, 1903, John J. George was married to Magdalena Mahoney, who was born on October 26, 1878, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret Mahoney, and to this union have been born five children, Dorothy, Matthew, Mary E., Elizabeth and Lauretta. The George family are earnest and devout members of the Catholic church, in whose faith they are deeply interested. Politically, Mr. George is a Democrat.

PETER D. LEAMING.

No product of agriculture has ever come from Clinton county which has had more to do with the revolution in corn growing in the state of Ohio and, in fact, in the Middle West, than Leaming's corn, which was originated by the late Jacob Spicer Leaming, father of Peter D. Leaming, the subject of this sketch. The tremendous influence of this splendid variety is realized when the claim is considered that practically all of the yellow corn grown in the United States today has been developed from the variety known as Leaming. Whether this is true or not, it is a fact that the corn bearing this name is more widely distributed than any other variety. Careful inquiry through agricultural colleges and experiment stations and through farmers, warrants the statement that from twenty to thirty per cent. of the yellow corn grown in the corn belt is of the Leaming variety, while if that grown under local names, but which is undoubtedly of Leaming origin, is considered, the per cent. would be even larger.

The history of the origin of this variety is an interesting story. One autumn in 1855 the father of Peter D. Leaming was driving in his wagon along Bullskin run, in Hamilton county, and, having neglected to bring feed with him for his horses, stopped at a wayside corn field and asked the men husking in the field to sell sufficient corn for this purpose. He was so much impressed with the beautiful yellow color of the corn and also with the maturity, as indicated by its sound, hard condition, that when leaving he took with him a bushel of this corn for seed. The following year he moved with his family to Clinton county, purchasing a farm two miles from Wilmington, where he lived until his retirement in 1884. The corn which he had brought with him from Hamilton county was planted in the spring of 1856. As the consequence of a favorable season and painstaking cultivation it yielded an excess of one hundred bushels to the acre. This was a phenomenal yield for that day and the fame of "Leaming's corn" was spread broadcast.

In a large measure Peter D. Leaming, who was born on November 18, 1856, on the farm where he now lives, on the Martinsville pike, in Union township, has inherited the fame which his father richly earned as a corn grower. His father was born on April 2,



PETER D. LEAMING.

RESIDENCE OF PETER D. LEAMING.

1815, and died on May 12, 1885. His mother, who, before her marriage, was Lydia Ann Van Middlesworth, was a native of New Jersey, born on November 1, 1817. She died on March 21, 1890.

The parents of Jacob Spicer Leaming were Christopher and Margaret Leaming, who came to Ohio from Cape May county, New Jersey, early in the last century. The family is of English origin. The first of the name to arrive in America was a Christopher Leaming, who came to Boston in 1670. Later the family moved to Long Island and still later to New Jersey, where it became prominent in provincial history. Christopher Leaming, II, the father of Christopher Leaming, who immigrated to Ohio, and grandfather of J. S. Leaming, served for twenty years as a member of the provincial assembly. Christopher Leaming, III, was much more than an average farmer, and as early as 1825 his son, Jacob, a lad of ten years, was acquiring corn inspiration through the medium of a hoe handle in the Langdon bottoms along the Little Miami river in Hamilton county.

The parents of Jacob Spicer Leaming's wife were Tunis and Ellen Van Middlesworth, both natives of New Jersey, and of Dutch descent. About 1825 they removed by wagon to Hamilton county, Ohio, purchasing a farm at the edge of Cincinnati. Tunis Van Middlesworth owned a large farm between what is now East Norwood and Oakley, suburbs of Cincinnati. They had ten children.

Jacob Spicer Leaming attended the district schools and obtained a good education, after which he taught school for a time. He became a great reader and an able writer. At the beginning of his active career he rented a farm and operated a bus line between Madison and Cincinnati. In the spring of 1856, as heretofore noted, he removed to Clinton county and rented a farm from his elder half-brother, Christopher Leaming, in Union township. Later he purchased the farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres from his brother and still later added to the farm until he owned one hundred and sixty-five acres. Subsequently, he purchased fifty-three acres additional on the edge of Wilmington, and there spent the last years of his life. He was prominent in the politics of his day and generation and served as township trustee for some time. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church.

The name of Jacob Spicer Leaming will go down in the history of Clinton county as the most noted corn producer in the United States. He soon began shipping seed corn to all parts of the United States. His son, Peter D., and the latter's brother, J. S. Leaming, Jr., still continue this industry. In 1884 Jacob S. Leaming received a large silver medal as first prize for seed corn awarded at the Paris corn show. In 1900 Peter D. Leaming received a fine bronze medal at the Paris Exposition for his seed corn.

Peter D. Leaming, early in life, learned the principles of the proper selection of seed corn from his father, and has been able to carry on the industry successfully since his father's death. Jacob S. built the second pike ever constructed in Clinton county. In 1869 he contracted for and built three miles of the Martinsville pike and in 1870 he built five miles of the Cuba pike. He was considered a nexcellent road builder.

Jacob and Lydia Ann (Van Middlesworth) Leaming had nine children, namely: Tunis, lives in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he is a farmer; Christopher, lives in East Norwood, Ohio, and is also a farmer; Eli, is a resident of Columbus, Ohio, and is a carpenter; Ella, married Thomas M. Babb, and is deceased; Jacob, lives in Denison, Texas, where he is a gardener and truck farmer; Joseph, lives at New Burlington, Ohio; Jennie, lives in Dayton, Ohio; Peter D., was the eighth child; George S., is a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he is in the dairy business and engaged in truck gardening.

Peter D. Leaming attended the Burtonville district school and grew up on the farm. After his father moved to Wilmington he worked the farm on the shares and after his father's death he purchased the home place, going heavily into debt, but he has

paid the indebtedness off and is now financially independent. He is a genial, business-like, up-to-date farmer.

In 1899 Mr. Leaming built his present splendid home. It is an attractive place and one of which he has every reason to be very proud. He set out the pretty trees that decorate the place. He carries on general farming, but still makes a specialty of raising and selling Leaming seed corn.

On December 2, 1890, Peter D. Leaming was married to Emma Skimming, who was born near Burtonville, in Union township, Clinton county, and who is the daughter of Robert and Mary E. Skimming, whose complete family history is contained in the sketch of S. H. Skimming, a brother of Mrs. Leaming, presented elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Leaming have had two children, Grace Anna and Robert Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Leaming are members of the Baptist church of Wilmington. Mr. Leaming is a Republican. In a very large measure Peter D. Leaming has carried forward the work of his worthy father, whose name was presented "as the first candidate for Ohio Farmers' Hall of Fame."

ISAAC R. SUMMERS.

Isaac R. Summers, a native of Green township, this county, and a prosperous farmer and stockman, was born on January 28, 1875, a son of John Jackson and Hannah (Hoskins) Summers, natives of Hampshire county, Virginia, and Clinton county, Ohio, respectively, the former born on November 21, 1825, and the latter in October, 1827.

Mr. Summers' paternal grandparents were John Wesley and Mary (Parks) Summers, both natives of the Old Dominion state. In 1837 they migrated to Franklin county, Ohio, and eighteen months later removed to Leesburg, in Highland county, where they lived until about 1845, when they removed to Green township, this county. John Wesley Summers died in Henry county, Ohio, while his wife died on the old home farm in Green township. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Summers were George and Mary (Hodgson) Hoskins, pioneers of this county, who spent most of their lives here.

The late John Jackson Summers was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and also a minister in the Methodist Protestant church. In the early forties he bought one hundred acres of land in Green township, for twelve hundred dollars. He lived on that farm for about fifteen years, and then traded it for a farm near Wilmington. He never lived on the latter farm, however, trading it for a farm in Green township, consisting of two hundred acres. Later he sold fifty acres of the third farm, and died on that place in April, 1907. His wife had died previously, August 25, 1900. Politically, John J. Summers was a Republican, and took an active interest in local public affairs. John J. Summers and wife were the parents of fourteen children, namely: Wesley, a resident of California; Mary Elizabeth, living at Sedgwick City, Harvey county, Kansas; Samantha, a resident of Wayne township; Caroline, Eliza and Ella, deceased; Ruth, living in Kansas; Lewis and John, deceased; Joseph, a resident of Green township; Ida, of Washington township; Margaret, living in Trumbull county, Ohio; David E., living on the home farm, and Isaac R.

Isaac R. Summers was reared on the old home farm in Green township, and received a good education in the common schools of his home neighborhood. Mr. Summers owns one hundred acres of land which he purchased on February 5, 1904, and where he has lived since that date. Not only is he engaged in general farming, but he is an extensive stock breeder, and has specialized in Shorthorn cattle.

On June 21, 1894, Isaac R. Summers was married to Sophronia Jarrells, who was born in Wayne township, this county, on May 5, 1877, a daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Massey) Jarrells, natives of Orange county, Virginia, and Highland county, Ohio, respectively. The former came from the Old Dominion state and was married after coming to Ohio. He and his wife settled in Richland township, this county, but later

moved to Wayne township, where Benjamin Jarrells died on April 12, 1900. His widow is now living at Lee's Creek, this county.

To Isaac E. and Sophronia (Jarrells) Summers three children have been born, Lottie, born on March 12, 1897, who died on January 3, 1900; Winnie Ellen, January 23, 1902, and Martha Hannah, November 21, 1904.

Mr. Summers is a Republican but has never taken a very active part in politics, his agricultural interests demanding all his time and attention. He and his wife are earnest and devoted members of the Christian church.

JOHN W. MATTHEWS.

John W. Matthews, a retired farmer of New Vienna, this county, a former mayor of New Vienna and at present a justice of the peace in that township, is descended from pioneer stock. He is prominent in the fraternal circles of this county and, more than all else, he and his wife have reared a family of eight children to honorable and useful lives; young men and women who have been well educated and who are already started on successful careers. Three of Mr. Matthews' sons are attorneys in Cincinnati, one is a dentist in that city and still another is a practicing physician at New Vienna.

John W. Matthews was born in this county on December 27, 1850, the son of Elijah H. and Ellen (Elliott) Matthews, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, on October 20, 1826, and the latter, in Clinton county, on November 28, 1832. Elijah H. Matthews died in Clinton county on December 13, 1904, and his wife many years previously, December 9, 1890.

Elijah H. Matthews was the son of John and Mary Matthews, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. John Matthews was the son of John and Rebecca Matthews, natives of North Carolina, of Scotch descent. They emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio and settled near New Market, in Highland county, in 1807. One year later they located four miles north of Hillsboro, on Clear creek, and there spent the rest of their lives. John Matthews, the father of Elijah H., was born in March, 1774, and after his marriage in Highland county, located on his father's farm, where he remained through life. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, among whom John, Albert G., Christopher, Elijah, Joel, Susan, who married a Mr. Brown, Mrs. Mary Chapman and Mrs. Eliza Jane Hicks, of Kansas, all long since deceased. John Matthews was a prominent man in Highland county. He served as county commissioner two terms and as associate judge of the county for twenty-one years, having been elected three consecutive terms of seven years each. He died in August, 1848, at the age of seventy-four years and his wife in April, 1864, at the age of seventy-four. Elijah H. Matthews was married on January 25, 1849, to Ellen Elliott, daughter of William and Susan Elliott, early settlers of Clinton county, who were married, lived and died in this county. They were the parents of four children, Thomas G., who resides in Mercer county, Ohio; William; Ellen; and Eliza Jane, who married Valentine Cox, of Van Wert county. Mr. and Mrs. Elijah H. Matthews had ten children: John W., the subject of this sketch; Susan, who was born on May 29, 1853, and married Levi West, both now deceased; Mary Elizabeth, June 20, 1857, married David Matthews; Sarah E., October 7, 1859, married Lafayette West; Kate G., February 10, 1862, married Abraham Frazier, both now deceased; Rachel Ann, April 13, 1864, married W. B. Steele; Ollie M., June 10, 1869, married William Hardy; Clara E., December 25, 1870, deceased, and Oscar L., December 28, 1874, married Lucy Curtis. Until 1850 Elijah H. Matthews resided in Highland county and then moved to Clinton county, locating four miles northeast of Wilmington, where he lived a few years, then moved several times and finally died at New Vienna. He had lived about twenty years near Centerville, where he owned a farm of three hundred acres. When a young man, Elijah H. Matthews and his brother, Christopher, had managed a

general store in Buford, Highland county. At the time of his death, he owned several hundred acres of land. He was mayor of New Vienna two years, justice of the peace ten years, township trustee, assessor of the third division of Clinton county, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Elijah H. Matthews were members of the Christian church.

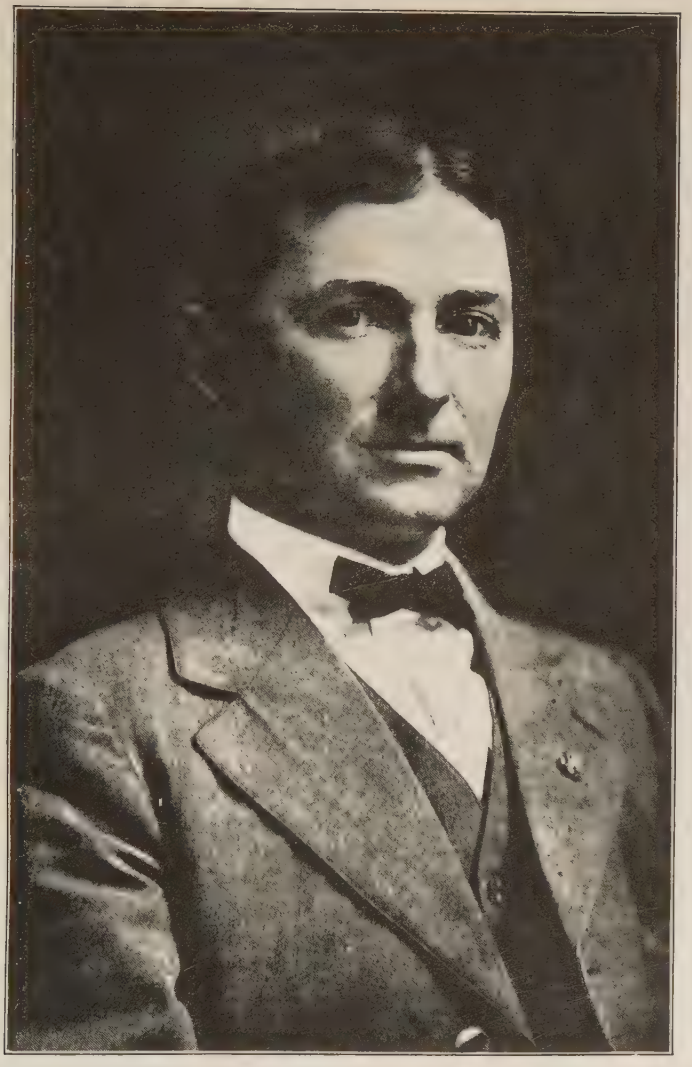
John W. Matthews was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. For twenty-four years he was a resident of Wayne township, where he was engaged in farming and contracting, during which time he served as trustee and justice of the peace, having been elected as a Democrat. In 1903 he moved to New Vienna, where he has since lived. Mr. Matthews owns one hundred and forty-six acres of land, one and one-half miles from New Vienna. He was married in 1870 to Olive Pierce, a native of Clinton county and the daughter of Thomas and Eliza J. (McFadden) Pierce, both now deceased. Thomas Pierce was a well-known attorney at Wilmington, this county. To this union eight children have been born, Dr. W. T., Emma, Sylvia, Edna, Stanley, Elijah H., John W. and Albert. Dr. W. T. Matthews was born on August 7, 1871, was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College of Ohio in 1901 and has been in the active practice of medicine since that time. After spending two years at Millidgeville, in Fayette county, he located at New Vienna, this county. He married Blanche Miller and they have one son, Charles. Emma Matthews, born on September 30, 1872, married J. E. Bernard, of Wilmington, and has six children. Sylvia Matthews, born on June 23, 1874, married Henry Rhonemus, of Wayne township. Edna Matthews, born on June 24, 1877, is the widow of L. C. Driscoll and has two children, Edith and John W. Stanley Matthews, born on December 14, 1878, was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, while President Taft was dean of the college of law. After graduating with honors he entered upon the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. He married Mary Dunham. Elijah Matthews, born on October 16, 1884, was graduated from the law department of Yale University and is a practicing attorney in Cincinnati. He married Lida Dunham. John W. Matthews, born on August 23, 1886, was graduated from the law school of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Asociation and is also a practicing attorney in Cincinnati. Albert Matthews, born on September 13, 1889, was graduated from the Ohio Dental College and is a practicing dentist in Cincinnati. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Masonic order, the blue lodge at New Vienna, and a member of the chapter at Hillsboro, Ohio.

There is no family in all Clinton county that is better known, perhaps, than the Matthews family and certainly none is more highly respected.

JOHN B. McKENZIE, M. D.

The life of the distinguished physician and the public-spirited man of affairs presents a striking example of well-defined purpose. Dr. John B. McKenzie, of Oakland, Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, not only is possessed of well-defined purpose, but also of ability with which he has been able to make that purpose count for the good of his fellow men. Since beginning his practice in Chester township, fifteen years ago, he has acquired a large patronage and a good name, not only in a professional way, but in a private way as well. Endowed with sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order which he has supplemented by rigid professional training and thorough mastery of the technique of medicine, he well deserves the substantial practice which has come to him. As a poultry fancier, Doctor McKenzie is also well known, having won many prizes at different shows held in the Middle West.

John B. McKenzie was born on January 18, 1874, at New Antioch, Green township, Clinton county, the son of James and Rebecca (Truitt) McKenzie. His father was born in Green township in 1840 and died in 1876, and his mother was also born in that township. She was the daughter of George W. and Abigail (Applegate) Truitt.



JOHN B. McKENZIE, M. D.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor McKenzie were William and Lucinda (Morton) McKenzie, both natives of Clinton county. He was a farmer in Green township and owned a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres, to which he devoted his attention. They had six children: Elizabeth Jane, Ellen, James, Charles D., William B. and Mary Emily.

James McKenzie was educated in the common schools of Green township and was a young man when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, after coming back from the war, took up farming in Green township, where he remained the balance of his life. James and Rebecca McKenzie had two children, Frank, who died at the age of two years, and John B., the subject of this sketch. After the father's death, in 1876, his widow married, secondly, Thomas J. Blood, and they now live in New Antioch. James McKenzie was a member of the Christian church. He was a Democrat.

John B. McKenzie began his education in the common schools of Union township and later he attended the schools at New Antioch. In 1896 he entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated with the class of 1900. Immediately after his graduation, he began his practice in Chester township. Before going to college, however, he had read medicine with Doctor Whisler, of New Antioch, and had driven with him on his practice for one year. He also spent his summer vacations in Doctor Whisler's office. Doctor McKenzie's hospital experience was received in the St. Francis, St. Anthony and Mt. Carmel hospitals at Columbus, Ohio.

As a breeder of fancy poultry, Doctor McKenzie is well known, both in Ohio and Indiana, having exhibited fowls at the poultry shows at Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and Indianapolis. At Cincinnati, Toledo and Indianapolis he has taken several first prizes. Doctor and Mrs. McKenzie have a beautiful country home at Oakland and enjoy all of the comforts of life.

On February 28, 1898, John B. McKenzie was married to Hattie L. Armstrong, a daughter of James K. and Amanda (Bowser) Armstrong, the former of whom was born on November 10, 1845, at the Snow Hill house in Green township, and the latter born on November 20, 1840, in Lockland, Ohio. Mr. Armstrong was a farmer in Green township. He and his wife had two children: Ida V., who married Joseph Summers; and Hattie L., the wife of Doctor McKenzie. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong now live in New Antioch. To Doctor and Mrs. McKenzie has been born one daughter, Cleo A., who is now deceased. She was born on February 3, 1899, and died on November 27, 1901.

Dr. John B. McKenzie is a member of the Clinton County and Ohio State Medical societies, a life member of the American Poultry Association and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

ALLEN ALBERT CURTIS.

Allen Albert Curtis, now a well-known farmer and stockman in Green township, this county, where he owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, was born on January 28, 1855, in the township where he lives, a son of David and Martha J. (Truitt) Curtis, both natives of Virginia, the former born in 1827 and the latter in 1837.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Curtis were Christopher and Sarah Curtis, pioneers in Highland county, Ohio, who later moved to Clinton county, where both spent most of their lives, and where both died. Upon coming to Clinton county, they settled on what is now known as the Higgins farm. Mr. Curtis's maternal grandparents were George and Abigail (Applegate) Truitt, the former of whom was a son of William Truitt, a pioneer of Clinton county, who died at the age of about ninety years. George and Abigail (Applegate) Truitt were pioneer farmers in Clinton county, where both spent most of their lives, and where both died, the latter dying in the house where her grandson, Allen Albert Curtis, now lives, in 1906, at the age of eighty-four years.

The late David Curtis was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom Allen Albert is the eldest, the others, in the order of their birth being as follow: William, Sarah, James E., Jennie, Frank, Lula, George and Lucy. Of these children Sarah, Jennie and Lula are deceased. Lula, who was the wife of Frank Steele, died in March, 1908. Lucy is the wife of Oscar Matthews. David Curtis died in 1898, and his widow is still living. Allen Albert Curtis was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools. For many years he has lived on the farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres which he owns in Green township.

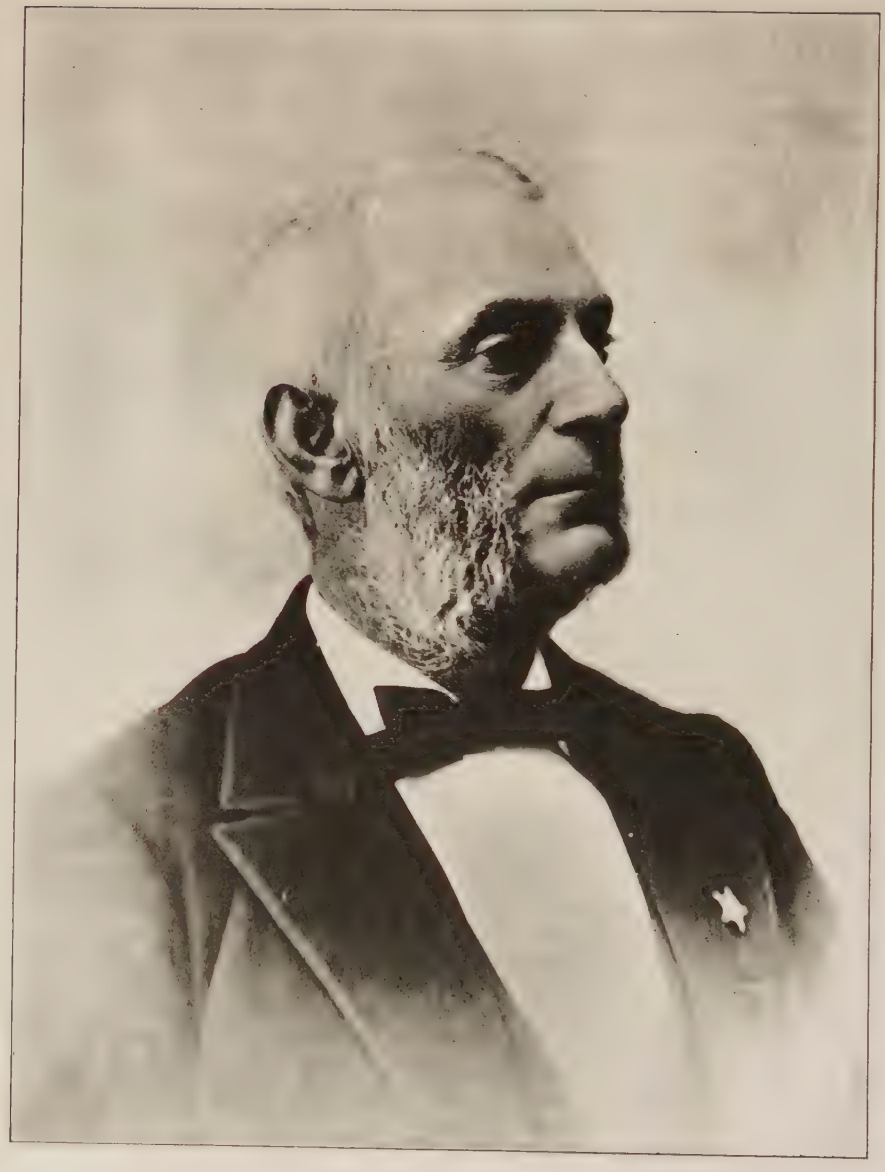
On January 2, 1879, Allen Curtis was married to Ollie West, a native of Clinton county, who was born in Wayne township on March 17, 1861, daughter of Edmond and Jane (Bernard) West, the latter of whom was the daughter of George Washington Bernard, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Edmond West was born in Wayne township, the son of a pioneer farmer of that township. To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis twelve children have been born, Winnie, William, Edna, Harley, Jennie, Howard, Carrie, Jessie, Fred, Mary, Mabel and Stanley, all of whom are living save William.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are members of the Christian church at Centerville and are regular attendants and active workers in that church. Mr. Curtis votes the Democratic ticket.

HON. ELIAS DAKIN HARLAN.

On the memorial roll of Clinton county, there is no name more worthy of respectful consideration than that of the late Hon. Elias Dakin Harlan, former member of the lower house of the Ohio General Assembly from this district, and for many years one of the most prominent factors in the agricultural, social and civic life of this county. Honored by the electors of this district by the election for two successive terms as member of the state Legislature, he performed his duties to his district and his state, in that important capacity, in such a manner as to give his name a high place on the roster of Ohio's constructive statesmen and his memory long will be cherished hereabout. One of the leading farmers of the county, he for years was regarded as one of the most intelligent exponents of the modern methods of agriculture in this part of the state, and in 1893 was appointed as a delegate to the national farmers congress held at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in that year, on the recommendation of his warm friend and close associate, the Hon. John Sherman. For many years he was chairman of the Clinton county Republican committee and in this position wielded a powerful influence in political affairs throughout this section of Ohio. He was known as an effective organizer and in district and state conventions of his party his counsel and advice were eargerly sought by the leaders of the party in the state, his political labors and influence thus extending to all parts of the state. In the purely local field, he had served his township faithfully and well for years as a justice of the peace, his judgments ever being regarded as just and true by his neighbors, and he had performed equally faithful and effective service as a member of the board of education, his strong interest in the schools giving to this service an unusual value, which the community was not slow to appreciate. Faithful in all the relations of life, an honored veteran of the Civil War, an indefatigable worker and a true and public-spirited citizen, he was a man well worthy of praise and it is but fitting and proper that in this history of the county in which the best efforts of his life were so unselfishly expended there should appear a brief and modest review of his useful career.

Elias Dakin Harlan was born on a farm in Adams township, this county, on April 1, 1837, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Dakin) Harlan, pioneers of this county and leaders in the community life of their neighborhood. Nathaniel Harlan was one of the most influential factors in the development of the Adams township section of the county. A



ELIAS D. HARLAN

MRS. E. D. HARLAN

large farmer and an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, he for many years exerted a most wholesome influence in that community. In earlier days he was a Whig and was one of the leading anti-slavery men in this county. Upon the organization of the Republican party he threw his influence on the side of that organization and ever afterward was regarded as one of the leaders in the Republican party hereabout. His wife, who was one of the daughters of Elias Dakin, a pioneer Quaker and Whig, of this county, was equally vigorous in her efforts in behalf of better things in the community of which she and her husband were such prominent integral parts and her memory, as well as his, is held in the most grateful remembrance throughout that community, even to this day. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Elias D., subject of this sketch; William; Edwin, deceased; Mrs. Harriet Hale; Mary A., deceased, and Mrs. Eva Mullen, of Long Beach, California.

Elias Dakin Harlan spent his boyhood days on the parental farm in Chester township, assisting in the cultivation and development of the same, at the same time receiving his elementary education in the district schools of that neighborhood. This he supplemented by a course at Antioch College and at the excellent old school at Yellow Springs, this state, and on September 16, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years without a furlough, receiving his honorable discharge on September 20, 1864, with the rank of corporal. During this service, Corporal Harlan encountered the dreadful experiences of war in such notable battles as those of Chickamauga, Stone's River and Peach Tree Creek. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, and was in the thick of that great army's campaigns, including the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He also was engaged in the West Virginia campaign in the early part of the war and, with five others, at the battle of Franklin, barely escaped capture. He and his companions were surrounded and were about to give up their arms, when the Confederates shot and killed two of his comrades. Thinking he would just as soon be shot while running as while standing, Comrade Harlan made a run for it and, by the exercise of extraordinary wit, threw himself in the dooryard of a house in the town of Franklin, as though shot, and his pursuers rode on past, apparently satisfied that they had slain him. In his whole army career, Comrade Harlan proved himself a brave and loyal soldier, and after the war became one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in this section of the state. He was one of the organizers of Morris McMillan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected first post commander of the same, which position he held for two terms, and was three times appointed on the staff of the Ohio department commander.

From the days of his earliest manhood, Mr. Harlan gave close attention to political affairs, being a close student of civics and devoutly interested in good government. Casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, his interest in and zeal for the Republican party never wavered and in time he became a powerful factor in the political life of this county, his influence extending far beyond the confines of the county, as noted above, by reason of his long service as chairman of the Clinton county Republican committee. As a justice of the peace and as a member of the board of education, he performed excellent public service of a local character and long before his election to the Legislature was regarded as one of the leading men in the public life of the county. The people of Clinton county, recognizing his ability and his worth, elected him as a representative from this district to the lower house of the seventieth General Assembly of the state of Ohio, his service in that capacity being so well received that he was re-elected, serving his second term in 1893-94. His interest in the advancement of agricultural methods in Ohio was so well known and so pronounced that he was appointed, as noted above, a delegate to the farmers congress at the great world's fair held in Chicago in 1893, in which position he was able to perform signal service in behalf of the country's agricul-

tural interests. In various other ways, Mr. Harlan had been enabled to perform excellent service on behalf of the public, in all the relations of life being true, until his useful career on earth came to an end on October 22, 1914.

On July 4, 1865, Elias Dakin Harlan was united in marriage to Sarah A. Morris, who was born in Chester township, this county, on May 4, 1845, daughter of John and Mary Morris, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio, and who survives him. To this union there was no issue.

John Morris, a pioneer settler of this county, was born on Neuse river, North Carolina, the son of Isaac and Millicent (Bundy) Morris. Early in life, attracted by the possibilities of pioneering in this section of Ohio, he walked from his home in Virginia to this section, "spying out the land." Before making his definite location in this county, he repeated this trip four times, walking each time. On one of these trips he shot and killed a bear, the skin of which he sold to Governor Trimble for three dollars. John Morris married Mary Stanley, daughter of Robert and Edith (Mason) Stanley, natives of the eastern shore of Maryland, and to this union eight children were born, Isaiah, Lydia, Eliza, Sarah (Mrs. Harlan), Isabelle and Jeremiah (twins), Martha (who died in infancy) and Susanna. John Morris died on August 29, 1886. His wife had preceded him to the grave about five years, her death having occurred on August 6, 1881. Mr. Morris was a farmer until 1871, in which year he retired from the farm and moved to Harveysburg, where his last days were spent.

Hon. Elias D. Harlan was a birthright Quaker and his widow is devoted to the affairs of the Methodist church. He was a master Mason and ever took an earnest interest in the affairs of that ancient organization.

ELIZABETH SHRIEVES, M. D.

Elizabeth Shrieves, M. D., the subject of this sketch, is an Ohioan by adoption, having been born at North Hoosic, New York. Her parents, William Randolph and Esther Ann (Barnett) Shrieves, were born and reared in Rensselaer county, New York, in the vicinity of the battlefields of Bennington, Vermont, the main engagement of that famous battle having been fought on her great-grandfather's farm. In 1872 the Shrieves family moved from New York to Wilmington, this county, and Elizabeth Shrieves received her education in the public schools of that city and in Wilmington College, graduating from the latter in 1884. Following her graduation she taught for one year in the Melvin school and for several years substituted in the public schools and taught one year in the primary grade of the Main street building, which latter position she resigned to enter the Posse Normal School of Gymnastics, at Boston, Massachusetts.

While attending the Chautauqua Summer School of Gymnastics, Miss Shrieves came under the influence of Dr. Eliza Mosher, of Brooklyn, and the following fall matriculated with the Laura Memorial Medical College, of Cincinnati, which has since been merged with the Ohio-Miami Medical College. After graduating from this institution with the class of 1899, Doctor Shrieves served as interne in the Presbyterian hospital at Cincinnati and in March, 1901, began the practice of her profession at Wilmington, this county. To the usual professional training secured at the colleges, Doctor Shrieves has had the added advantage of an interneship in the Woman's hospital, at Chicago; post-graduate work, both in Chicago and in New York, and has had the inestimable advantage of a comprehensive tour of visitation in the better hospitals of Europe and attendance on clinics during a year abroad, spent in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Germany and England. Strong Christian principles, established in childhood and later supplemented by college training and travel, in the case of Doctor Shrieves, has brought to the medical profession a woman of splendid qualities of heart and mind, with a breadth of view and purpose which daily enlarges her usefulness to all who are fortunate enough to come under her influence and care.

Doctor Shrieves is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society and the Clinton County Medical Society; the Greek-letter fraternity, Alpha Epsilon Iota, composed of medical women of America; is examining physician for the Daughters of America and for the Ladies of the Maccabees, is trustee and treasurer of the Wilmington Carnegie library board and is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Six and Twenty Club and of the Methodist church at Wilmington.

In August, 1909, the Shrieves home circle was broken by the death of Doctor Shrieves' mother and on January 1, 1910, the father passed on. In the following fall, Doctor Shrieves and her sister, Miss Emma, closed the home and spent a year abroad. Doctor Shrieves and her sister, Miss Emma, who reside together, own several dwellings and apartments in Wilmington. They have a widowed sister, Mrs. Frances S. Mills, now living in Los Angeles, California, and a brother, Dr. Edwin B. Shrieves, a successful dental surgeon, who is married and lives at Sioux City, Iowa.

FRANK HUNNICUTT.

Frank Hunnicutt, a well-known business man of Wilmington and an extensive dealer in horses, is a native of Liberty township, this county, born near Port William, April 28, 1872, the son of Wilson and Mary M. (Gallimore) Hunnicutt, both of whom are still living. Wilson Hunnicutt was born on August 18, 1847, in Port William, in Liberty township, this county, and his wife was born on November 8, 1850, in Wilson township.

Frank Hunnicutt's paternal grandparents were Thomas and Susanna (Bailey) Hunnicutt, the former of whom, born on July 10, 1811, in Prince George's county, Virginia, died on April 10, 1876, and the latter, born on February 9, 1810, died on October 15, 1896. Thomas Hunnicutt was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hunnicutt, both of Scotch-Irish descent, who were born in Prince George's county, Virginia. He was a planter and farmer in Virginia and died there on February 15, 1823. His widow lived a few years longer, passing away in 1845. They were members of the Friends church and were ardently opposed to slavery. Susanna Hunnicutt was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Haworth) Bailey, the former of whom was born in Prince George's county, Virginia, and the latter, in Union township, this county. Daniel Bailey came to Clinton county in 1804, when a young man, and purchased a farm four miles north of Wilmington. He and his wife were stanch Quakers. He died in 1844.

Thomas Hunnicutt, grandfather of Frank Hunnicutt, had little chance to obtain an education. He arrived in Clinton county at the age of sixteen years, June 10, 1827, with his mother, brother and sisters and a small colony of settlers, his mother purchasing a farm of one hundred acres in Liberty township. After he was grown, he purchased what was then a swamp, one mile north of his mother's farm and became a wealthy man, owning about one thousand acres of land, in his later years retaining four hundred acres for himself, after giving farms to his elder children. He served as township trustee and was a Republican in politics. He and his wife were active members of the Friends church and he was an elder of the Dover monthly meetings. He was a successful hog breeder and was so well known for his ability that be became a judge at exhibitions and fairs.

Wilson Hunnicutt grew up in Liberty township and when a young man purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres adjoining that of his father. He lived on this farm until 1903 when he retired and moved to Wilmington, where he is living on South street. All of the members of the family are identified with the Friends church. To Wilson Huunnicutt and his wife three children were born, of whom Frank is the eldest, the other two being Nora, who married Dennis Stephens and lives on the old Hunnicutt farm in Liberty township, and Bertha, who married Alton Haworth and lived on a farm in Liberty township until her death in 1912.

Frank Hunnicutt attended the public schools of Liberty township and was a pupil

at the Hunnicutt school house for years. Later he became a student at Wilmington College and upon leaving college, worked on his father's farms for twelve years, at the end of which time he purchased the Starbuck farm of ninety-four acres in Union township, where he lived for four years. After that he lived in Sabina for one year. In 1911 Mr. Hunnicutt located at Wilmington, this county, and three years later, in 1914, built a magnificent new home at the corner of Spring and Locust streets. Since locating at Wilmington he has been engaged in buying and selling horses by the carload.

On August 3, 1893, Frank Hunnicutt was married to Lura Turner, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, daughter of John and Margaret Turner, both of whom are living near Lumberton, Ohio, and granddaughter of Eber and Mary Haines. Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt have three children: Mary Pauline, born on June 4, 1898, who is a student in the Wilmington high school; Leslie Thomas, January 9, 1901, and Priscilla M., June 15, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt and their family are members of the Friends church. Mr. Hunnicutt is identified with the Republican party. He is a man of genial personality and one in whom the public is accustomed to confide and upon whom they are accustomed to depend, since his word is known to be as good as his bond. The Hunnicutt family have many friends in Wilmington and it may be truly said that they are popular in that city.

WILLIAM I. STEWART.

Among the prominent and influential citizens of Wilmington, the county seat of Clinton county, perhaps none has a wider acquaintance in that city or throughout the county than William I. Stewart, one of the leading real-estate agents and attorneys of this section of the state, and former mayor of the city of Wilmington.

William I. Stewart was born on a farm near the village of Bowersville, in Jefferson township, Greene county, this state, on January 17, 1855, son of Robert and Lucinda (Oxley) Stewart, both natives of the same county, the former born in 1828 and the latter in 1835. Robert Stewart was the son of Christopher Stewart, whose father was a native of Scotland, one of the earliest settlers in Greene county, this state. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed at Bowersville until his marriage, at which time he bought a farm in Greene county, on which he lived for some years, at the end of which time, in 1875, he sold that farm and bought a farm in this county, on which he lived until his wife's death, after which he made his home with his several children until the time of his death, in 1908. Robert Stewart was a man of large influence in his community and had served the public very acceptably as township trustee. He was an unusually well-informed man, having been a constant reader of standard books and well versed in history. He was a Republican and gave his intelligent and thoughtful attention to the political affairs of the community, his counsels having much weight in the deliberations of the party managers, both in this county and in Greene county. Mr. Stewart was a man of strong religious feeling, an earnest Methodist, and helped to build several churches during his long residence at Bowersville.

On January 25, 1849, in Bowersville, Robert Stewart was united in marriage to Lucinda Oxley, daughter of the Rev. William Oxley, a well-known Baptist minister of that place, and to this union eight children were born, Nancy Elizabeth, Arminta Jane, Sarah Alice, William I., Charles Oscar, Alfred Franklin, Francis Marion and John M. The mother of these children died in March, 1898, and the father died on December 31, 1908. Both were devoted members of the Methodist church and their children were reared in that faith.

William I. Stewart received his early education in the public schools of Bowersville and in the Storey high school. At the age of twenty-one, he began farming "on his own hook," and for three years was thus engaged, cultivating a rented farm, at the

end of which time he engaged in the mercantile business, operating a country store for about one year. He then returned to the farm, but after one more year of agricultural experience decided to take up the study of law, and with this end in view, moved to Wilmington, where, on Thanksgiving Day, 1886, he began his law studies in the office of Hon. R. E. Doan and pursued these studies with such diligence that in June, 1888, he was admitted to practice at the bar of the Clinton circuit court and at once entered actively upon the practice of his profession in Wilmington, where he ever since has been located, in this time having gained a name as a practitioner which is known far outside the limits of this county. In addition to his general practice as an attorney-at-law, Mr. Stewart for years has been engaged in the real-estate business and has been quite successful. He owns a pleasant home in Wilmington, besides land in the east end of that town and has laid off lots in the new addition. He is also largely interested in the Geiger-Jones Stock Security Company and takes an active interest in the affairs of the city generally. Mr. Stewart for years has taken an active and intelligent interest in the political affairs of Wilmington and Clinton county. In 1890 he was elected mayor of Wilmington, and in this important capacity performed excellent public service. For fifteen years he has been a justice of the peace and bears a high reputation as a just judge in such matters as come before him for adjudication.

In 1882 William I. Stewart was united in marriage to Emma Diffenbaugh, daughter of Adam and Ann (Gallimore) Diffenbaugh, members of old and honorable families in this county, and to this union one child has been born, M. Pearl, who is living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have many friends in Wilmington and throughout Clinton county, all of whom hold them in the highest esteem.

JOHN L. RANNELLS.

When the successful farmer is spoken of, the inclination is to view his success simply from the standpoint of finance and accomplishment; but aside from this, there are many farmers who have accomplished good in a community by improvement, by careful selection and by the study of farm products and improved stock. These men are not alone a success in themselves, but they are a real benefit to a community. Of such as these is John L. Rannells, the subject of this sketch.

John L. Rannells was born on March 24, 1857, on the farm on which he now lives, in Union township, this county, the son of Thomas G. and Massie Jane (Wiley) Rannells. Thomas G. Rannells was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on November 9, 1810, and died on September 11, 1886. He was the son of William and Leah (Gaddis) Rannells, both of whom were born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1814 they came by wagon and horseback to Clinton county and located near New Vienna. There they purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of what is now the W. D. Moorman farm, in Union township. Later they bought one hundred acres on the Prairie road in Union township, where they both died. They were members of the Christian church.

Massie Jane (Wiley) Rannells was born in 1821 and died in 1890. She was the daughter of Allen and Sarah Wiley, who came from Belmont county, Ohio, about 1825 and settled on what is now the Conrad farm, on the Prairie road, in Union township, where they died. They were members of the Friends church.

Thomas G. Rannells was only four years old when he settled with his parents in Clinton county. He attended the primary schools of that day and was always a faithful as well as a helpful attendant at all old-fashioned "log-rollings" in his neighborhood. After his marriage he bought an eighty-eight-acre tract of land, which is a part of the farm which John L. Rannells now owns, and there he went to housekeeping in a log cabin. In 1849 he built the comfortable brick house in which John L. Rannells now lives and lived there until his death, in 1886. He was a Republican. His

wife, who was reared a Quaker, joined the Christian church and they became active members. Thomas G. Rannells was a great stock raiser and had the best improved breeds of Shorthorn cattle, Merino sheep and Poland China hogs. He has seven children, six of whom are still living, as follow: William H., who is in the insurance business and who lives in Wilmington; Sarah E., who married Henry Hilderbrant, and who died in 1907; Mary E., Leah L. and L. Etta, who live in Wilmington; John L., the subject of this sketch, and C. A., whose history will be found elsewhere in this volume.

John L. Rannells attended the "Dutch" district school in Union township. During his youth and early manhood he stayed with his father on the farm and helped in the cultivation and management of the same. After his marriage he continued to live on the farm and after his father's death acquired all the interests of the estate and now has an excellent farm of two hundred and thirty-eight acres.

John L. Rannells was married on February 24, 1887, to Leulla Bentley, who was born in Wilson township, this county, on September 21, 1860, the daughter of E. V. and Nancy (Custis) Bentley, retired farming people now living at Wilmington, this county, and to this union the following children have been born: Thomas E., born on January 1, 1888, and who helps his father run the farm, married Daisy D. Wright and has one child, John Elwood, who was born on April 6, 1915; William Bentley, September 20, 1890, a student of osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, married Mae George, and has one child, Matilda Jane, born on July 18, 1912; and Louise, October 19, 1900, who is attending high school at Wilmington.

John L. Rannells as a Republican and he and his wife are active members of the Walnut Street Christian church. Aside from the exemplary farmer and stock raiser that he is, he was one of the promoters of the Clinton County Mutual Insurance Association, which has proved a great benefit to the county. He was for years one of the most active workers in that association and was a director in this association for years.

JUNIUS A. HENRY.

It matters much less where a man comes into the world than how he comes into life, as a living force and what he does and becomes in it. Heredity and environment have much to do in conditioning character and power, and fortunate indeed is the man who has been well born and whose surroundings have made possible his very best development. Junius A. Henry, a successful farmer of Union township, now in the prime of life, is peculiarly blessed not only by heredity, but by environment as well. He comes from a distinguished family of Clinton county and was reared under excellent home influences. Naturally he is a fine specimen of manhood and citizenship, well balanced, well poised, broad-minded and liberal. Junius A. Henry was born on December 20, 1871, in Greene county, Ohio, and is the son of the late William and Julia (Pidgeon) Henry. The former was born near Harveysburg, in Warren county, Ohio, January 31, 1838, and died on September 10, 1906, while the latter was born on May 7, 1838, in Guilford county, North Carolina, near High Point, and fifteen miles from Greensboro, and is still living in this county.

Of the more remote ancestry of Mr. Henry it may be said that his grandparents on his paternal side were John and Catherine (Stump) Henry, the former of whom was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia in 1798 and died in 1870, and the latter of whom was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1805, and died in 1887. John Henry came from Virginia to Ohio when a young man. His father having been killed when he was a baby he was reared by his aunt. He settled in Warren county and finally owned a good farm near Harveysburg, but in 1854 sold out and purchased land in Union township, where he lived until his death. He and his wife were devout members of the Christian church. They had ten children, of whom seven are deceased, as follow: Daniel, lives in Wilmington; William, was the father of Junius A.; Jonas and John are

deceased; Matilda, married William Fisher, of near Port William; Retta, deceased, married Quincy Harris; Lydia, died unmarried; Frances, married James Fisher, of Wilmington; Reese, died unmarried; and Joshua, who was twice married, is deceased. Mrs. William Henry had a birthright in the Friends church. Fifteen years after their marriage, Mr. Henry joined the church. He was a Democrat early in life and later years voted the Prohibition ticket.

On his maternal side, Junius A. Henry is descended from Charles and Catherine (Horney) Pidgeon, his maternal grandparents, the former of whom was born on March 1, 1806, and died on July 26, 1898, and the latter of whom was born on September 23, 1810, and died on December 27, 1886. They were natives of Stokes county, North Carolina. Isaac Pidgeon, the paternal great-great-grandfather of Junius A. Henry, was a strict Quaker, who emigrated from Ireland to Chowan county, North Carolina, about 1740, and who, although he lived in America during the Revolutionary War, was not called upon to serve, since he was a member of the Quaker church. His son, Charles Pidgeon, Sr., a blacksmith, mechanic, carpenter and home physician, married Elizabeth Crews on November 11, 1789. She was a native of Virginia, and died in the early forties, after giving birth to a family of twelve children. The father died in 1854. Charles Pidgeon, Jr., who grew up in Stokes county, North Carolina, later located in Guilford county, and at the breaking out of the Civil War, being a northern sympathizer, emigrated to Ohio. He had married Catherine Horney on October 8, 1829. They had twelve children: Emily, married John Briggs, and died at the age of thirty-nine; Mary, married Wallace Mack, and they live in Virginia; John, married Caroline Thompson, and is a Quaker minister at Orchard Grove, Ohio; Hannah, married William Charles, and they are both deceased; Julia A., is the widow of William Henry and the mother of Junius A.; Samuel, is a school teacher and farmer at Jamestown, Ohio; David, is a resident of California; Jeffrey, died in infancy; Charles Addison, a school teacher, died unmarried, at the age of twenty-six; Henry, is a farmer in Union township; Cornelia, married Bruce Sprague, of Union township, and Louisa, married Aden Starbuck.

Junius A. Henry is one of three children born to his parents. His elder brother, Charles Addison, was born on January 22, 1870, and is a farmer of Union township. He married Margaret Vandervort. Junius Avery was the second born. William A., born on November 9, 1876, died on September 20, 1909.

Junius A. Henry attended the district schools of Clinton county, in Union township, and assisted his father on the home farm until his marriage, after which he located on a part of his father's home farm. Upon his father's death he inherited one hundred and twenty acres of land and in 1911 added sixty acres from the Wade farm adjoining the home farm. In 1909 he bought a residence on West Locust street, Wilmington, which he still owns. For several years he has kept thoroughbred trotting horses of the Wilkes and Electioneer strains. He raises all the cattle and hogs necessary to consume the grain raised on the farm and, in fact, buys grain for his stock. In 1900 Mr. Henry built a comfortable country home, where he and his wife and family now live.

On August 10, 1892, Junius A. Henry was married to Augusta Estell Fisher, a native of Green township, Clinton county, and the daughter of James and Eliza Fisher, the former of whom was born on April 30, 1829, in Clinton county, and the latter of whom was born on March 16, 1853, in Tennessee.

Of the paternal ancestry of Mrs. Henry, it may be said that her grandparents, David and Hannah Fisher, were natives of Virginia. David and Hannah Fisher had thirteen children: Samuel, John, Andrew J., William, George W., James, Thomas, Eliza Ann, Maria and Elizabeth were ten of these children. The father lived in Clinton county until 1858, when he removed to Illinois and died of cholera in 1863, at the age of

sixty-seven. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and one of the troops surrendered by General Hull at Detroit.

George W. Fisher, an uncle of Mrs. Henry's, after working at various places as a brickmaker, began farming in 1857 and before his death came to own two hundred and thirty-five acres of land. His wife, before her marriage, was Martha Fife, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 20, 1828, and who came with her parents, David and Nancy Fife, to Philadelphia, in 1840, and a few years later to Clinton county, Ohio, where her mother died. Her father removed to the state of Illinois and died there. George W. Fisher and Martha Fife were married on February 15, 1850. They had eight children, as follow: Jennie, born on June 21, 1852; David F., July 18, 1854; John, September 11, 1856; George L., November 8, 1858; Thomas, December 29, 1860; Matthew, January 17, 1865, and died on December 29, 1881; Maggie L., April 23, 1869; and James, July 25, 1873. Mr. Fisher was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Avery Henry are the parents of three children: Eva Catherine, born on January 11, 1893, married Earl West, and they live on the farm owned by Mrs. William Henry, Mrs. West's grandmother; Ray, March 1, 1894; and Fay, April 20, 1896, are at home.

Mr. Henry is a Democrat. He has a birthright membership in the Quaker church at Wilmington. Mrs. Henry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are well-known and highly-respected citizens and farmers of Union township, popular in the community where they reside and where they have a host of friends.

HENRY STIERITZ'S SONS.

Coming to Clinton county as a German immigrant when twenty-seven years of age, working for the first few years of his life here under conditions that would have proved disheartening to one of less plucky disposition, surmounting obstacles that to others might have seemed well nigh insuperable, Henry Stieritz came to be a man of large substance, well circumstanced and prosperous and at the time of his death left to his sons, Jacob, Godfrey and David, not merely a legacy of world's goods that provided handsomely for their material state, but the far more enduring and valuable legacy of a good name, the name of a man who had done well his part in life, who had cherished his family and had walked uprightly before his fellowmen. These three sons well have taken care of the legacy thus left them, not only having increased the considerable land holdings bequeathed them by their father, but have cherished the greater legacy of his good name, and in their own lives have so conducted themselves before men as to leave unsullied the fine trust their father reposed in them.

Henry Stieritz was born in the kingdom of Wurttemberg, in southwestern Germany, the son of John Stieritz and wife, peasant farmers, and remained in his native land until he was twenty-seven years of age, at which time he decided to try his fortune in the great land of fuller opportunities across the water. With this end in view he came to America, almost immediately locating in this county, where he engaged to work for a Clark township farmer for two years at the wage rate of eight dollars the month. Desiring to save his earnings in order that he early might accumulate a fund by which te start himself as a farmer in his own right, Henry Stieritz allowed all but a mere pittance of his earnings during this period to remain in the hands of his employer, thinking to draw the whole amount at the end of his service. Just about the time of the termination of his two years of faithful service, his employer failed and he lost almost the whole of his accumulated wages. Not a whit discouraged, however, he started over again and presently found himself able to purchase thirty acres of land. This small tract was situated just over the county line in Highland county, and there Henry Stieritz laid the foundation of his fortune. Industry and perseverance found their just

reward, and in due time, with the diligent and faithful aid of his growing sons, Mr. Stieritz became the owner of a fine, well-cultivated farm of three hundred and eighty-one acres on the dividing line between Clinton and Highland counties, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which was situated in the latter county.

Upon seeing his way clear to assume the responsibilities of married life, Henry Stieritz was united in marriage to Sophia Trautwein, also a native of Wurttemberg, who came to Clinton county with her parents, Barnhart and Mary (Gates) Trautwein, when she was thirteen years of age, and grew to womanhood on the farm which her father cleared from the forest wilderness in the southern part of Clark township. The Trautweins came to this county about the year 1841, locating on a farm of thirty-five acres in the deep woods, where they built a log cabin and proceeded to make a new home. Barnhart Trautwein gradually added to his original tract until he became a quite substantial farmer and was able to give his two sons considerable material aid when they later moved to Illinois to establish homes of their own. He and his wife also were the parents of one other daughter, besides Mrs. Stieritz, who married and remained in Clark township.

To Henry and Sophia (Trautwein) Stieritz were born three sons, Jacob, Godfrey and David, who grew up side by side and have remained close neighbors all their lives, cultivating and enlarging the home farm and creating valuable and comfortable homes of their own. Henry Stieritz and his wife were faithful adherents of the Lutheran church and their sons were reared in that faith and have not departed therefrom, being valuable supporters of the faith of their fathers in this community. Henry Stieritz died in the year 1883 and his wife died in 1907. Both were highly regarded in the community in which they had risen from humble conditions to positions of influence in their neighborhood and they were sincerely mourned by many friends.

Jacob Stieritz, eldest son of Henry and Sophia (Trautwein) Stieritz, was born in Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, on January 12, 1859, and has continued to live in that neighborhood. Upon the division of his father's estate, he inherited one hundred and twenty-five acres, to which he added a small farm which he previously had acquired adjoining and there he lived until 1908, in which year he bought the well-appointed farm which he now occupies. On this place he has a fine brick residence and the farm buildings are in full keeping with the same, the farm being well equipped for the profitable pursuit of modern agricultural methods. In February, 1894, Jacob Stieritz was united in marriage to Alexenia F. Abernathy, daughter of John Abernathy, of Highland county, this state, and to this union two children have been born, both sons, Harry Lee and Howard Edwin, both of whom are at home, valuable aids to their father in his agricultural pursuits.

Godfrey Stieritz, second son of his pioneer parents, was born on June 17, 1863, receiving, as did his brothers, such education as the district schools of Clark township provided in those days, and has always been a farmer. Upon the division of his father's estate he received the home section of the farm and has continued to live in the old home. He is quite successfully engaged in general farming and has made important additions to his original holdings, now being the owner of two hundred and eighteen acres, all of which is in an excellent state of cultivation.

David Stieritz, youngest of the three sons of Henry Stieritz, was born on the old home place in Clark township, on July 10, 1869. He received one hundred and twenty-five acres in the division of the home farm and continued to make his home there, having erected a comfortable residence upon the occasion of his marriage and has prospered, he, as well as his brothers, being regarded as among the substantial farmers of Clark township. On May 14, 1900, David Stieritz was united in marriage to Rosa Rost, who was born in Hamilton county, this state, the daughter of Henry Rost, but a resident of Highland county at the time of her marriage. David Stieritz, as well as

his brothers, takes a warm interest in local affairs and is highly concerned in the advancement of the common good thereabout. He formerly was director of schools in his district, an office which he filled faithfully and well.

The Stieritz brothers are excellent citizens, straightforward, industrious and honorable before men and are held in the highest regard throughout that whole community.

WELDEN N. McKAY.

Welden N. McKay, who belongs to one of the leading families of Clinton county, a family which has every reason to take just pride in its ancestry, is himself an educated and intelligent young farmer of Chester township, who has enjoyed advantages which fall to few men born and reared on the farm. As a matter of fact, he is a practical farmer with the theoretical knowledge of agriculture, since he has made the modern theories of agriculture pay him handsome returns for his pains, and, in addition to this, for the past three years he has been interested in road and bridge building under contract. The founder of the McKay family in Ohio was Moses McKay, the great-grandfather of Welden N. McKay, who, accompanied by his wife and children, about 1814 immigrated from Virginia, by way of Pittsburgh and thence by flat-boat to Cincinnati and finally to Lebanon, this state. Still later they settled at Waynesville and a short time later purchased the large tract of land east of the Little Miami river, but a short distance west of Caesars creek, in what is now Massie township, Warren county. From Warren county the family gradually moved over into Clinton county.

Welden N. McKay was born on the farm where he now lives, in Chester township, this county, on November 21, 1874, the son of Robert F. and Mary F. (Nickerson) McKay, the former of whom was born on the same farm on February 9, 1838, and the latter born on July 21, 1843, the daughter of Clark and Martha (Ashbey) Nickerson. Robert F. McKay and Mary F. Nickerson were married on December 28, 1861. Robert F. McKay was the son of Francis and Mary (Collett) McKay, the former of whom was born in January, 1802, the son of Moses McKay, and died on March 26, 1871. He was a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and on October 7, 1830, was married to Mary Collett, daughter of Moses and Rebecca Collett.

Various records show that the founder of the McKay family in America was Andrew McKay, who was born in Scotland, the son of Robert McKay. Prior to 1766, Andrew McKay, who was a member of the Society of Friends, married Jane Ridgeway and they settled in Frederick county, Virginia. They were the parents of five children, Moses, Enos, Jacob, Margaret and Patience. Moses McKay, who was born on September 17, 1766, was united in marriage in 1793, according to the discipline of the Friends church, to Abigail Shinn, daughter of George and Rachel (Wright) Shinn, who was born on May 3, 1776, in Stafford county, Virginia, to which union were born thirteen children, namely: Rachel, who was born on January 19, 1794; Robert, December 17, 1795; Sarah, November 11, 1797; George, March 11, 1800; Francis, January 9, 1802; Margaret, January 16, 1804; Jonas, September 9, 1806; Virginia, August 22, 1808; Maria, May 23, 1811; Jonas T., May 10, 1813; Levi D., February 29, 1816; Jacob F., July 3, 1819; and Mary E., July 27, 1822. It was Moses, the father of this family, who settled in Warren county, Ohio. Francis McKay, the grandfather of Welden N., was the fifth child born to his parents. Moses McKay died on January 28, 1828, and his wife in July, of the same year.

The Nickerson family, of which Weldon N. McKay's mother, Mary Frances (Nickerson) McKay, is a member, has an even longer record in America than that of the McKays. William Nickerson, the ancestor in America of this remarkable family, with his wife, Anna, four children and the family of his father-in-law, Nicholas Busby, sailed from Norwich, England, on the ship, "Anne," landing in Boston, Massachusetts, on June 20,

Robert F. McKay

Mrs Robert F. McKay

1637. William Nickerson served as representative from Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1655, and he and his sons figure largely in colonial records from Yarmouth.

William Nickerson, Jr., married Nancy Williams and settled in North Chatham. He served as a soldier in King Philip's War and died in 1719. His son, Thomas Nickerson, married Mary Bangs, a daughter of Capt. Jonathan and Mary (Mayo) Bangs and granddaughter of Edward and Lydia (Hicks) Bangs. Edward Bangs came to America from Chichester, England, and had wealth, honor and influence. His descendants intermarried with many of the leading Pilgrim and Puritan families and appear always to have maintained an honorable position and to have been useful citizens in their day and generation. The Bangs coat-of-arms was emblazoned with a Moor's head.

Mary (Bangs) Nickerson was also a lineal descendant of Sir Ellis Hicks, who was knighted by the Black Prince at the battle of Poictiers, September 19, 1356. Ebenezer, son of Thomas and Mary (Bangs) Nickerson, and his wife, Constance, also were residents of Chatham, Massachusetts. Their son, Seth, and his wife, Mary, emigrated from Massachusetts to New York state and were the parents of Joshua Nickerson. Joshua and Abigail (Waring) Nickerson came from Poughkeepsie, New York, to Ohio, in 1804, and settled in Adams township, Clinton county. They had three sons and one daughter. Their son, Clark, married Martha Ashby, a daughter of Silas and Sarah (Collett) Ashby, to which union seven children were born, two daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth Ann, who died at an early age, and James, Joshua, David, Mary Frances, who married Robert F. McKay, and Susanna, the wife of Evan Hadley.

Francis McKay was reared on a farm and received the rudiments of an education. On October 7, 1830, he married Mary Collett, who was born on November 7, 1808, and to this union eleven children were born, seven of whom lived to maturity. In the spring of 1832 the family settled in the northern part of what is now Chester township, Clinton county. Francis McKay inherited several hundred acres of land, which was partially cleared. He was a man of industrious habits, sterling integrity and unblemished character. He died on March 26, 1871. It has been said of him that in his death "Clinton county lost one of her most worthy and respected citizens." Not only was his presence missed by the loved ones of his own family but by the poor and needy, to whom he ever extended a helping hand. His widow lived to a very advanced age.

The late Robert F. McKay received his education in the schools of Chester township and was a farmer all his life. In the beginning he had one hundred and fifty acres, to which he added from time to time until he owned four hundred acres of land. He and his wife were good citizens and for many years maintained a hospitable home in this county. They were the parents of four children, namely: Martha M., who married Charles Skimming; Welden N., the subject of this sketch; Sarah M., who married Harley H. Smith, and Susannah M., who married Everett Terrell. Robert F. McKay was a trustee and class leader for many years in the Methodist church. He voted the Republican ticket and was a man of large influence in his community.

Due to the careful management of his father, Welden N. McKay received a good start in life. He received his elementary education in the schools of Chester township, supplementing the same by a course in Wilmington College, after which, during 1897, 1898 and 1899, he was a student at Ohio State University, where he took a thorough course in agriculture. Upon completing his studies, he took up farming in Clinton county and now owns ninety-five acres of land in Chester township. He and his mother live together on the home farm and are held in the highest esteem throughout that whole neighborhood.

Welden N. McKay has never married. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is now serving as trustee. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. McKay votes the Republican ticket. Such families as those of the McKays are the bone and sinew of the great Hawkeye state, the families to whom is due much of the credit for the present high state of progress in this great commonwealth.

DAVID F. FISHER.

The Fisher family in Clinton county had its origin in the early days of the settlement of this section of the state, its founder, David Fisher, having come here as a "bound boy" with the family of Thomas Thatcher, who emigrated from Virginia and located in this county when there was little hereabout to which the name of civilization might be applied. David Fisher was an orphan and was reared in the home of the Thatchers, who had settled in the Cuba neighborhood, where the "bound boy" grew to useful manhood. He married and he and his wife, Hannah, became the parents of thirteen children. David Fisher lived in this county until about the year 1858, when he moved to Illinois, where his death occurred in 1863, he being then about sixty-seven years of age. David Fisher was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was one of the company of troops surrendered by General Hull, at Detroit, and shared with many others their hatred of Hull for his uncalled-for surrender.

George W. Fisher, son of David and Hannah Fisher, was reared amid the primitive conditions which surrounded his father's home in this county and upon reaching manhood was thrown upon his own resources, without means, other than his courage and determination, and was thus compelled to fight his own way through life. He entered upon the trade of brickmaking, which business he followed for fifteen years at Cincinnati, Shelbyville, Indiana; in this county and in other places, and in the spring of 1857 he engaged in farming, buying seventy-five acres of land in Green township, this county, where he spent the rest of his life. He was successful in his farming operations and gradually increased his holdings until he was in possession of two hundred and thirty-five acres of excellent land surrounding his home, all under fine cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. During the Civil War, George W. Fisher was a member of the Ohio National Guard and, in the spring of 1864, when the services of this body were deemed necessary at the front, he left his plow in the furrow and went to the front, serving under Captain Wilson, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio National Guard.

On February 15, 1850, George W. Fisher was united in marriage to Martha Fife, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on August 20, 1828, the daughter of David and Nancy Fife, who came to America in 1840, locating in Philadelphia, a few years later coming to this county. Following the death of his wife here, a few years later, David Fife moved to Illinois, where he spent his last days. George W. Fisher and his wife were the parents of eight children, namely: Jennie, born on June 21, 1852; David F., the immediate subject of this sketch; John W., September 11, 1856; George L., November 8, 1858; Thomas, December 29, 1860; Matthew, January 17, 1865; Maggie L., April 23, 1869, and James, July 25, 1873.

David F. Fisher, son of George W. and Martha (Fife) Fisher, was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, on July 18, 1854, and was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the schools at New Antioch, and has been a farmer all his life. He began as a tenant farmer, but his industry and energy soon gave him a start sufficient to enable him to see his way ahead, and in 1907 he bought his present fine farm of one hundred and three acres in Washington township, where he since has lived, and where he has prospered, as becomes the diligence with which he has applied himself to his extensive farming operations.

On January 29, 1879, David F. Fisher was united in marriage to Nora Haynie, who was born at New Antioch, this county, daughter of George S. and Elizabeth Ellen (Rannells) Haynie, both natives of this county, the former of whom was born in Union township and the latter in the village of New Antioch. George S. Haynie was the son of Thomas and Charlotte (Thatcher) Haynie, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, Virginia, and the latter near the village of Cuba, in this county.

Thomas Haynie was the son of Charles Haynie, a soldier of the War of 1812, and

came to this county from Virginia at an early day in the settlement of the county, engaging in mercantile business at West Woodville, later moving his store to Burtonville and still later to New Antioch, in which latter village he and his son, George S., were for many years regarded as among the leading merchants of the place. Thomas finally sold out his store and retired to a farm which he had bought and there spent the remainder of his life. Thomas Haynie's wife, Charlotte Thatcher, was a daughter of Thomas Thatcher, who was well known as a land agent in this part of Ohio in the early days, he having been a descendant of Col. Peter Thatcher, of Colonial fame, who came from England. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Fisher were Harvey and Elizabeth (Flemming) Rannells, he of Scottish descent, and she a native of Pennsylvania, who came from Pennsylvania to this county about the year 1825, locating on a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres at the edge of the village of New Antioch, entering the land direct from a government grant. On this homestead they erected a log cabin and created a home, where the remainder of their lives were spent. Harvey Rannells and his wife were among the most influential people of that neighborhood and their memory will long endure in that region. They contributed a portion of their land to the uses of the church and school at New Antioch, the first school and church in that neighborhood having been erected on land that they gave.

To David F. and Nora (Haynie) Fisher eight children have been born, namely: Ethel May, Harry Ethelbert, Walter Matthew, Mary Elizabeth, Emmet Hanie, Benjamin Herman Lee, Ernest Evelyn and Dorothy May. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Christian church and the several members of the family take an active part in the good works of their community, all being held in the very highest esteem thereabout. Mr. Fisher is a Republican and has served as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Republican committee and is a member of the Martinsville Protective Association. He is a great temperance worker, few men in his neighborhood being more active in the anti-liquor fight than he.

W. P. RUNK.

W. P. Runk, one of the successful farmers of Clark township, this county, where he owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, was born on December 14, 1853, in that township, the son of George W. and Rachel (Ratcliff) Runk, natives of Berkeley county, Virginia, and Highland county, Ohio, respectively, the former of whom was born in 1819, son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Runk, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, who were married in Pennsylvania and in 1835 located on the farm now owned by their grandson, W. P. Runk. John Runk first purchased one hundred acres, later sold twenty-five acres, and then added sixty acres to the farm, and both he and his wife spent their last days on the farm. He was a soldier during the War of 1812 and drew a pension for his services in that war. During the Civil War, he was a member of the famous "squirrel hunters" organization, which resisted Morgan's raid. Mr. Runk's maternal grandfather, Jacob Ratcliff, was a native of North Carolina, who came with his parents to Ohio, locating in Highland county. The family was of Quaker descent, and the parents died in Highland county. Jacob Ratcliff was proprietor of a grist-mill at Sharpsville and, later in life, a farmer. His wife, who was a Smith, was a native of Highland county.

The late George W. Runk was educated in the subscription schools of the Old Dominion state, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade at Martinsville after coming to this country. He worked at his trade in Dayton, Ohio, but later took up farming in his home community, and still later removed to his home farm. George W. and Rachel (Ratcliff) Runk, who had five children, died on the farm that their son, W. P., now owns. The family were members of the Lutheran church.

W. P. Runk was educated in the public schools of Clark township, and owns one

hundred and twenty-five acres of land in that township, where he has been farming all his life. On March 1, 1885, he was married to Ida Ent, a native of Sligo, Ohio, and the daughter of George and Lydia (Lambright) Ent, both natives of Frederick City, Maryland. Mrs. Runk's paternal grandfather was George Ent, who was a well-known carriage painter and who came to Ohio in 1855. He died in this state while visiting his son, George. His wife, however, died in Maryland. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and the founder of the college at Fredericks City, Maryland. Mrs. Runk's maternal grandfather, who married a Miss Scheli, spent all his life in the state of Maryland. Her father was a student at the college at Fredericks City and lacked but one year of graduating. He became a carriage painter, and, after coming to Ohio, located at Clarksville, where he followed his trade for some time. Later he moved to Sligo, thence to Upper Sandusky, thence to New Vienna and finally settled at Martinsville. He and his wife were the parents of nine children. Three of their sons, William, George and Milton, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War. For ten years Mrs. Runk was a teacher in the public schools, she having completed her education in the high school at Martinsville.

To W. P. and Ida (Ent) Runk have been born four children, Viola, Leslie, Stella and Blanche. Mr. Runk is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ROBERT D. WALL.

In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late Robert D. Wall, integrity and industry appear as prominent characteristics. He possessed an integrity which no personal or material consideration could swerve, and an industry which knew no rest while a personal duty remained unperformed. When given a task to accomplish he was accustomed to devote himself to its completion with indefatigable energy, and when the task was done, he threw off all cares to devote himself to the interests of his home and family. His temper was calm and equable, and his manners emphatically those of a gentleman, plain, simple and dignified. He despised sham and pretense of all kinds. His devotion to every duty was intense, while his perception of truth and worth was almost intuitive. Although his life was a busy one, he never allowed the demands of business to interfere with his Christian obligations or with the faithful performance of his church duties. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life, and his memory will long be cherished by his friends and acquaintances, and especially by the members of his own immediate family.

Robert D. Wall was born on February 28, 1839, in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, and died on May 30, 1910. He was a son of Mahlon and Mary (Vanderburgh) Wall, the former of whom was born on May 31, 1810, in the Steward cabin, in Chester township, this county, and the latter on March 20, 1818, in the state of New York. Mahlon Wall was the son of John and Mary (Mills) Wall, the former of whom was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, born on September 9, 1778, and died on January 5, 1857, and the latter of whom was born on February 10, 1777. They were married in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1802 and came to Clinton county in 1809, locating on a farm on Dutch creek, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The farm which Grandfather Wall owned consisted of about one hundred and four acres, which was a wilderness when he purchased it, but in true pioneer fashion he and his wife set about to cultivate and develop their farm. John Wall and wife were the parents of five children, Eli, Anna, Thomas, Mahlon and David. John Wall was a son of Absalom and Margaret Wall, the former of whom was a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, who sold out to the Dutch, and removed to Bedford county, in that state, in an early day.

Mahlon Wall was an infant when his parents came to this county in 1811. He was reared on the farm in Chester township and lived there all his life, receiving his education in the primitive schools of his home township. At the time of his death he

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT D. WALL

owned about one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land. Mahlon and Mary (Vanderburg) Wall were the parents of eight children, Edwin, Robert D., Esther R., Absalom, Lydia E., Clarence, Rachel and Lucy Alice. Being a member of the Friends church, Mahlon Wall was bitterly opposed to slavery, and in the days before the Civil War assisted in the maintenance of the "underground railway," an institution by which slaves were helped to escape from the Southland to Canada. He was a member of the Whig party. He was also bitterly opposed to the whiskey traffic and was a very active worker in the temperance cause.

Robert D. Wall was educated in the common schools of Chester township, and there spent his boyhood and youth. He was twenty-two years old in 1861, when he enlisted for service in the Union army, in Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Enlisting as a private he was promoted to the rank of corporal on September 24, 1862, and served altogether three years, participating in many of the hardest-fought battles of that terrible struggle. Among the engagements in which he took part were the battles of Iuka, Corinth and Atlanta, besides many others, and his company was detailed to take a train load of prisoners to Philadelphia during the war. During his entire service he was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. He was honorably discharged from the service on August 12, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and immediately afterwards returned to his home in Clinton county, where he purchased a small tract of land and engaged in farming. He owned seventy-one acres of land, on which he made many improvements, erecting all the buildings on the farm. In later years he delighted to attend old soldiers' meetings, taking an active part in the reunions of his old comrades. He made a specialty during his later years of planting and raising fruit trees.

On March 13, 1867, Robert D. Wall was married to Ann C. McMillan, who was born on March 14, 1840, a daughter of Josiah and Susannah (Cox) McMillan. Mrs. Wall's father was born on May 10, 1798, in York county, Pennsylvania, a son of David and Hannah McMillan, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio when Josiah was seven years old. Mrs. Wall's mother was born on July 12, 1801, the daughter of William and Emma Cox, and was married to Josiah McMillan on September 22, 1824, to which union seven children were born, David, Hannah, Mary, Clarkson, Thomas, Susannah and Ann C. Mrs. Wall's mother died in 1843 and her father married, secondly, in September, 1851, Mary Crew, the daughter of Obadiah Crew. She died on April 9, 1854, and Josiah McMillan was married the third time, in September, 1860, to Rebecca Ann Whinnery, the daughter of Robert and Phoebe Whinnery, to which union two children were born, Joseph, born in 1861, and Jane, 1863. Josiah McMillan was a man of industrious and energetic habits, a member of the Society of Friends. His death occurred in 1879.

To Robert D. and Ann C. (McMillan) Wall six children were born, namely: Bayard T., born on January 23, 1868, died on January 12, 1871; Henry, March 2, 1871, married Hannah Johnson, and has two children, Margaret and George: Thomas Leaton, November 5, 1872, lives with his mother on the home farm; Albert J., August 15, 1880, who died on April 26, 1912, and two daughters, who died in infancy.

Robert D. Wall was an earnest and devoted member of the Friends church, taking an active and interested part in the affairs of that denomination. He was a Republican in politics early in life, but later identified himself with the Republican party. For fifteen years he was a school director, and during the latter years of his life was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thomas L. Wall, the third child of Robert D. and Ann C. (McMillan) Wall, who lives at home with his mother, is an intelligent, highly-educated young farmer, who operates the farm of one hundred acres where he and his mother live, and where his mother was born, also the seventy-one acres of the farm his father brought to an excellent state of cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of breeding and raising Duroc-Jersey hogs, in which he is very suc-

cessful. He is well prepared for the proper direction of his affairs, having spent three years in Wilmington College, and later two years in a business college at Cincinnati, Ohio. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of the school directors of Chester township. He is held in high esteem throughout that entire neighborhood and is regarded as a high-minded, industrious and worthy young man.

PROF. HUGH J. WRIGHT.

Prof. Hugh J. Wright, who is well-known as the principal of the Martinsville high school, a position which he has held for two years, was born on October 10, 1875, in Highland county, Ohio, the son of Elwood and Rebecca (Johnson) Wright, both natives of that county, and both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Wright's father was a farmer and a machinist.

Hugh J. Wright was educated in Highland county, where he attended the public schools, and in Wilmington College. For some time he taught in the district schools in the vicinity of Wilmington, and afterwards in Fairfield township, Highland county, where he was principal of a graded school. Afterwards he became principal of the Leesburg public schools, but in 1908 removed to Martinsville, where he entered the lumber and builders' supply business and was thus engaged for three years. He then sold out and accepted the position of superintendent of the Martinsville high school, later becoming principal, under the new law. Professor Wright is well known in Clinton county as one of its leading educators. Not only is he a capable instructor, well-informed and skillful in teaching, but he is possesed of exceptional executive ability, and is particularly well adapted to supervisory educational work. During the years he has been engaged in teaching school, he has also dealt to some extent in real estate.

In 1900 Professor Wright was married to Miss Julia Denney, of Highland county, this state, who has borne him two children, Robert Elwood and Rebecca.

Being the grandson of Joseph Wright, one of the early ministers in the Friends church, of Clinton county, Professor Wright is himself a member of that church and during the past two years has been superintendent of the Friends Sunday school in Martinsville. He served one term as township clerk of Clark township and is prominent in the fraternal circles of Clinton county, being a member of the Masonic lodge, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics and the Modern Woodmen of America. The Wrights are prominent socially in Martinsville and Clark township and are held in the highest esteem thereabout.

DANA C. BOND.

Dana C. Bond, whose father was a well-known farmer and local minister in the Christian church and who himself has become a successful farmer in Clinton county, was born in Union township, this county, on December 30, 1861. His father, John E. Bond, was born in Maryland on May 18, 1824, and was married to Elizabeth Custis on October 18, 1846. She was born on August 3, 1825, in Union township, the daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Smith) Custis. John E. Bond was the son of George and Margaret (Matlock) Bond, natives of Maryland, born on May 1, 1802, and the latter, October 12, 1801. They were married in 1824 and came to Clinton county about 1835, locating on a farm in Washington township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of seven children, of whom John E., the eldest, was the father of Dana C. The other children were George W., Elisha T., Sarah J., Margaret C., Martha and William B. The family were members of the Christian church and the father was a Democrat in politics.

John E. Bond was educated in the common schools of Washington township and when a young man began farming in Union township, where he spent the rest of his

life, owning at the time of his death seven hundred acres of land, being considered one of the most extensive farmers of Clinton county. He was a local minister in the Christian church and for many years served the congregation at Bethel. He was a man of great natural eloquence and was possessed of unusual persuasive powers, his influence on the early religious life of this community having been widely exerted. John E. and Elizabeth (Custis) Bond were the parents of eight children, of whom Dana C., the subject of this sketch, was the sixth. The two eldest, Catherine and Charles E., died early in life, the former at the age of five and the latter at the age of three. The other children were Margaret, Thomas, Stephen, John and Sarah J.

Dana C. Bond was educated in the common schools of Union township and, like his father before him, engaged in farming early in life. After farming in Union township for about four years, he moved to Washington township in 1886 and purchased the farm where he now lives, comprising one hundred acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising and has made a reasonable success in his vocation.

By two marriages, Mr. Bond has had five children. He was first married on September 28, 1881, to Elva Roush, the daughter of William Roush, to which union there were born two children, Harley, who married Pearl Biggs, and has one son, Delbert, and Orval G., who married Catherine Conway, and has two children, Robert and Lunie. Mrs. Elva Bond died on January 28, 1888, and on February 3, 1889, Mr. Bond married, secondly, Luthera Williams, the daughter of John D. Williams, to which second union there have been born three children, Ramona, Hazel and Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond are members of the Christian church and he is an elder in the local congregation. Mr. Bond votes the Democratic ticket, as did his father before him

LEO WELTZ.

Leo Weltz belongs to that class of men who win life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination rather than by influence of friends or fortune. In whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor, true to whatever trust has been reposed in him and, as the county clerk of Clinton county, he has played an important part in the public affairs of the community.

Mr. Weltz's ancestry is peculiar as regards its nationality, as will be noted in the following lines. Mr. Weltz's father, Leo Weltz, Sr., was born in Prussia, January 27, 1825, the son of Frederick Weltz, who was a professor of botany and eventually in the employ of the German government as geologist. Mr. Weltz's great-grandfather was a native of England and in the eighteenth century was sent to Prussia as a minister to the German court. Leo Weltz, Sr., received his elementary education under the instructions of his father, who himself was a man of high attainments, and attended the colleges of Osterwick and Magdeburg. While taking a special course in botany at the University of Heidelburg, in which he became very proficient, he assisted in laying out the botanical garden there. He made a specialty of landscape gardening and was graduated from the government botanical garden at Berlin. He entered the employ of the government, where he remained for several years and then accepted a position as head gardener to the czar of Russia, Alexander III, a splendid recommendation of his unusual ability. After remaining at the Russian court for three years and nine months, he was recalled to Germany and served five years in the army, fighting during the Revolution of 1847, and because of gallantry and meritorious conduct on the field of battle he received four medals. He was lieutenant of infantry, and one of the medals was given him as recognition of his bravery in capturing a battery of guns. This medal entitled him to a pension, which, however, was never claimed by him. After the conclusion of his military service, Mr. Weltz took charge of the park at Magdeburg and subsequently visited the different botanical gardens of southern Europe. During this period, Mr. Weltz was also a student under Alexander Humboldt, the noted

explorer and naturalist, and for a period of two or three years served as his examinator. In 1851, Mr. Weltz resigned that situation and came to the United States, locating at Huntington, now in West Virginia, where he remained for about a year. In 1852 he went to Cincinnati and secured employment as a foreman in the nursery of William E. Mears, of Mt. Washington. Three years later, seeing the possibilities of the nursery business, he engaged in this line on his own account at Mt. Washington and met with success. His unusual ability as a landscape gardener being quickly recognized after he came to this country, he was engaged to lay out the grounds at the homes of Gov. Salmon P. Chase, Governor Buchanan, George H. Pendleton and other gentlemen of large estates. In 1857 Mr. Weltz was called to Wilmington, this county, to lay out Sugar Grove cemetery, and the following year laid out cemeteries at London, Springfield and Martinsville. In 1859 he purchased the land and residence at Wilmington formerly owned by William Adams, who, during anti-slavery times, was so well known throughout this country, and in the following year moved his family there from Mt. Washington. To this tract he added thirty-eight acres, which he devoted to nursery purposes and also bought two hundred and thirty-eight acres on the old Cincinnati pike adjoining Wilmington. At the latter point he instituted a nursery, which business became the largest of its kind in the county and one of the best equipped in the state of Ohio. Mr. Weltz took a deep interest in everything pertaining to agriculture and horticulture and in 1875 was made a member of the state board of agriculture. Five years later he was elected president of the Clinton County Horticultural Association and for five years also served as the president of the farmers institute of Clinton county, serving also as president of the Sugar Grove cemetery commission. In 1882 Mr. Weltz was chosen to lay out the grounds and superintend the erection of the exposition building at the state fair grounds at Columbus. Natural aptitude and special training made him one of the best-equipped men in his line in the Middle West, and he was widely recognized as an authority in anything pertaining to horticulture or landscape gardening. He took a deep interest in public affairs after coming to this country and in 1856 allied himself with the new Republican party, stumping the state for John C. Fremont. In religion, he was a Lutheran. He was married on March 27, 1853, to Anna Elizabeth Schwalenberger, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who, in 1841, accompanied her parents to America. To this union were born seven sons, namely: Fedor, deceased; Trebor, a nursery dealer; Otto H., a salesman for the Leo Weltz Sons nursery; Fred W., owner of the Leo Weltz Sons nursery at Wilmington; Fremont L., a salesman for the same institution; Leo, Jr., the subject of this sketch; and Charles W., who died in infancy. The honored father of these children died on December 31, 1890, and their mother died in 1891.

Leo Weltz, Jr., was born on July 19, 1866, at Wilmington, and received his education in the public schools there, being graduated from the high school in 1886. Immediately after the completion of his studies, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was employed in a wholesale dry-goods store for three years. At the end of that period, he engaged in the nursery business with his father until the latter's death, in 1890, after which he engaged in this business alone until 1900, when he was appointed bailiff of the common pleas court of Clinton county. He held this position with credit to himself for nine years, and during the following three years was deputy county clerk under Clerk Lawhead. In 1912 Mr. Weltz was elected county clerk and is still the incumbent in that position. He is discharging his official duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Prompt in the discharge of his official duties, affable and courteous to all who have business in his office and a man of unquestionable integrity, he is justly deserving of representation in the annals of his county.

Politically, Mr. Weltz is a loyal adherent of the Republican party, in the campaigns

of which he has taken an active part for years and served as precinct committeeman for several years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Leo Weltz was married in November, 1892, to Sarah L. Miars, who was born in Clinton county, the daughter of David and Eliza Hiars, both of whom are deceased. David Miars was a farmer and blacksmith by vocation and stood high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Weltz have been born two children, Fred, born in 1893, who is now a clerk in the offices of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company at Lima, and Ruth, in 1896, who is a graduate of the Wilmington high school. Mr. and Mrs. Weltz move in the best social circles of the community and, because of their genial dispositions and genuine worth, they have endeared themselves to all who know them. Mr. Weltz takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and county and gives his support to all worthy movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE A. BOBBITT.

Among the highly-respected citizens of Washington township and the retired farmers now living in the pleasant village of Cuba is George A. Bobbitt, who owns a magnificent farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres in Washington township.

George A. Bobbitt was born in Highland county, Ohio, near Lynchburg, on November 2, 1851, the son of James W. and Margaret (Mann) Bobbitt, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, born near Lynchburg, and the latter a native of Kentucky. Educated in the common schools of Virginia, the late James W. Bobbitt went, when a lad of sixteen years, from Virginia to Cincinnati, helping to drive a large number of horses. He paid his fare back to Virginia by firing on a boat. Subsequently, he brought his mother to Clinton county on horseback. Having learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, he worked at this trade practically all of his life. After his marriage he purchased a farm of about one hundred acres in Highland county, near Lynchburg, where he reared his family, engaging in farming in connection with his trade. He also built a saw-mill in Lynchburg and engaged in custom sawing. Later he became connected with the railroad at Lynchburg as the agent, at which time he began buying and shipping live stock and dealing in coal and lumber and became a very well-known and successful man.

To James W. and Margaret (Mann) Bobbitt three children were born, namely: Mary C., who married Daniel Sharp, who is now deceased; Henry, who married Mary Brown, and George A., the subject of this sketch. The Bobbitt family were members of the Christian church, and Mr. Bobbitt was a Democrat in politics.

George A. Bobbitt was educated in the common schools, receiving a good education in the schools of Lynchburg. Until 1892 he was engaged with his father in various business enterprises to which he had devoted himself. In 1892, however, he moved to a farm near Cuba, in Washington township, Clinton county, and now owns the farm, "Sunny Slope," containing one hundred and seventy-two acres. He was engaged in general farming and stock raising until the fall of 1911, when he retired and moved to Cuba, where he now lives.

Mr. Bobbitt has been twice married, his first wife having been Nancy E. Kibby, the daughter of Ephraim and Ruth Kibby, to which union were born seven children, two of whom, William F., the first born, and Charles K., the third, are deceased, both dying early in life. The living children are: Cleo P., who is at home; Clarence, who married Veda J. Mitchell; Winchester; Mary D., who is the wife of Joseph Kelley and has one child, Mary F., and Ruth, who married Frank Burnett and has two children, Margaret and Morine. After the death of Mrs. Nancy E. Bobbitt, Mr. Bobbitt married, secondly,

Katie E. Spilker, the daughter of Charles Spilker, to which second union there have been born three children, Paul James, Catherine and George E.

Mr. Bobbitt has always occupied a position of prominence in local politics and was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of trustee, a position in which he served two terms. He also served on the school board for six or seven years. Fraternally, Mr. Bobbitt is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE S. HODGSON.

Born and reared in Green township, this county, the late George S. Hodgson, who was the son of Isaiah Morris and Mary Jane (Armstrong) Hodgson, first saw the light of day on March 31, 1864.

Mr. Hodgson's father, also a native of Green township, was born on March 24, 1834, in Kentucky. Mr. Hodgson's paternal grandparents, Eleazar and Mary Ann (Wilhelm) Hodgson, were natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. Eleazar Hodgson was the son of Richard Hodgson, who married Hannah Irwin. They lived in North Carolina for a time but later immigrated to Virginia, from which state they moved to Clinton county, being well-known pioneers in this county. From Clinton county they moved to Indiana, where Richard Hodgson died. After his death, his widow returned to Clinton county, where she spent the rest of her life, passing away at an advanced age. Eleazar Hodgson was but a lad when he came to Clinton county with his parents. He was reared to manhood here and was married in this county on September 25, 1825, to Mary Ann Wilhelm, to which union there were born nine children, Catherine, Sarah Ann, Eliza Jane, Isaiah Morris, Hannah, Rebecca, George, Margaret Emily and Eleazar. The parents of these children spent their last days in Clinton county.

Mary Jane Armstrong, the mother of George S. Hodgson, was a daughter of Britton B. and Maria (Harris) Armstrong, the former of whom was born in Scotland in 1815, and the latter, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Capt. George Harris, who died in the state of Kentucky. Britton B. Armstrong was the son of Walter and Mary Ann Armstrong. Walter Armstrong died in Kentucky, and after his death his widow moved to Cincinnati, where she died at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. Britton B. Armstrong and wife came to Clinton county about 1840 and spent the remainder of their lives in this county, the latter dying in 1857 and the former in 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years. Their remains were buried in the cemetery at Snow Hill, in Green township. They were the parents of ten children, of whom John, William, Elizabeth Ann, Walter, Ruth, Nancy and Britton are deceased, the living children being Mary Jane, Missouri and James.

Isaiah Morris and Mary Jane (Armstrong) Hodgson were the parents of four children, of whom Francis M. died at the age of seven years. Those who grew to maturity were John, Maria and George S., the latter the subject of this sketch. John Hodgson married Amanda Edwards, to which union were born five children, namely: Eva, who married Carl Conner and has two children, Ada Belle and Bert; Willie, who married Pearl Simpson and has three children, Kenneth, Hazel and Lola; Ollie, who died when a young woman; Charles (deceased), who married a Miss Burk and had three children; and Catherine, who married Victor Burk. Maria Hodgson (deceased) married Lafayette Dailey and had five children, as follow: Morris; Addie, who married Willbur Rhonemus and has three children: Mrs. Catherine Fletcher; Carrie and Basil.

George S. Hodgson was reared on a farm in Green township, this county, and for twenty-five years operated a tile factory. After abandoning the tile business, he took up farming and became the owner of one hundred acres of land, which is now owned by his widow.

On January 15, 1886, George S. Hodgson was married to Mary Rolston, who was

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE S. HODGSON.

born on April 18, 1869, in Ireland, the daughter of Robert and Anna (Wallace) Rolston, who came to Clinton county in 1870. Mrs. Hodgson's father is a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church at Antioch, but were formerly members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Hodgson's father was born in 1831 and died on August 16, 1915. His widow, who was born on November 22, 1839, is still living in Green township. They reared a family of seven children, John, James, Ellen, Mary, Lina, Elizabeth and Emma.

To George S. and Mary (Rolston) Hodgson were born six children, namely: Cora; Vadah, who married Robert McDermott and has one child, Harold Chester, born on June 8, 1915; Clarence Dewey, Leo Frances, Pearl Elizabeth and Hilda Bernice.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson were members of the Christian church and Mrs. Hodgson is still identified with that church. The late George S. Hodgson was identified with the Republican party and, for four years, served as school director. He was a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Clinton county, and his death, on March 16, 1914, was widely mourned.

CARLETON L. BAUGH.

The subject of this sketch is one of the prominent business men of this county, being not only interested in farming, but also in manufacturing. His people have long been residents of this county, and his family is therefore prominently identified with the county's history. Carleton L. Baugh was born in Vernon township, this county, on August 9, 1878, the son of John C. and Emma D. (Lawrence) Baugh, the former born at Clarksville in 1851, and the latter in Vernon township in 1855. John C. Baugh was the son of Dr. Hugh W. and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Baugh, the former born in Carthage, Tennessee, in 1817, and the latter in Washington township, Warren county, Ohio, in 1821. It was about the year 1845 that Dr. Hugh W. Baugh came to this county and began the practice of his profession in Clarksville, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1892. His wife had passed away the preceding year. Emma D. Lawrence was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Marshall) Lawrence, both natives of Vernon township, this county, Jonathan Lawrence having been a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Mulford) Lawrence, pioneers of this county. John C. Baugh was a prominent farmer and stock raiser in this county and also an extensive dealer in live stock. Besides his agricultural enterprises, he was a stockholder and director of the Farmers National Bank. He was a Republican, a Free Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1908, being survived by his widow, who is still living in Clarksville, and three children, Mamie F., Carleton L. and Hugh W.

Carleton L. Baugh received his education in the Clarksville schools. As a young man he engaged in the mercantile business at Clarksville and accumulated some property in the town, his possessions including the building now occupied by L. L. White. Besides being one of the owners of the Baugh, Batten & Baugh canning factory, he is the president and general manager of the same and also has farming interests in Vernon township.

In 1897 Carleton L. Baugh was united in marriage to Clarice Murrell, of Warren county, daughter of William Murrell, of Clarksville, and to this union five children have been born, J. Murrell, Elizabeth, Virginia, who died in 1908, John C. and Florence.

Mr. Baugh is a Republican and a member of the Masonic order at Clarksville, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Wilmington. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and, like his father and grandfather before him, is a man whose influence is felt in the community in which he lives, for his interests are broad and his activities many. Honest and upright, forceful and kind, loyal and true, public spirited and patriotic, he is widely known and highly esteemed as a citizen and as a neighbor.

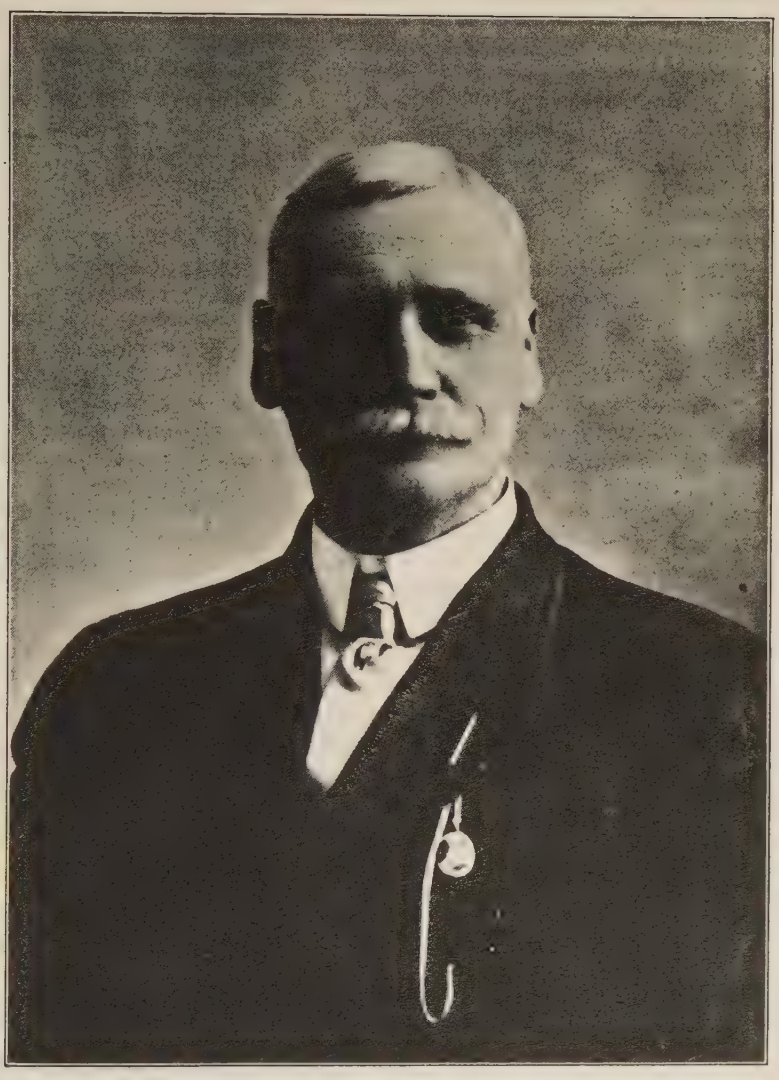
JAMES F. BENNETT.

James F. Bennett, a well-known farmer and quarryman of Union township, this county, as well as a successful dealer in feed, wool and live stock, has not been extensively favored by inheritance and wealth, or the assistance of influential friends. Nevertheless, by industry and the economical management of his business, he has obtained a comfortable station in life, and has made his influence felt in the community life of Clinton county, where he was born about sixty years ago. Because of his honorable career and his steady progress as a farmer and business man, he is eminently entitled to rank as one of the representative men of this county.

James F. Bennett was born on July 22, 1855, in Union township, this county, at a point one hundred yards from the home in which he is now living, the son of Levi T. and Sarah (Wilson) Bennett, both of whom are now deceased. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Bennett, Thomas Bennett and wife, were separated by the death of the grandmother when their son, Levi T., was a mere lad. After his first wife's death, Thomas Bennett married the second time and by his second marriage was the father of a numerous family. In pioneer times he had come to Ohio from Maryland and located in the village of Deserted Camp. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and he and all of his family were devout and loyal members of the Friends church. Late in life he removed to Springboro, in Warren county, this state, where he died at the age of ninety-five years. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Bennett were Alexander and Sarah Wilson, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in pioneer times and settled in Union township, this county. Alexander Wilson owned several farms and conducted a large general store, a short distance from Wilmington, where he handled all the produce which the farmers had to sell and bought live stock extensively. He also lived to the age of ninety-five years. His wife, who was an earnest member of the Christian church, passed away at the age of seventy-five.

The late Levi T. Bennett was an infant when he was brought to Clinton county by his parents. Later the family lived for a time in Clark county, Ohio, and after his mother's death, he made his home near Dover, this county, with the Moses Frazier family, who reared him to manhood. He lived with this family until his marriage, after which event he purchased one hundred acres of land in Union township, where his son, James F., now lives. Later he made the following additions to his farm: ninety acres from the George Haworth estate; twenty-five acres from the Wilson estate, and fifty-seven acres, which he bought from Jefferson Fritz, a total of two hundred and seventy-seven acres, all of which James F. Bennett now owns. The late Levi T. Bennett was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in local public affairs, in which he exerted considerable influence. He took an especial pride in raising and feeding hogs for the market, and was very successful in that line. Both he and his wife were earnest and faithful members of the Christian church. They were the parents of three sons: Alexander, who lives on a farm in Fayette county, Ohio; Thomas, a farmer of Union township, this county, who died in 1913, and James F., the immediate subject of this review.

James F. Bennett attended the public schools of his home township, and after finishing his common-school education took a course at the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. Afterwards he remained at home on his father's farm until his marriage, after which he purchased a farm west of Wilmington, where he lived for two years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of this farm and returned to his father's farm to manage the estate and take care of his parents, who were becoming feeble. Upon the death of his parents he inherited his share of the home farm and later purchased the interests of the other heirs. Mr. Bennett still manages his farm and makes his home there, but about 1885 he started in to buy and sell live stock, and has been extensively engaged in that business since that time. About 1890 he opened an office in Wilmington,



JAMES F. BENNETT.

and added wool-buying to his business. Later he entered into a partnership with a Mr. Thompson, and this arrangement still continues, the firm maintaining an office on West Main street, in Wilmington, where they handle seeds and wool and buy and sell live stock. Mr. Bennett is also developing a large stone quarry along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, east of Wilmington, where he has installed a pulverizer for manufacturing lime to be used as fertilizer. This is a large industry in this section of the state, and promises soon to develop into an even greater business than it is now. Mr. Bennett also produces large quantities of cracked stone, which is used in road building.

On June 6, 1877, James F. Bennett was married to Ida B. Pendry, who was born in Liberty township, this county, a daughter of John and Myra (Jenkins) Pendry, both of whom are deceased. They were natives of this county, and were prominent residents of Union township.

To James F. and Ida B. (Pendry) Bennett five children have been born, namely: Effie, the wife of Lester F. Thatcher, a farmer of Union township; Jessie L., the wife of Oliver Vandervort, a farmer of Green township; Roy P., who married Elma Fife, and lives on a farm owned by Mr. Bennett; Harry R., who married Cleona Bowers, and lives at home with his father, and Earl T., who married Ruth Rhonemus, and lives on a farm in Union township.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and family are all earnest and devoted members of the Walnut Street Christian church at Wilmington. Politically, Mr. Bennett is identified with the Republican party, and has been more or less active in the councils of his party in this county. James F. Bennett is a man of more than ordinary business ability, and is not only possessed of a high order of business ability, but is an influential and honorable citizen, one of those men who have done so much to develop the resources of this splendid region, and is well known and popular throughout Clinton county.

JAMES W. BAUGHMAN.

James W. Baughman was born in this county on September 18, 1859, his parents being Henry and Catherine Baughman, who came to this country and settled in Clinton county in the fifties, beginning their life in the New World on the forty-eight-acre homestead on which the subject is still living. Henry Baughman was a Republican, and he and his wife were members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of eight children, as follow: Kate (deceased), who was the wife of William Cook; Maggie, Mrs. George Ingersoll, Caroline (deceased), Minnie (deceased), Samuel, James W. and Lizzie, wife of J. W. Stanfield, of Clarksville, this county. Henry Baughman died in March, 1891, he being then seventy-five years of age. His widow's death followed two years later, she being then seventy-five years of age.

James W. Baughman attended the local schools near his boyhood home, working meantime on the farm of his father. He now owns this farm, together with forty-three additional acres, all of which has been improved by him, the land being located one and one-half miles from Clarksville. He and his wife have been hard-working people, and are now being rewarded for their years of toil and self-denial. Mrs. Baughman was, prior to her marriage, which occurred on December 2, 1884, Elvia Stanfield, a daughter of James and Mahala (Turner) Stanfield, who are mentioned elsewhere in this publication. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Baughman has been blessed by five children, namely: Clara, who married Horace Kearns and has one child, a son, Burdette; Edith (deceased), and Kate, James Mearl and Clarence Emmet, who are still at home.

While recognizing the fact that Mr. Baughman's life has been spent in comparative seclusion, away from the strife and turmoil of the great world, yet it has not been without interest and value. He has done each day's task with faithful and painstaking care and has not complained; in devotion to his immediate and necessary work, he has not forgotten

the needs and claims of others. He expresses his convictions along political lines by allegiance to the Republican party, and as a member of the school board is true to the best interests of the public. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he co-operates with Mrs. Baughman in working for its welfare, and as a resident of Clinton county, he is included among its well-known and popular men.

ZIMRI H. CAREY.

The Carey family of Clinton county are believed to have been related to Queen Elizabeth, of England, the daughter of King Henry VIII, who reigned from 1649 to 1660. The farthest traces of the Carey family in America date from the coming of John and Mary Carey with three or more sons and perhaps some daughters, about 1681, at the time of the establishment of Penn's colony. They settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Of these sons, John Carey, whose wife's name was Elizabeth, had a son, Samuel, who was born on April 2, 1752. Samuel Carey married Rachel Doane, who was born on February 11, 1754. They moved to Loudoun county, Virginia, and from there to Grayson county, Virginia. About 1818 they moved from Grayson county to Highland county, Ohio. Later, Samuel Carey returned to Virginia and on his way back to Highland county was taken suddenly ill and died at Salt Creek, east of Chillicothe, Ohio. This grave is now marked by a stone wall, put there by Gershom Perdue, and is located on the farm of Martha Colwell.

Zimri H. Carey, a retired farmer of New Vienna, this county, who was born in Penn township, Highland county, Ohio, on May 3, 1847, is a grandson of Samuel and Rachel (Doane) Carey. He is a son of Elias and Margaret (Hussey) Carey, the former of whom was born in Grayson county, Virginia, on December 3, 1783, and the latter in Randolph county, North Carolina, August 19, 1801. She came to Ohio in 1805 with her parents, Stephen and Mary (Underwood) Hussey, who located in Highland county, where they spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1853 and the mother in 1841.

Elias Carey was the youngest of nine children born to Samuel and Rachel (Doane) Carey, the others being as follow: Cynthia, born on January 11, 1777, who married Joseph Bradfield; Sarah, July 7, 1778, married Elias Knight; Jonathan, February 28, 1781, married Ruth Bond; John, June 22, 1783, married Margaret Green; Samuel, December 2, 1785, married Anna McPherson; Rachel, October 12, 1787, married John Green; Elizabeth, September 19, 1789, died unmarried, and Thomas, January 13, 1791, who married Rhoda Ballard. Elias Carey died in Penn township, Highland county, in 1872, and his widow on July 2, 1883. He was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics and a member of the Friends church.

To Elias and Margaret (Hussey) Carey were born thirteen children, as follow: Asenath, born on January 3, 1820, who married Samuel Michael on January 11, 1838; Sarah, February 28, 1821, married Dr. M. M. Buffington on December 8, 1841; Mary, November 26, 1822, married Evan R. Jones on October 7, 1847; Martha, July 24, 1824, died unmarried on March 6, 1842; Stephen, February 28, 1826, married Anner Margaret Lane on October 6, 1847; Eunice, December 8, 1827, married Albert W. Holmes on October 7, 1847; William, January 5, 1829, married Almira Conard on November 23, 1854; Joshua, July 2, 1831, died on March 4, 1842; Eliza, March 31, 1833, died on May 11, 1859; Preston, September 3, 1834, married Margaret M. Ross on December 30, 1860; Elizabeth, February 24, 1837, married F. Perry Naylor on December 28, 1882; Joseph, January 1, 1841, married Rebecca Kerr on September 29, 1869; and Zimri, the subject of this sketch. Of these children only Elizabeth, Joseph and Zimri are now living. Joseph lives in Cass county, Indiana.

Zimri H. Carey was reared on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, and was educated

principally in the schools of Penn township. For fifteen years, Mr. Carey taught school and afterward took up farming. He now owns one hundred and ninety-five acres in Penn township and his son, Harry Lee, owns sixty acres adjoining the home farm. In August, 1911, Mr. Carey moved to New Vienna, this county, where he now lives retired. He owns a good residence on South street and Highland avenue and the business building occupied by the Harry Custis furniture store. Mr. Carey has acquired all of his property and accumulated all of his wealth by his own individual exertions.

On January 31, 1884, Zimri H. Carey was married to Ida B. Fenner, to which union four children were born, Charles H., Leslie E., Harry Lee and Lillian. Charles H. Carey, who was born on January 31, 1885, was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the New Vienna high school and from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. He is now district superintendent of the Germantown schools of German township, Montgomery county, Ohio, and for four years was superintendent of the schools at West Alexandria, Preble county. On July 31, 1907, Charles H. Carey was married to Florence C. Bratten, to which union three children have been born, Marjorie, Dorothy and Rolland. Leslie E. Carey was born on January 30, 1887, and was educated in the public schools, being graduated from the New Vienna high school. He later was graduated from the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Science and for several years taught school. He was also superintendent for three years of the Lyle schools of Warren county, Ohio. Later he went to Chicago as assistant paymaster of the Pullman Palace Car Company, but, after being in Chicago for one year, came back to Ohio, accepting a position as teacher of science in the Greenfield high school in Highland county, later being called to the superintendency of the schools at Somerville, this state. On July 29, 1915, he married Mabel E. Strait, of Dayton, Ohio. Harry Lee Carey was born on October 27, 1888, and attended the New Vienna high school. He is a farmer and lives on the old homestead in Penn township, Highland county. In September, 1911, he married Estella McCoy, to which union have been born two children, Floyd Leslie and Thelma. Lillian Carey was born on March 10, 1899, and is a student in the New Vienna high school. The mother of these children died on February 21, 1910.

Mr. Carey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife was also a member of that church. He is a Republican in politics and was, for a long time, a member of the school board in Penn township.

JOHN W. BERNARD.

John W. Bernard, a well-known retired farmer of Green township, this county, was born on October 6, 1838, the son of George Washington and Harriet (McConnell) Bernard. The complete history of the Bernard family is given in the biographical sketch of James E. Bernard, presented elsewhere in this volume.

John W. Bernard, like his brothers and sisters, was reared on the farm and was educated in the neighborhood schools, spending his boyhood on the farm now occupied by Elijah Q. Bernard. At one time Mr. Bernard owned three hundred and sixty acres of land, but he has given all of it to his children, except one hundred and thirty-eight acres, which he still owns.

In January, 1868, John W. Bernard was married to Louisa Kier, who was born in Highland county in 1844, the daughter of Mathias and Jane (Bell) Kier, now deceased. To this union eight children were born, as follow: William, a farmer in Green township, this county; Mary, the wife of Dr. Lorenzo Ayers, of Green township; Rosa, who married John Cox, of near Centerville, Ohio; Albert, who is unmarried and lives at home with his parents; Clara, who died at the age of sixteen, and Amy H., John F. and Abbie, who died in childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bernard are members of the Friends church. Mr. Bernard votes the Democratic ticket. Theirs have been lives full of good works, and in "the sunset time" of their lives they enjoy many and continuous evidences of the respect and esteem of the entire community in which they have lived so long and so usefully.

HENRY H. PIDGEON.

The twentieth-century farmer suffers few of the handicaps which surrounded the pioneer farmer in Ohio. He is no longer compelled to rise early in the morning and continue his labors far into the evening. Today he can do as much work in half a day as his father could do fifty years ago in a whole day. The free mail delivery leaves the daily paper on his doorstep each morning; the telephone puts him into communication with his neighbors and in many places the interurban car and the automobile enable him to participate in all of the features of city life. The present generation of farmers have few forests to clear and few swamps to drain, while hundreds of inventions have lightened their labors. Moreover, many farmers have developed profitable departments of stock raising and their revenue is no longer confined to the sale of corn and wheat and oats. Fine herds of thoroughbred cattle and hogs have made it possible for the farm to equal the gross revenue of many of the large factories in the city. Henry H. Pidgeon, an enterprising farmer of Union township, has taken advantage of all the modern opportunities of farming and has made all of them count in his battle for success.

Henry H. Pidgeon was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, on July 26, 1851, the son of Charles and Catherine (Horney) Pilgeon, both natives of Stokes county, that state, the former born on March 1, 1806, and died on July 26, 1898, and the latter born on September 23, 1810, and died on December 27, 1886.

Isaac Pidgeon, the paternal great-grandfather of Henry H. Pidgeon, was a strict Quaker, who about 1740 emigrated from Ireland because of religious persecution, to Chowan county, North Carolina. He was a millwright by trade and owned three different mills during his life, the last on Rich fork. Although he lived in America during the Revolutionary War he was not called upon to serve, since he was a member of the Quaker church, which opposes military service. His son, Charles Pidgeon, Sr., grandfather of Henry H., was a blacksmith, mechanic, carpenter and home physician. In fact, he was an all-around good neighbor and owned a splendid farm. He also was a strict Quaker. His wife, Elizabeth Crews, to whom he was married on November 11, 1789, was a native of Virginia and died in the early forties. He died in 1854. They were the parents of twelve children. The father of Henry H., Charles Pidgeon, Jr., grew up in Stokes county, North Carolina, and early in life located in Guilford county, same state, where, at the breaking out of the Civil War, he owned five hundred acres of land on Deep river. He was an industrious man and, with the able assistance of his good wife, a successful financier. There were many tenant houses on his farm, but he kept no slaves and was opposed to slavery. Charles Pidgeon, Jr., and Catherine Horney were married on October 8, 1829. They made a great deal of money, before railroads were built, hauling merchandise from the region where they lived to distant markets, such as Fayetteville, North Carolina, and Camden, South Carolina. They had a six-horse wagon and hauled dry-goods and groceries on return trips.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Charles Pidgeon, Jr., was a Northern sympathizer. He was strongly opposed to slavery and was anxious to get his sons away, so they could avoid service in the Confederate army. In the spring of 1861 he had a sale and sold all of his stock and farm implements, with the intention of moving to Ohio. The Southerners objected to his leaving and sent a troop of soldiers to attend the sale, but they were treated to a splendid chicken dinner and did not interfere. The trip to Ohio, however, was delayed until the fall of 1861, when, after the success of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, it was thought the war would soon end victoriously for

HENRY H. PIDGEON AND FAMILY.

the South and the departure of the Pidgeons would make little difference. They came in three wagons, bringing with them a carriage and a buggy and some live stock, with them coming two other families. A son, John Pidgeon, and his family and his sister, Emily, and her family, made the trip north by the railroad, the remainder of the family coming by wagon. On the way the other families fell behind because the Pidgeon horses were faster. Charles Pidgeon, Jr., had sold his whole five hundred acres in North Carolina for less than would be required today to buy a small farm in Ohio. On the way north the family encountered a horse trader, who engaged in buying horses in Ohio for the Southern army. He told Mr. Pidgeon it would be impossible to get out through the Cumberland Gap, since it was guarded and the armies would let no one pass. However, it was pointed out that it might be made by the way of the Big Sandy river. Eventually, the family escaped to Ohio by this perilous route and settled in Clinton county. The first year they rented a farm, which later Charles Pidgeon purchased, and upon which Henry H. Pidgeon now lives. The next year they rented land in the Dover neighborhood and then rented a farm for the next five years near New Vienna, at the end of which time Charles Pidgeon purchased the farm in Union township, which he had first rented on coming to Ohio, and on this two-hnudred-acre farm he spent the rest of his life, his sons working hard in the meantime to pay for it. He and his wife were regular attendants at the meetings of the Friends church, and rather strict in their views. Charles Pidgeon was a pronounced Abolitionist and not afraid to speak his mind, even when living in the South, where it was considered almost treason to oppose slavery. Although a Republican at that time of life he later became a Prohibitionist.

Charles and Catherine (Horney) Pidgeon were the parents of twelve children, namely: Emily (deceased), who married John Briggs; Mary, who married Walter Cammack, of Virginia; John, a Quaker minister at Orchard Grove, Ohio, who married Caroline Thompson; Hannah, who married William Charles, both now deceased; Julia A., widow of William Henry; Samuel, a school teacher and farmer of Jamestown, Ohio; David, who lives in California; Jeffrey, who died in infancy; Charles Addison, a school teacher, who died at the age of twenty-six; Henry H., the subject of this sketch; Cornelia, who married Bruce Sprague, of Union township, and Louisa, who married Aden Starbuck.

Mr. Pidgeon's maternal grandparents were Jeffrey and Hannah Horney, who lived and died in North Carolina, where they were farmers and strict Quakers of the old style.

Henry H. Pidgeon attended the public schools of North Carolina and was ten years old when the family removed to Ohio. After coming to this state he attended the old Dutch district school and the Dover district school. He worked at home on his father's farm until twenty-five years old and then purchased fifty acres of his father's farm. After his mother's death he moved to the homestead, renting it from his father for a few years. When his father died, in 1898, he purchased one hundred acres of the homestead, including the home buildings, upon which he borrowed six thousand dollars, payable in ten years. Previously, he had sold his first fifty acres of land and had used the proceeds to apply to the second farm. In 1905 Mr. Pidgeon purchased fifty-two acres out of the Alexander Jenkins farm, adjoining the home farm, and now has one hundred and fifty-two acres in all. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and sells young cattle for breeding purposes. He is also an extensive hog breeder and very frequently feeds a carload of cattle.

On August 28, 1876, Henry H. Pidgeon was married to Hannah Carter, who was born at Grassy Run, in this county, on September 2, 1858, the daughter of George Carter, a devout Quaker. To this union there were born three children, namely: Ethel, born on April 3, 1880, married, November 14, 1900, Elza Hughes, a Green township farmer; Lillian, June 18, 1883, who, on August 3, 1905, married Morris Painter, of Wilmington, and Homer, March 7, 1885, married Mayme Huffman on February 27, 1907, and is the

manager of a six-hundred-acre farm in Union township. The mother of these children died in September, 1888, and on January 1, 1890, Mr. Pidgeon married, secondly, Ella F. McKay, who was born on June 8, 1861, in Liberty township this county, the daughter of Tilghman and Sarah McKay, of that township, the former of whom is deceased, but whose widow is still living. Tilghman McKay was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lumberton. To this second union there have been two children born, Oscar, born on July 15, 1891, a member of the Wilmington Auto Company, and Willard, November 8, 1895, who lives at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Pidgeon are members of the Friends church at Dover. Both are elders in the church and active in its various beneficences. Mr. Pidgeon is independent in politics. He has served as school director in Union township and he and his family are held in high regard throughout that community.

ORVILLE B. MOORE.

Orville B. Moore, the proprietor of a splendid farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Green township, this county, is a native of Union township, this county, where he was born on November 29, 1860, the son of Huston and Martha (Wilson) Moore, the former of whom was born in 1831, in Virginia, and the latter in this county, the daughter of John and Nellie Wilson, pioneers of Clinton county. Mrs. Nellie Wilson died a few years ago, at the age of ninety-eight years.

Huston Moore came to Clinton county when he was a young man and was married in this county, first to a Miss Bentley, by whom he had one child, John. By his second marriage, to Martha Wilson, there were born three children, Orville B., the subject of this sketch, Thomas and Nellie. Mrs. Martha (Wilson) Moore died in 1912. Huston Moore is identified with the Democratic party and is a member of the Christian church. He is now living retired in Wilmington, this county, in his eighty-fourth year.

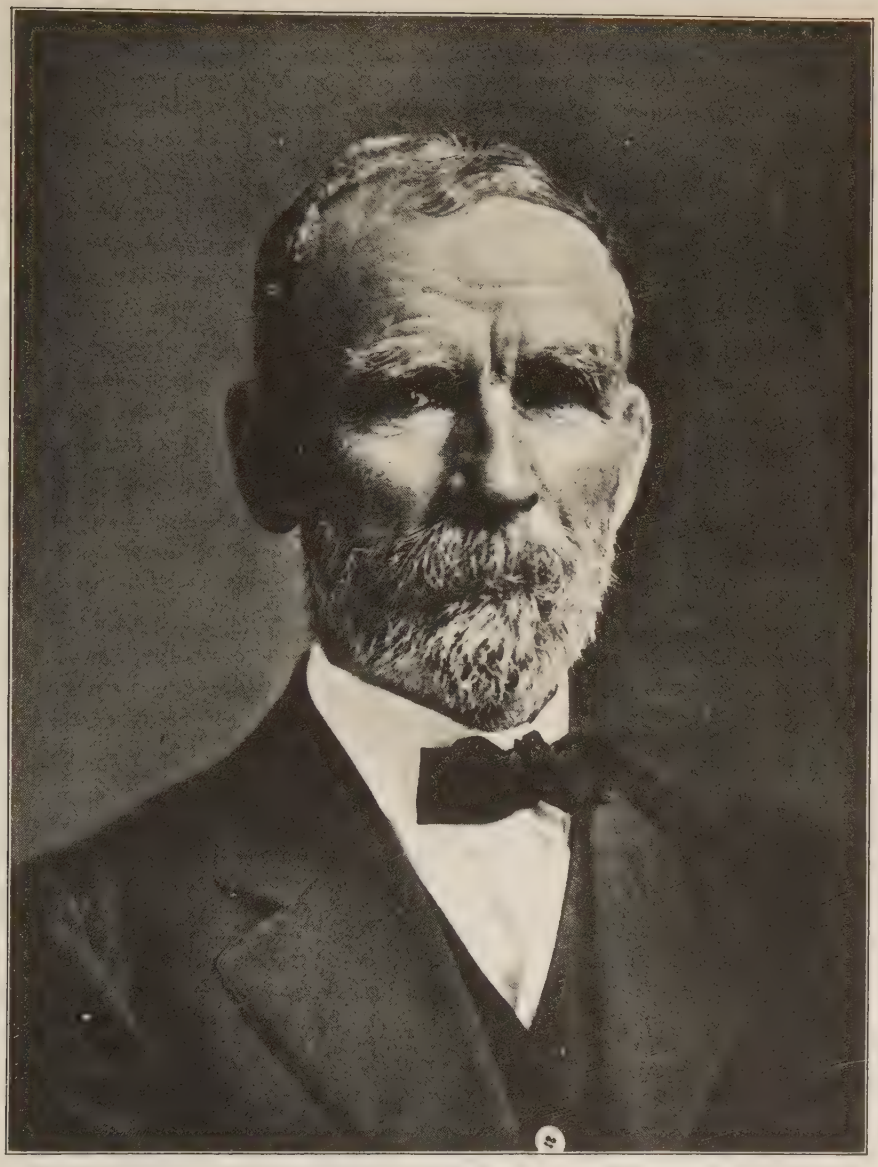
Orville B. Moore was born and reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of this county. In 1883 he was married to Lida Sprague, who was born in Clinton county, the daughter of William Henry and Caroline Sprague, who came to this county from Staten Island, New York, and both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Orville B. Moore have five children, all of whom are living, William, Edith, Raymond, Mary and Nellie.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family are members of the Christian church at New Antioch. In politics, Mr. Moore is a Democrat.

REUBEN B. PEELLE.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Clinton county, the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this county, Reuben B. Peelle occupies a prominent place. For years he has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides, his chief characteristics being keenness of perception, tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense. These qualities have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely to contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community as a whole.

Reuben B. Peelle was born on August 1, 1845, in Wilson township, this county, the son of William and Clarissa (Starbuck) Peelle, the former of whom was born in August, 1808, in Highland county, Ohio, and died in 1884, and the latter in 1814 in Union township, this county, and died in October, 1864. William Peelle was the son of John and Lydia (Bundy) Peelle, both natives of North Carolina, who were married in Belmont county, Ohio, at the Concord monthly meeting of the Friends church. In 1805 John Peelle went from North Carolina to Richmond, Indiana, on a trip and then located in Grayson county, Virginia. In 1807 he went to Belmont county, Ohio, where Lydia Bundy's parents lived,



REUBEN B. PEELLE

and there he was married. Subsequently, he and his wife moved to Highland county, Ohio, where they engaged in farming until 1810, when they moved to Greene county, Ohio, where they lived until 1818, in which year they came to Clinton county and purchased fifty acres of land in Wilson township. Later they added to this land until they owned a large tract, and there they reared a family of seven children. An elder in the Friends church, for years John Peelle was head of the meetings of Grassy Run and was a very influential citizen in the community. In politics, he was a strong anti-slavery Whig. His principal diversion was fishing and he spent many hours in this pleasant pastime. John Peelle was the son of Reuben and Rhoda Peelle, the former born in 1750 and the latter in 1760, in North Carolina. They reared a large family of children, several of whom came to Ohio, and about 1830 they followed their children to this state and spent the rest of their lives in this county, their remains being buried in the Grassy Run Friends meeting burying ground in Wilson township. Originally of English origin, the present generation of the Peelle family has the family history which dates back to Robert Peelle, who lived in North Carolina in 1707, the grandfather of Reuben Peelle, the latter's father having been Josiah Peelle. From the earliest history of the family in America, the Peelles have been members of the Quaker church.

The maternal grandparents of Reuben B. Peelle were Gayer and Susanna (Dillon) Starbuck, the former of whom was born on Nantucket Island, and the latter in Guilford county, North Carolina, where they were married about 1807 and who came to Clinton county and settled in Union township in 1810, at which time Clinton county was being organized. Gayer Starbuck was a Whig in politics and was an active member of the Friends church, being devoted to the orthodox branch of the church. He was a successful farmer and he and his children cleared up large tracts of land. He owned the first steam saw-mill in the county and also operated a grist-mill. He and his wife were the parents of ten children.

From the time he was seven years old, William Peelle lived in this county. He was a well-educated and well-informed man, having supplemented his education in the subscription schools of the period by home study. Always a strong Abolitionist, he was first a Whig and later a Republican. An elder in the Quaker church, he succeeded his father as head of the Grassy Run meetings and became very active in church work. Incidentally, he held several township offices, all of which he filled with credit. He owned several farms, one of which, a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, situated in Wilson township, is now owned by Reuben B. Peelle, the subject of this sketch.

To William and Clarissa (Starbuck) Pelle thirteen children were born, eleven of whom are deceased, the two living children being Reuben B., the subject of this sketch, and Louisa, who is the wife of Elwood Moon, a manufacturer of pumps at Sabina, Ohio. The deceased children are: Susanna, who married Elihu Carter; John, who was a farmer in Wilson township; Isaiah, Jesse, Wilson, Asa, Elihu, Lydia, Moses, Aaron and Josiah.

After attending the district schools of Clinton county, Reuben B. Peelle became a student at Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, and later at the Lebanon Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio. Subsequently, he taught school for five years, and in 1877 went to California, where he remained for two years in Colusa county. Upon his return from California, Mr. Peelle married and took charge of the home place for his father. In 1884 he bought this farm, consisting of one hundred and seventy acres, and in 1896 purchased ten acres near Wilmington, where he built a magnificent home, where he has lived ever since. Still later he purchased the Tim Bennett farm of one hundred and sixteen acres. For many years he has specialized in raising thoroughbred Durham cattle and is well known in this section as a successful breeder.

On January 20, 1879, Reuben B. Peelle married Emma Elliott, daughter of Solomon and Penelope Elliott, residents of Henry county, Indiana, who died in 1889. Three years later Mr. Peelle married, secondly, Mrs. Rosaline (Cryder) Cline, a widow, who was born

in Ross county, Ohio, the daughter of Andrew Cryder, who was a farmer of that county, and to this second union has been born one child, Effie Olive, who was born on August 10, 1895, and is now a student at Wilmington College.

Mr. and Mrs. Peelle are devoted birthright members of the Friends church. Politically, Mr. Peelle is a Republican. He undoubtedly has exerted a wholesome influence on the social and commercial life of Clinton county and is one of the most highly respected citizens of this county.

DANIEL WEBSTER HAINES.

Daniel Webster Haines, one of the leading members of the Chester township school board for the past decade, is a man of pleasing personality, well known and highly respected, as well as a successful farmer, who owns one hundred and fifty-five acres of land in that township and one hundred and sixty acres in Vernon township. By marriage, Mr. Haines is connected with the famous McKay family, whose ancestry goes back to the first settlement made in Clinton county. The Haines family maintain a home in Wilmington, where they live a part of the time.

Daniel Weebster Haines was born in Greene county, Ohio, on April 22, 1863, a son of Eber and Mary (Mendenhall) Haines, the former born in Caesars Creek township, Greene county, on January 20, 1825, and the latter born at West Milton, Miami county, this state, daughter of Thaddeus and Priscilla (Sturgeon) Mendenhall. Eber Haines was a son of Zimri and Elizabeth (Compton) Haines, natives of New Jersey and North Carolina, respectively. The latter came with her parents in a wagon from North Carolina to New Burlington, Ohio, when only four years of age. Zimri Haines emigrated from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. Later he emigrated to Greene county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Maria, Elwood, Eber, Eli, Clapton, Asaph and Phoebe. The family were earnest members of the Friends church, while politically, Zimri Haines was an old-time Whig.

The sixth child of Zimri and Elizabeth (Compton) Haines was Eber, the father of Daniel Webster Haines. Eber Haines was a farmer all his life. After removing to Clinton county, in 1882, he began preaching, at the age of forty-five, and continued as a local minister in the Friends church until his death, on December 19, 1911. Daniel Webster Haines is one of ten children born to his parents, the others being as follow: Lydia Ellen, who died when young; Margaret, who married John Turner; Zimri D., who married Alice McKay; Thaddeus A., who married Eliza Mary Hiatt; Priscilla, who married Jacob B. McKay; Daniel W., twin brother of Wilomena, the latter of whom died early in life; Mary, who was the wife of William Hiatt, died at the age of twenty-eight, and Eber W., a well-known farmer of Chester township.

Daniel Webster Haines, who received his elementary education in the common schools of Paintersville, Greene county, later pursued his educational training in Chester township, this county, and when a young man began farming in that township. He continued farming there until 1903, at which time he purchased the old Mahlon Wall farm, consisting of ninety-six acres, and to this tract he has added from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred and forty-five acres in Chester township and one hundred and sixty acres in Vernon township. He is an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs, as well as a feeder of cattle.

On October 15, 1891, Daniel W. Haines was married to Estella McKay, who was born on July 5, 1865, the daughter of Alfred and Sarah L. (Miars) McKay. Mrs. Haines' father was a farmer in Liberty township and served as county commissioner of Clinton county for several years. He also served as county surveyor. Mrs. Haines was one of two children born to her parents. Her brother, Ray, is deceased.

To Daniel W. and Estella (McKay) Haines one son has been born, Eldon R., born

MR. AND MRS. EBER HAINES.

on June 10, 1893, who is a graduate of Wilmington College, and is living at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines are members of the Friends church, and Mr. Haines votes the Republican ticket. They take an earnest interest in all good works in their neighborhood and are held in high regard throughout that vicinity.

ENOCH HOLADAY.

Enoch Holaday, now a successful and well-known farmer of Jefferson township, Clinton county, was born at Ogden, this county, on July 17, 1836, one of the eight children born to William and Ann (Carter) Holaday, both natives of the same village. William Holaday was the son of John and Susanna (Falkner) Holaday, both natives of the same neighborhood in Virginia. John Holaday fell in love with Susanna Falkner, and her people, who were opposed to his attentions, left Virginia for Ohio. He followed, however, to Greene county, where he married the girl of his choice. Later, Susanna Falkner's parents came to Clinton county, where they spent the rest of their lives. John Holaday erected a saw and grist-mill at Ogden, but later sold out and moved to Jefferson township, where he purchased over nine hundred acres of land and he and his wife died on their farm a little east of Westboro. They were the parents of eight children. John Holaday was a member of the Society of Friends and it took all his personal property except an ax to pay for his substitute to fight in the War of 1812. The government would have taken the ax, but his wife hid it. John Holaday, after taking some hogs to Westboro, was attacked by cholera. He spent the night at his daughter's home and died before morning. The maternal grandparents of Enoch Holaday were Nathaniel and Nancy (Baker) Carter, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Clinton county. Nathaniel Carter was a farmer and Quaker minister, who had a farm which adjoined that of Mr. Holaday's paternal grandparents. Both Nathaniel and Nancy Carter died on this farm. William Holaday received a limited education in the schools of Clinton county and was a farmer on the land now owned by his son, Enoch, all his life. He owned one hundred and eighty acres of land and was a member of the Quaker church.

Enoch Holaday was educated in the public schools of Jefferson township. He was a successful huckster for some time, but later went into the dry-goods business at Midland and lost everything he had saved. Afterward, about 1869, he moved to his present farm, and has since lived there, he and his wife being the owners of one hundred and twenty acres.

On October 18, 1866, Enoch Holaday was married to Sarah J. West, who was born in Clark township, this county, the daughter of Owen and Mary (Carey) West, the former a minister in the Friends church, who was born north of Martinsville, in this county, and the latter of whom was born near Hillsboro, in Highland county. The Rev. Owen West was the son of William and Sarah (Hamrick) West, natives probably of Virginia and early settlers in Clinton county. William West first located in Chester county, Pennsylvania, but later came to Clinton county and engaged in farming. His wife, Sarah Hamrick, was the daughter of Lockie Hamrick, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mary Carey was the daughter of John and Margaret (Greene) Carey, natives of Grayson county, Virginia, who moved to North Carolina and still later to Highland county, Ohio. Subsequently, they settled in Indiana, where they both died. They were Quakers and had ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity. Mrs. Holaday's father did not attend school a day in his life. His wife taught him his letters and he later became a minister in the Friends church. He was also a farmer and owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Liberty township, Highland county, having moved there when his daughter, Sarah J., who later became Mrs. Holaday, was

eight years old. His wife died in Highland county, but he died later at Martinsville, this county.

To Enoch and Sarah J. (West) Holaday five children have been born, of whom two, Lindley, the eldest, and Mary, the third born, died at the age of sixteen, the living children being Eva, Margaret and Elizabeth.

Mr. Holaday was drafted for service during the Civil War, but, as a member of the Friends church, his religious scruples would not permit military service and he paid three hundred dollars for a substitute, thus escaping service. He is a Republican and has served his township very efficiently as a road supervisor and as a school director.

WILLARD KLINE.

Willard Kline, a native of Stark county, Ohio, is at present one of the best-known farmers of Jefferson township, this county. He was born on October 28, 1862, the son of Philip and Magdelina (Bortz) Kline, natives of Germany and Stark county, Ohio, respectively. His paternal grandparents were residents of Philadelphia after emigrating to this country from Germany. His maternal grandfather, Michael Bortz, was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, of German descent, who moved to Stark county, Ohio, purchased a farm and died in that county.

Philip Kline had completed his education in the German schools before coming to this country with his parents. He was a cabinet-maker and undertaker, trades which he had begun to learn in Germany, and for a time followed those vocations in Philadelphia. After his marriage, he removed to Malvern, Ohio, and followed his trade there for some time, after which he removed to a farm nearby and was engaged in agriculture the rest of his life, having been the owner of sixty acres of land. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children.

Willard Kline, one of the twelve children born to Philip and Magdelina (Bortz) Kline, was educated in the common schools of Stark county and of Malvern, under John Baxter. He also attended school at Mount Union and later attended a business college in Canton, under Griffith and Paterson, this latter school having been one of the first of its kind opened in the state of Ohio. Mr. Kline taught school for twelve years, and then became an interurban railway conductor out of Akron, a position which he held for six years. Afterwards he was in the coal business for two years in Akron, but sold out in 1910 and removed to Jefferson township, this county, where Mrs. Kline owned a farm. They now have three farms, comprising, in all, three hundred acres, and are engaged in general farming and stock raising.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1905, Willard Kline was married to Mrs. Ellen (Sliffe) Moon, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Longnecker) Sliffe, natives of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and Fayette county, Pennsylvania, respectively, and widow of Jason Moon, for many years a teacher in Clinton county and a son of Thomas Moon, an early settler in Jefferson township, this county. Jason Moon, who died in 1903, was also a farmer, and served as principal of the Westboro and Blanchester schools for some time. He had been educated in the public schools and at the Lebanon Normal School.

Mrs. Kline's paternal grandparents were Henry and Magdelina (Biddle) Sliffe, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and of German descent, who settled on a half section of land in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Her paternal great-grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth (Houk) Sliffe, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who also entered land in Tuscarawas county. Mrs. Kline's paternal grandmother was the daughter of Fred and Barbara (Bidler) Biddle, natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. The father of her paternal great-grandfather, Henry Sliffe, came to America from Germany and settled in Westmoreland county. Mrs. Kline's maternal grandparents were Peter and Elizabeth (Shank) Long-

necker, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who were farmers in Holmes county, Ohio. Her maternal great-grandparents were Peter and Elizabeth (Noftsinger) Longnecker, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who migrated with the remainder of the family to Holmes county, Ohio. Mrs. Kline's mother, who, before her marriage, was Susana Longnecker, had four brothers, David, Joseph, John and Henry, who were soldiers in the Civil War. Mrs. Kline's father, Jacob Sliffe, was a farmer in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, all his life, and died in that county. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten grew to maturity.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Westboro, and take an active part in the affairs of that congregation. They are highly-respected citizens of Jefferson township and are well known and widely admired.

CHARLES CALEB HIXSON.

The late Charles Caleb Hixson, well known as a farmer of Washington and Jefferson townships, this county, was born in Jefferson township in 1855, son of John A. and Nancy (Hull) Hixson, who came from Highland county, this state, to Clinton county.

Charles Caleb Hixson was educated in the public schools of Jefferson township, and was reared to the life of a farmer, which occupation he followed all his life. After reaching maturity, he engaged in farming for his father for a time, and also carried the mail for a period of six years, from Westboro to Wilmington, before the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At the time of his death he was the owner of one hundred acres of land, sixty acres of which is in Washington township and forty acres in Jefferson township, practically all in one body.

In 1879 Mr. Hixson was married to Minnie James, a native of Lumberton, this county, daughter of Isaac Newton and Isabelle (Miller) James, the former a native of Lumberton and the latter of Campbell county, Virginia. Isaac N. James was the son of Joshua and Maria (Burr) James, very early settlers of Wilmington. Isabelle Miller was the daughter of Ephraim and Esther (Keiter) Miller, the former born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Hampshire county, Virginia. Ephraim Miller was a soldier in the War of 1812, and after his marriage, in the Old Dominion state, in 1849, located in Clinton county, settling one mile west of Lumberton, where he was engaged in farming the rest of his life. The Millers are of Pennsylvania Quaker descent. Esther (Keiter) Miller was a daughter of George Keiter, a native of Virginia, of German descent.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hixson were born five children, Zella, Joseph Eugene, Walter Leroy, Charles Caleb, Jr., and Hallie Hazel. Of these children Zella, the first born, and Charles C., Jr., the fourth born, are deceased.

The late Charles Caleb Hixson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his widow is still an active and interested worker in that denomination.

WILLIAM A. POND.

Success generally comes as a consequence of closely applied energy, unfailing determination and perseverance. Seldom is success known to smile upon the idler and the dreamer rarely is courted; only those who diligently seek the favors of success receiving her blessing. William A. Pond, a resident of Antioch, this county, is one of the well-known residents of this section, and his present high standing may be attributed to his large personal worth, which has gained for him the esteem of the people with whom he has had business and social relations.

William A. Pond was born on March 20, 1852, in Green township, this county, the son of William and Mary (Lieurance) Pond, the former of whom, born on June 2, 1812, in Green township, died on January 10, 1912, and the latter, born on March 21, 1815, died on August 25, 1906.

In 1802 four brothers, Griffen, Henry, John and Jonathan Pond, started from Wilkes county, North Carolina, for Ohio. Later the four brothers scattered over different parts of Ohio and in the respective communities where they lived, they became prominent citizens. Griffen Pond, the grandfather of William A., came to Clinton county in 1802, locating on what is now known as the old Faren farm. He cleared one hundred acres of land and received fifty acres of the same in payment for his work. He lived in this section of the state the rest of his life, buying and selling several farms. He was a member of the Baptist church. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, all of whom are now deceased, these children having been as follow: Griffen, Jr., who moved to Mercer county, Ohio, and died at the age of one hundred years and six months; John, who died in Miami county, Indiana, where he was a farmer; Jonathan, who died in Wabash county, Indiana; Mary, who married Messer Green, and died at Cuba, this county, at the age of ninety; Priscilla, who married John Wire, and was the mother of Doctor Wire, of Wilmington; Sarah, who married Samuel Hamilton, of Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio; William, who was the father of William A.; George W., who died in Mercer county, Ohio, where he was a farmer, and David, who died in Clarksville, this county, where he was a preacher in the Baptist church and a farmer.

The late William Pond, father of William A. Pond, started in life with very little money. He built a log house for himself on what is now known as the Clark place, in Green township, which is still standing. It was in this log house that William A. Pond was born. There were two slabs pinned together for a table and the bed was made by putting pins in the log wall. William Pond finally came to own three hundred acres of land and died on his farm. His wife, Mary Lieurance, was the daughter of John and Rebecca (Brown) Lieurance, both natives of Wilkes county, North Carolina, who were married in that county and in 1802 came with the Ponds and Browns to Clinton county. The Lieurances settled in Washington township, where they became the owners of a large farm. John Lieurance was a deacon in the Cowans Creek Baptist church. He died at the age of eighty-five, after rearing a large family. William and Mary Pond were members of the Christian church at New Antioch and were ardent church workers all their lives. William Pond was a stock buyer of considerable note and drove stock overland to Cincinnati. In his younger days he had been engaged in hauling produce to and from the cities in this section. He served as township trustee, having been elected as a Republican. Before becoming a Republican, he was a Whig.

To William and Mary (Lieurance) Pond eight children were born, five of whom are still living, the names of the children, in the order of their birth, being as follow: John, born in 1835, who is a retired farmer at Columbus; Jesse W., born in 1837, died in March, 1909, at Morgan Hill, California, where he was a stock dealer and farmer; Mary J., born in 1840, married Thomas J. Bloom, and died in 1892; Anna, born in 1843, first married W. H. Lieurance and later Campbell Wright, and died in September, 1901; Tillie, born in 1847, first married a Mr. Anson, later Henry Arnold, and now lives at Port William, Ohio; William A., the subject of this sketch; Martha E., a resident of Montgomery, Alabama, who is the widow of R. E. Hunt, and Lina, who married C. B. Murphy, a merchant of New Antioch, this county.

William A. Pond grew up on the farm and received his education in the public schools of that neighborhood. He lived at home until his marriage, on September 10, 1874, after which he lived on a part of the home farm, subsequently building a home on a tract of land which he purchased and where he lived until March, 1902, at which time he moved to New Antioch, where he now lives. When a young man, Mr. Pond engaged in buying and shipping live stock and wool, and has ever since been engaged in that business. About seven years ago, he became a partner with Bennett & Thompson, of Wilmington, and is a member of that firm now. For the past twelve years he has been

a justice of the peace in New Antioch, and in 1914 was re-elected to a term of four years, as a Republican.

Mr. Pond's wife, before her marriage, was Alice Tener, a native of Adams county, Ohio, born at Locust Grove, the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Weaver) Tener, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Pond's father was a harness-maker and also a native of Adams county. Her mother, however, was a native of Highland county, and died when Mrs. Pond was a small girl. After her death the father married again and moved to New Antioch.

To William A. and Alice (Tener) Pond have been born twelve children, four of whom are deceased, the names of the children, in the order of their birth, being as follow: Verdie, born on July 18, 1875, died on July 30, 1876; Frank B., March 21, 1877, a well-known farmer of this county; Naomi, April 14, 1879, who died on October 11, 1880; Fred, April 26, 1881, who married Oval West, and is a resident of Wilmington; Mary, March 27, 1883, who married Edwin S. Thatcher, and died on December 23, 1910; Edna, July 27, 1885, who is unmarried, and lives in Columbus, Ohio; Vada, March 16, 1887, who married Charles Sevérs, and lives at Sabina, Ohio; Chloe, November 10, 1888, who died on January 18, 1890; Cliff, who married a Miss Stotler; Zella, February 8, 1891, who died on August 6, of the same year; Charlotte, July 21, 1892, who married Fred Arnold, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Guy, October 17, 1894, who married Mary Oglesbee, of Lumberton, Ohio.

William A. Pond is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a delegate to the grand lodge of Odd Fellows for eight successive years and is a trustee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows home at Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Pond is a well-known citizen of this county, honest and upright in all of the relations of life and admired and respected by his fellow citizens, he and all the members of his family being held in high esteem hereabout.

JESSE G. BATSON.

Jesse G. Batson is a prominent citizen and farmer of Jefferson township, this county, who was born in Washington township, this county, on November 2, 1861, the son of Ephraim and Louisa (Wright) Batson, both natives of Clinton county, the former born in Washington township and the latter near Martinsville. Ephraim Batson was the son of Samuel Batson, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio when a young man and located in what is now Clark township, entering between eighty and one hundred acres of land, which he cleared. He married a Thornhill and he and his wife died in that township. Louisa Wright was the daughter of James and Sarah Jane (West) Wright, also pioneers of Clinton county, who owned nearly one hundred acres of land just north of Martinsville.

Ephraim Batson received a common school education in the schools of Clinton county and spent his life as a farmer in Washington township, having been the owner of one hundred and twenty-one acres, upon which he lived for many years. The last six years of his life were spent with his son, Jesse G. His wife died at the comparatively early age of forty-nine, but he lived to be eighty-two. They were the parents of six children, four of whom, Christopher, George, Sarah Ann and Jesse G., grew to maturity. Ephraim Batson was an influential and useful citizen and had served as school director and road supervisor in Washington township.

Jesse G. Batson was educated in the public schools of Washington township and, with the exception of ten years, which he spent in Newport, Kentucky, as a street railway motorman, has been a farmer all his life. He moved to the farm upon which he now lives in 1903, and now owns sixty acres of land in Jefferson township. He has cleared the farm and erected good buildings and is rated as a prosperous farmer.

On December 31, 1882, Jesse G. Batson was married to Clara Hodson, who was born

and reared at Westboro, this county, the daughter of Edwin Hodson, to which union two children were born, Laura and Harry. Mr. Batson married, secondly, on October 8, 1913, to Josephine McClearin, of Highland county, Ohio, who was born at Hillsboro and reared at Samantha, and to this second marriage there was born one child, Margaret, who died in infancy.

Mr. Batson is a member of the Christian church, and his wife is a member of the Friends church. Mr. Batson has served as township trustee and has filled other local offices. He is prominent in the political councils of Jefferson township and popular in the neighborhood in which he resides.

WALTER S. OSBORN.

Walter S. Osborn, now a successful and well-known farmer of Jefferson township, this county, was born in Beech Grove, in this county, on July 12, 1866, a son of Alfred and Martha (Stanton) Osborn, both natives of Beech Grove. Martha Stanton was the daughter of William and Theodosia (Thatcher) Stanton, early settlers in Clinton county. The Thatcher family history is set out at length elsewhere in this volume.

The late Alfred Osborn, who was a well-known farmer of Clinton county, was educated in the public schools of this county, and after leaving school, farmed at Beech Grove and at Midland City. He died in the latter village. Walter S. Osborn was one of six children born to his parents, Alfred and Martha (Stanton) Osborn, the others being Lettie, Sarah T., Ollie, Rena and Frank.

Walter S. Osborn received his education in the Osborn district school, and in the fall of 1888 removed to Midland and for ten years operated a livery stable at that place. Subsequently, he purchased forty-five acres of land, a part of which lies within the corporation limits of Midland. He farmed this land for one or two years, or until about 1905, when he moved to the Isaac Hixson farm, one mile north of Midland City. This place comprises one hundred and seventy acres, which Mr. Osborn rents, and in addition to this he also operates his own land, being well known as a successful farmer and stock raiser of that vicinity.

In November, 1895, Walter S. Osborn was married to Alice Foster, and to this union were born four children, Hazel M., Russell T., Bernice and Alfred Franklin. Mrs. Osborn died on May 7, 1913.

Mr. Osborn is a devout member of the Friends church. He is a Republican and has been treasurer of Jefferson township for the past fourteen years, and still holds that important office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JACOB FREY.

Jacob Frey, who was formerly a competent bookkeeper in Cincinnati, but who, for several years, has been a successful farmer in Jefferson township, this county, was born on December 12, 1853, in Cincinnati, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hess) Frey, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and both of whom are deceased. Jacob Frey, Sr., was an officer in the German army. Neither the paternal nor the maternal grandparents of Jacob Frey, Jr., ever came to America.

Jacob and Elizabeth (Hess) Frey were married in Germany and came to America in a sailing vessel, locating at New Orleans, after a voyage lasting fifty-two days. In 1847 they proceeded by boat to Cincinnati, where they made their home. Jacob Frey had learned the barber's trade in Germany and followed this trade in Cincinnati until his death. To Jacob and Elizabeth Frey were born five children: George, Jacob (who died in infancy), Margaret, Fred and Jacob. After the senior Jacob Frey's death, his widow married August Goetze, and to them were born four children, Augusta, George, Elizabeth and Lena. The family were members of the Evangelical Protestant church.

Jacob Frey, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and early in life was employed as an apprentice in the Lackman brewery, learning the trade as brewer. He later became connected with the Schmid Brothers' brewery as a bookkeeper, a position he held for twenty-six years. In 1902 he moved to the farm of one hundred and thirty-one acres in Jefferson township, this county, which he had previously bought in 1896, and where he is engaged in general farming.

On November 29, 1876, Jacob Frey was married to Anna Marie Ferkel, a native of Bavaria, Germany, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Frank) Ferkel, both natives of Bavaria. Mrs. Frey's paternal grandparents were Andres and Elizabeth Ferkel, both of whom died in Bavaria. Her maternal grandfather served in the Napoleonic Wars. Mrs. Frey's parents were married in Germany and in March, 1865, came to America, locating at Cincinnati. He was a farmer, grocer and baker. He and his wife retired to the farm, upon which Jacob Frey now lives, in 1896 and both spent their last days on that farm. Their remains are buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Westboro.

To Jacob and Anna Marie (Ferkel) Frey have been born ten children, one of whom, Edward, the eighth born, is deceased, the others being Jacob, August, Frederick Jacob, Elizabeth, Harry, George, Albert, Florence and Stella Marie.

Mr. and Mrs. Frey and family are members of the Evangelical Protestant church and Mr. Frey served as treasurer of the church of that denomination for fifteen years during his residence in Cincinnati.

FRANCIS M. HIATT.

Francis M. Hiatt, now an enterprising and well-known farmer of Clark township, this county, was born on January 10, 1851, in Clinton county, the son of Clarkson and Jane (Hollingsworth) Hiatt, the former a native of Clark township, this county, and the latter born near Rochester, in Warren county.

Mr. Hiatt's paternal grandparents were Christopher and Jemima (Hunt) Hiatt, the former born near Greensboro, North Carolina, and the latter in Grayson county, Virginia. The paternal great-grandfather, Christopher Hiatt, Sr., died in North Carolina when his son, Christopher, was a young man. Christopher Hiatt, Jr., was educated by his mother, who was a well-informed woman. He married in Virginia, and, about the year 1810, emigrated to Ohio and located in Clark township, this county, where he purchased a farm upon which his grandson, Francis M., now lives, and gradually became the owner of several hundred acres of land in this county. Mr. Hiatt's maternal grandparents were James and Esther (Cadwallader) Hollingsworth, the former born in South Carolina and the latter near Lynchburg, Virginia, who located in Warren county, this state, where both spent the remainder of their lives. James Hollingsworth was the proprietor of a nursery.

Clarkson Hiatt was educated in the common schools of Clark township, this county, and was engaged in farming all his life. He owned a part of the old home tract of land, where his son, Francis M., now lives and erected most of the buildings now standing on the farm and cleared most of the place. Five sons and two daughters were born to Clarkson and Jane (Hollingsworth) Hiatt, as follow: Lorenzo D., who was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, a member of Company M, Second Ohio Cavalry, and who, during his service, was struck on the head by a spent musket ball, but survived the wound; Francis M., the subject of this sketch; Evelyn, Albert and Warren, who are deceased, and Lora and James Edwin.

Francis M. Hiatt was educated in the common schools of Clark township, and, upon attaining his majority, began farming for himself. He bought a small tract of twelve acres adjoining his home and lived there from 1890 to 1908, when he removed to the home place. He now owns one hundred and one acres and is successfully engaged in general farming.

In November, 1889, Francis M. Hiatt was married to Nellie McLaughlin, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hill) McLaughlin, the former a native of Clermont county, Ohio, who died in Clinton county. Joseph McLaughlin was born in Clermont county in 1815, the son of Charles and Nancy (Bundle) McLaughlin, of Virginia, who were early settlers in Clermont county and farmers by occupation, the owners of seventy-five acres of land. Joseph McLaughlin first married Agelina Hill, a native of Clermont county and a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Burton) Hill, of North Carolina, who emigrated to Clermont county, where they were farmers by occupation. Jesse Hill's son, Hezekiah, was a soldier in the Civil War, and lived until recently. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. By the first marriage, Joseph McLaughlin had seven children, Charles, James, Milton, Jesse, Jane, Martha and Belle. Of these children, Charles, James and Milton were soldiers in the Civil War, Milton dying in the service. After the death of his first wife, Mr. McLaughlin married, in 1860, Elizabeth Hill, who was born in 1832, a sister of his first wife. Of this second family of children, Mrs. Hiatt was the youngest, the other children being Alfred N., Florence, Ulysses and Bergen. Joseph McLaughlin emigrated to Clinton county about 1882 and here died. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

To Francis M. and Nellie (McLaughlin) Hiatt eight children have been born, Alma, Chester, Grace, Stella, Mildred, Howard, Clarkson and Esther, all of whom are living.

Mr. Hiatt is a member of the Quaker church, and Mrs. Hiatt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are well known throughout Clark township and adjoining neighborhoods and enjoy the respect and esteem of many friends.

THOMAS HENRY McMILLAN.

Thomas Henry McMillan, who owns a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Chester township, this county, is descended from two of the very oldest families in this county. His father, Thomas McMillan, was the grandson of William and Deborah McMillan, who immigrated from York county, Pennsylvania, to Clinton county, some time after 1805, and his mother was the daughter of Seth and Sarah Ann (Moore) Linton. Thomas Henry McMillan is the only son born to his father's second marriage.

Born on January 5, 1884, Thomas Henry McMillan, an enterprising citizen of Chester township, has been a farmer all his life. He received his education in the common schools of Chester township and later attended Wilmington College for about four years. After finishing his college education, he began farming on the old home place and has made an exceptional success in his chosen vocation. He is intelligent, widely informed and popular and enjoys the confidence and respect of that entire neighborhood.

Mr. McMillan's father, Thomas McMillan, the son of David and Hannah (Huzzey) McMillan, was first married to Elizabeth N. Adsit, who bore him six children: Isabel, Mary Ann, Debber T., Eliza Jane, Horace G. and Palmer, of whom Horace G. is the only present survivor. Following the death of the mother of the above children, Thomas McMillan married, secondly, Mrs. Nancy (Linton) McMillan, widow of Isaac McMillan, and daughter of Seth and Sarah Ann (Moore) Linton, to which union there was born one child, a son, Thomas H., subject of this biographical sketch. Thomas McMillan's family were members of the Friends church, and he voted the Republican ticket. David and Hannah (Huzzey) McMillan were the parents of ten children, five of whom were born in Pennsylvania and five in Ohio. David McMillan immigrated to Clinton county in 1805 and settled on Turkey Run creek, where he purchased three hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He departed this life on Decmeber 20, 1844, his widow living less than two years thereafter, her death occurring on September 18, 1846. David McMillan's parents, William and Deborah McMillan, who came to this county

from York county, Pennsylvania, were natives of Scotland and Wales, respectively. They were the parents of eight children.

On October 26, 1904, Thomas Henry McMillan was married to Mary Probasco, the daughter of C. A. and Anna Probasco, to which union there has been no issue. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan are members of the Friends church and devoted to all good works in their neighborhood. Mr. McMillan votes the Republican ticket and is a man of considerable influence in local politics, as well as in the general affairs of the community.

RAY O. BOULWARE.

Ray O. Boulware, the proprietor of a popular grocery at Midland, this county, and the son of a prominent Clinton county physician, was born in 1872 in Clermont county, Ohio, the son of Dr. L. and Margaret (Monjar) Boulware, both of whom were born near Williamsburg, Ohio. Doctor Boulware was the son of Abram and Nancy (Chatterton) Boulware, both natives of the northern part of Pennsylvania, who located in Clermont county, Ohio, early in life. Abram Boulware was a cabinet-maker and undertaker for many years, but in later life was engaged in farming. He located in Clermont county, near Emilia, and later lived near Williamsburg, where he was engaged in the occupation of farming and there both he and his wife died, after having reared a large family of children.

The late Dr. L. Boulware, who was a member of a company of Zouaves connected with the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, survived the war and lived until 1912. He was educated for the medical profession in Pittsburgh, and took up the active practice of his profession at Nicklesville, Ohio. He also practiced his profession at Williamsburg, Bowersville and Midland City, in Clinton county. Doctor Boulware and wife were the parents of eight children, five of whom grew to maturity.

Ray O. Boulware was educated in the public schools at Williamsburg and Midland City. After leaving school he followed the trade of house painter and was engaged in that occupation for a period of nineteen years, working mostly in Midland. In 1911 Mr. Boulware opened a grocery store in Midland and is still the proprietor of that store, having been quite successful. He is also interested in the Centennial Laxative Company, of Covington, Kentucky.

In 1900 R. O. Boulware was married to Halsie Wickersham, the daughter of J. C. Wickersham, and to this union one child has been born, Beatrice.

Mr. and Mrs. Boulware are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active interest in the affairs of the local denomination. Fraternally, Mr. Boulware is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN EDWIN HOCKETT.

John Edwin Hockett, a well-known merchant of Westboro, this county, who conducts a general store known as the J. D. Hudson & Company store at Westboro, was born near Westboro on July 11, 1853, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Newby) Hockett, natives of Clinton and Highland counties, Ohio, respectively. Thomas Hockett was the son of John and Mary (Cox) Hockett, both natives of North Carolina and members of the Society of Friends, who settled near New Vienna, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Sarah Newby was the daughter of William and Sarah (Overman) Newby, natives of North Carolina and also members of the Society of Friends. After their marriage, at Buck Creek, North Carolina, the Newbys located in Highland county, this state, later moving to Clinton county. William Newby was a farmer by occupation.

The late Thomas Hockett died in 1906, at the age of eighty-eight. He was the father of three sons and three daughters.

John Edwin Hockett was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and, for some time, was a teacher. He was appointed deputy county surveyor under the administration of John Harvey, about 1870, and was thus engaged for some time. Afterward Mr. Hockett studied telegraphy at Martinsville and held several positions with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. From telegraphy he turned his attention to the telephone business, and for eight years was superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company of Indiana. While thus employed he accepted the managership of the Western Union telegraph office at Dayton, Ohio, and after the death of his brother-in-law moved to Westboro. Before engaging in the telephone business, he was wire chief and chief clerk for the superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Cincinnati. He was a pioneer in establishing exchanges, and worked extensively in Cincinnati. In 1894 Mr. Hockett located at Westboro and has ever since been engaged in the general mercantile business there.

On December 9, 1879, John Edwin Hockett was married to Emma Anderson, of Cincinnati, to which union two children have been born, Edith and Thomas Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Hockett and family are members of the Friends church. Fraternally, Mr. Hockett is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic lodge. He has taken a considerable part in Republican politics and is well known throughout Clinton county in that connection.

WILLIAM A. HUDSON.

William A. Hudson, now an enterprising and well-known farmer and successful business man of Westboro, this county, was born on September 15, 1857, in Brown county, Ohio, the son of Charles and Sarah (Lear) Hudson, both natives of that county. Charles Hudson was the son of Shelby and Polly Hudson, natives of Indiana, and early settlers in Brown county, Ohio, where they were farmers. Sarah Lear was the daughter of Joshua Lear, also an early settler in Brown county.

Charles Hudson received his education in the pioneer schools of Brown county, and some years after his marriage came to Clinton county, where he purchased a farm in Marion township, comprising sixty-eight acres, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. The Hudson family at that time were all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Charles and Sarah (Lear) Hudson were born seven children, of whom William A. was the second in order of birth, the other children being Mollie, George, Lillie, Wilford, John and Luella.

William A. Hudson, who was brought to Clinton county by his parents when about five years of age, was reared on a farm in Marion township, and received his education in the public schools of that township. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in farming in Jefferson township, where he lived for some time. Although Mr. Hudson is still interested in farming and owns thirty-three acres near the village of Westboro, he has been engaged in recent years in dealing in white-oak timber, and in 1913 established a coal, cement-post and drain-tile business in the village of Westboro, where he enjoys a flourishing business, which is a distinct recognition of his standing as an honorable citizen in the community.

On March 11, 1883, William A. Hudson was married to Ella Garner, a sister of Jesse Garner, whose biographical sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume, sets out the family history of the Garners in full. To Mr. Hudson and wife two children have been born, Howard and Elbridge, the former of whom is the cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, of Blanchester, this county, and the latter a rural mail carrier out of Westboro. Mrs. Hudson is a member of the Friends church.

WILLIAM HALEY.

No more substantial and moral citizens have ever come to this country from foreign lands than the sons of Ireland. Wherever they have settled they have become honored and respected citizens. As a race they are characterized by industry and patience which overcomes obstacles, and which insures success in most any undertaking they choose to follow. Clinton county has been honored by having several sons of the Emerald Isle as citizens, among whom was the late William Haley, of Wilson township.

William Haley was born on April 9, 1841, in County Cork, Ireland, the son of Dennis and Julia (Creedon) Haley, both natives of Ireland, who died in their native land. They were the parents of three children, William, John and Abbie. Of these children William and John came to America. Dennis Haley, who was a farmer by occupation, was a devout member of the Catholic church. His death occurred about 1845, his widow surviving him many years. William Haley came to America in 1868, at the age of twenty-seven. He had been married in his native country, and after arriving in America, first located in Wilmington, this county, where for some time he worked as a section hand on the railroad. Later he took up farming on the Leo Wells farm, being employed by Mr. Wells until 1873, when he moved to Wilson township, where he rented land until 1889. In that year he bought a farm of one hundred and seven acres, to which he later added sixty acres, and still later eighty acres, and upon which his children now live. He made many improvements on this place and was known in his community as a thrifty farmer. He was a member of the Catholic church at Wilmington and active in local public affairs until his death, which occurred on October 9, 1912. His good wife had died ten years previously, on September 27, 1902. William Haley and wife were the parents of ten children, Dennis, John, Jeremiah, Julia, Thomas, Mary, William, Hanora, Michael and Charles. Of these children, Dennis died at the age of twenty-one, unmarried, and Thomas died at the age of twelve. John married Mary Dehan, and they have three children, Katherine, Anna Marie and Rose. Jeremiah married Mary Keegan, and they are the parents of six children, William, Eugene, Agnes, Helen, Frank and Paul. The remainder of the children are unmarried. Michael is a physician at Piqua, Ohio. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Hanora is a teacher in the schools at Wilmington, this county, and Charles, Julia, William and Mary live on the old home place.

Charles Haley is a hustling young farmer, who attended the public schools, supplementing this with a course at Wilmington College for two years, during 1905 and 1906. He played on the basketball and baseball teams of that institution, and won his letter in both branches of athletics. Not only is Charles Haley a skillful farmer, but he is one of the most popular young men in the section of Clinton county in which he resides.

JOHN BRACKNEY.

John Brackney, a highly-respected farmer of Liberty township, who owns one hundred and three acres of land and who has held various positions of trust and responsibility in that township, was born on March 9, 1871, in Union township, this county, the son of George and Judith Ann (Haines) Brackney. George Brackney was born on the Port William pike, near Todd's fork, on January 6, 1833, and Judith Ann Haines was born in what is now the Country Club house, of Wilmington, December 30, 1837. Her father, Stacy Haines, was a pioneer settler in Clinton county and operated a grist-mill near the present Wilmington Country Club. He was a member of the Friends church. George Brackney was the son of Marmaduke and Susannah (Hayworth) Brackney, the former a native of Virginia, who located in Clinton county in 1806 or 1808. He was a farmer and followed that occupation until his death, in 1856. Susannah Hayworth was a native of Tennessee, who died in 1865 or 1866. Marmaduke Brickney and wife

were members of the Friends church and occupied the farm where their grandson, John, the subject of this sketch, now lives. They were the parents of five children, Eli, Mahlon, Mary, Rachel and George, of whom Eli, Mahlon and Rachel are now deceased.

George Brackney was born in Union township, on the Port William road, on January 6, 1832, and was married in 1853 to Julia Ann Haines, a native of Greene county, this state, daughter of Stacy and Judith (Terrell) Haines, both natives of Virginia, who located in Greene county, this state, at an early day and in 1838 came to Clinton county, locating on Todd's fork. George Brackney and wife were the parents of eight children, Stacy, Mahlon, Edwin, George, Lewis, Mable, John and Anna, all of whom are living. George and Julia Ann (Haines) Brackney are both still living, and have celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. George Brackney has been a life-long member of the Republican party.

John Brackney was educated in the common schools and in Wilmington College, where he spent three years, and has spent his life on the farm. On October 29, 1896, he was married to Lillian Peelle, who was born in Greene county, this state, the daughter of W. C. and Sarah (Bevan) Peelle, farmers of Greene county, members of the Quaker church and owners of one hundred and sixty acres of land. To this union six children have been born, Charlotte, Lauren, Charles, Ruth, George and Richard.

Mr. and Mrs. Brackney and family are members of the Friends church. Mr. Brackney served six years as trustee of Liberty township, having been elected as a Republican, and also served for some time as a member of the school board.

WILLIAM A. STINGLEY.

One of the prominent old families of Chester township, this county, is that of William A. Stingley, an enterprising and prosperous farmer, who owns two hundred and seventy acres of land, and who, like his father and grandfather before him, has been very successful in agricultural pursuits. The Stingley family was established in America by George Stingley, the great-grandfather of William A., who was born in Germany on September 12, 1763.

William A. Stingley, the son of Noah and Sarah (Jones) Stingley, and the cousin of Calvin, Alvin and J. Albert Stingley, referred to elsewhere in this volume, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Chester township, on January 18, 1863. His father was a native of Ross county, Ohio, who died on April 8, 1894, and his mother, the daughter of Lewis Jones, who married a Miss DeMoss, was born on September 8, 1822. Noah Stingley was the eldest of four children born to John and Elizabeth (Bush) Stingley. John Stingley was a native of Virginia, born on August 22, 1792. He came to Ohio in 1800, and located first in Ross county, where, on April 16, 1818, he married Elizabeth Bush, who was born on May 31, 1798. In 1822 they removed to a farm in Chester township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. John Stingley was one of the foremost farmers of Chester township, and he and his wife were the parents of four children, namely: Gilead, born on November 24, 1820; Tabitha, April 27, 1823; Julian, October 7, 1825, and Noah, the father of William A., February 24, 1819. John Stingley died on September 6, 1826, and after his death his widow married Sebastian Stingley, the twin brother of her first husband.

The late Noah Stingley was educated in the common schools of Chester township and was engaged in farming all his life, having been the owner of about six hundred acres of land, and was an extensive breeder of cattle. On January 27, 1848, Noah Stingley was united in marriage to Sarah Jones, to which union nine children were born, as follow: Tabitha, born on December 4, 1848; Martha, December 5, 1849; Elizabeth, January 17, 1851, who died early in life; Arvilla, December 10, 1852; John, March 10, 1854; Lewis, September 19, 1857; Lawson, April 22, 1859; William A., the immediate

subject of this review, and Ida, April 17, 1865. Noah Stingley's family were all members of the Methodist church, and he was a Democrat.

William A. Stingley, like his grandfather and father, received most of his education in the district schools of Chester township, but this early education has been supplemented by wide reading and diligent home study. He has been a farmer all his life, and has been very successful because he has paid close attention to modern developments in agriculture.

On March 4, 1896, William A. Stingley was married to Elizabeth Martindale, who was born on October 25, 1863, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Roach) Martindale, and to this union two children have been born, Russell N. and Raymond T., the former born on January 11, 1898, and the latter on May 20, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Stingley are earnest and faithful members of the Friends church, and fraternally, Mr. Stingley is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, he is an independent voter, casting his ballot for men rather than for party platforms. He and his family are held in high esteem among their neighbors and enjoy the confidence and respect of all.

WILLIAM M. BORING.

William M. Boring, now a prosperous and well-known farmer of Liberty township, this county, was born on August 3, 1862, in Green township, this county, the son of Lafayette and Polly Lieurance (Hall) Boring, the latter of whom was Lafayette Boring's second wife.

Lafayette Boring was born in Harrison county, Virginia, the son of Thomas and Ruth Boring, natives of Maryland, Thomas Boring having been the son of Absalom and Sarah Boring, also natives of Maryland, who subsequently settled in Virginia, where Mrs. Boring died. Absalom Boring then moved to Ohio and died in Clinton county after having attained the age of more than eighty years. Thomas and Ruth Boring were married in Maryland and resided many years in that state, from which they moved to Harrison county, Virginia. In 1830 they moved to Ohio and settled on a farm, where their son, Lafayette, later lived. They were the parents of nine children. Lafayette Boring was a young man when the family came to Clinton county. About 1840 he married Ailsey Collett, who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of John Collett, a native of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Kentucky in an early day, when the Indians were very troublesome, one of his brothers having been killed by the redskins. To Lafayette Boring and his first wife the following children were born: Elizabeth, Ruth, Ann, John and Absalom. After Mrs. Ailsey Boring's death, Lafayette Boring married, secondly, Mrs. Polly Lieurance, daughter of Tilman and Betsy Hall, natives of North Carolina, to which second union there were four children born, namely: William M., the subject of this sketch; Mary Alice, who married George Skinner, and lives in Wilmington, this county; Eliza Jane, who married Squire Beaty, and lives in Green township, this county, and Susan, who married Elias Morton, of Wilmington. Lafayette Boring and wife were members of the Baptist church, and their children were reared in that faith. He was a Republican in politics and owned one hundred and twenty acres of land in Green township. He died about thirty years ago.

William M. Boring was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and was reared on the farm. He married Cora Early, who was born in this county, the daughter of George Early, a farmer of Liberty township and a prominent member of the Methodist church. After his marriage, Mr. Boring located in Green township, on the home farm, and in 1913 bought one hundred and seventy-five acres of land where he now resides. To him and his wife were born seven children, Ira, Ernest, Zella, Roy, Luella, Harry and Glenn, the latter of whom died at the age of eighteen months. The mother of these

children died on Decoration Day, 1915, and was buried at the Antioch burying ground. Ira Boring married Alice Collins, and has two children, Lavonne and Mable Jane. Ernest Boring married Ada Cast, and lives in Wilmington.

Mr. Boring is a member of the Baptist church at Wilmington and is a well-known citizen of this county.

ARTHUR OGLESBEE.

Arthur Oglesbee is a successful farmer of Liberty township, who lives on the Xenia pike, near Lumberton, and who was born on June 17, 1874, in Liberty township. He is the son of Solomon and Sabina (Middleton) Oglesbee, both natives of Clinton county. The latter is the daughter of James Middleton, a native of Greene county, Ohio, a farmer by occupation and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. The paternal grandparents of Arthur Oglesbee were Amos and Anna (Hoffman) Oglesbee, the former of whom, the eldest son of John Oglesbee, was born in Virginia in 1810 and came to Ohio in 1817, three years later, settling in Clinton county. In 1835 Amos Oglesbee was married to Anna Hoffman, who was born in 1814 in Virginia and who came to Ohio with her parents soon after the War of 1812. Soon after their marriage, they settled on a farm in Clinton county, where he died on December 31, 1851. His widow survived him many years, her death not occurring until June 25, 1875. They were the parents of nine children. Solomon Oglesbee, one of these nine children, was educated in the common schools and farmed one hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Liberty township, which he owned. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and died on October 29, 1898. His widow is still living. They were the parents of seven children, James, Hattie, Nettie, Allie, Arthur, Lelia and Carrie. James died unmarried, at the age of forty-seven years. Hattie and Carrie are unmarried. Nettie is the wife of Wesley E. Jordan, of Dayton, Ohio. Allie married Edward McKay, a resident of Union township, and Lelia married Charles Linkhart, of Liberty township.

Arthur Oglesbee received a good common school deucation in the schools of Clinton county. On November 15, 1900, he was married to Florence Shook, a native of Greene county, the daughter of David and Lucinda (Devo) Shook, who were farmers in Greene county and members of the Methodist church, and to this union four children have been born, Bernice, Melville, Edith and Dorothy. Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee are members of the Methodist church and their children are being reared in that faith.

After his marriage, Mr. Oglesbee located on the farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, where he now lives, and where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

JOHN W. HIATT.

J. W. Hiatt, who is a successful farmer of Liberty township, this county, where he owns a farm of eighty-four acres, was born in Liberty township on July 16, 1862, the son of Isaac and Phoebe (Oglesbee) Hiatt, both natives of this county, the former of whom was born on January 4, 1813, in Union township, and the latter of whom is the daughter of John and Sallie (Stump) Oglesbee, natives of Virginia, who had several children before coming to Ohio. John Oglesbee owned about six hundred acres of land in Liberty township. He was a member of the Baptist church. Isaac Hiatt was the son of Hezekiah and Ann (Perkins) Hiatt, who were farmers in Clinton county and prominent members of the Quaker church. They came to Ohio before their marriage and were prominent in the civic life of the county. To them were born six children, Sallie, Isaac, Allen, Susan, Mary and Pheniah.

The late Isaac Hiatt was educated in the common schools and was engaged in farming practically all of his life. He also assisted his father in the pottery shop before

leaving home. In time he came to own about four hundred acres of land in Liberty township. He was a member of the Friends church and died at the age of ninety-eight years. His wife, who was born in 1816, died at the age of sixty-six years. They were the parents of five children, Sarah (deceased) and Lydia Jeffries, Mary E., J. W., and Mrs. Olivia St. John.

Born and reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of Clinton county, Mr. Hiatt has always lived in Liberty township. He has been twice married, the first time to Mayme Haines, a native of Greene county and the daughter of Eber Haines, a prominent farmer and member of the Friends church. By this marriage there were born two children, Truman H. and Phoebe Mary. Truman H. married Grace Rotroff, and has two children, William D. and Phoebe Susanna. Phoebe married Harry Lighthizer, of Liberty township, and has one child, Mary E. Mr. Hiatt married, secondly, Anna Hazard, a native of Clinton county and the daughter of Herbert and Hannah (Jeffers) Hazard, who are farmers of Clinton county, and members of the Friends church. By this second marriage, there have been born four children, Loren E., Veda H., Lenna C. and Hazel L.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are prominent members of the Friends church in Liberty township.

P. B. BLACK.

P. B. Black is a well-to-do farmer of Richland township, this county, who was born on June 22, 1853, in Brown county, Ohio, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Workman) Black, the former of whom was born on April 10, 1803, and the latter of whom was the daughter of Samuel Workman. Samuel Black, after his marriage to Elizabeth Workman, emigrated from Kentucky to Brown county, Ohio, where he purchased one hundred acres of land, which he cultivated and improved, and upon which he spent the rest of his life. He and his good wife were active members of the New Light church, and he was prominent in the public affairs of Brown county. In Kentucky he had been known as a "bully," because he was a good fighter. He was a very strong man physically, and remained so until his death, on August 1, 1869. His widow survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring on June 1, 1888. They were the parents of twelve children, as follow: John, born on December 15, 1825, died on March 8, 1870; James, November 19, 1827; Sarah Ann, February 9, 1831; Mary E., November 10, 1833; Jacob, April 22, 1835; Thomas, April 3, 1838; William, October 14, 1840; Amelia Ellen, December 28, 1842, died on October 12, 1890; David G., November 18, 1844; Hannah, June 27, 1847; Nancy Catherine, March 14, 1850, died on August 9, 1899; and P. B., June 22, 1853. Three of these sons, John, William and Jacob, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War, John serving one year; William, four years, and Jacob, three years.

P. B. Black received his education in the public schools of his home neighborhood, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He was married on December 27, 1877, to Samantha Martin, who was born on September 24, 1859, in Fayette county, this state, the daughter of Jehu and Martha Jane (Thompson) Martin.

Jehu Martin was a native of Clinton county, but a farmer in Fayette county. He was a member of the Friends church, and active in the work of that church until his death, on September 13, 1900. His wife had preceded him to the grave, her death having occurred on January 21, 1894. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Mrs. Black was the eldest, the others being Elmer, Margaret, Eli, Mary Jane (deceased), Grant, Alice, May, Lawson, Quincy and Edna (deceased). The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Black were Stephen and Martha (Curtis) Martin, who were among the early pioneers of Clinton county, they having come here about 1809, at which early date they had entered about one hundred acres of land from the government. They were the

parents of nine children, Mary, David, Eli, Charles, Jane, Martha, Alfred, John and Edward.

After Mr. Black's marriage, he and his wife settled in Fayette county, Ohio, where they lived for twelve years, at the end of which time they disposed of their farm of eighty acres there and on January 8, 1903, came to Clinton county, having purchased the farm where they now live, a mile and one-half out of Sabina, three years prior to that date, in 1900.

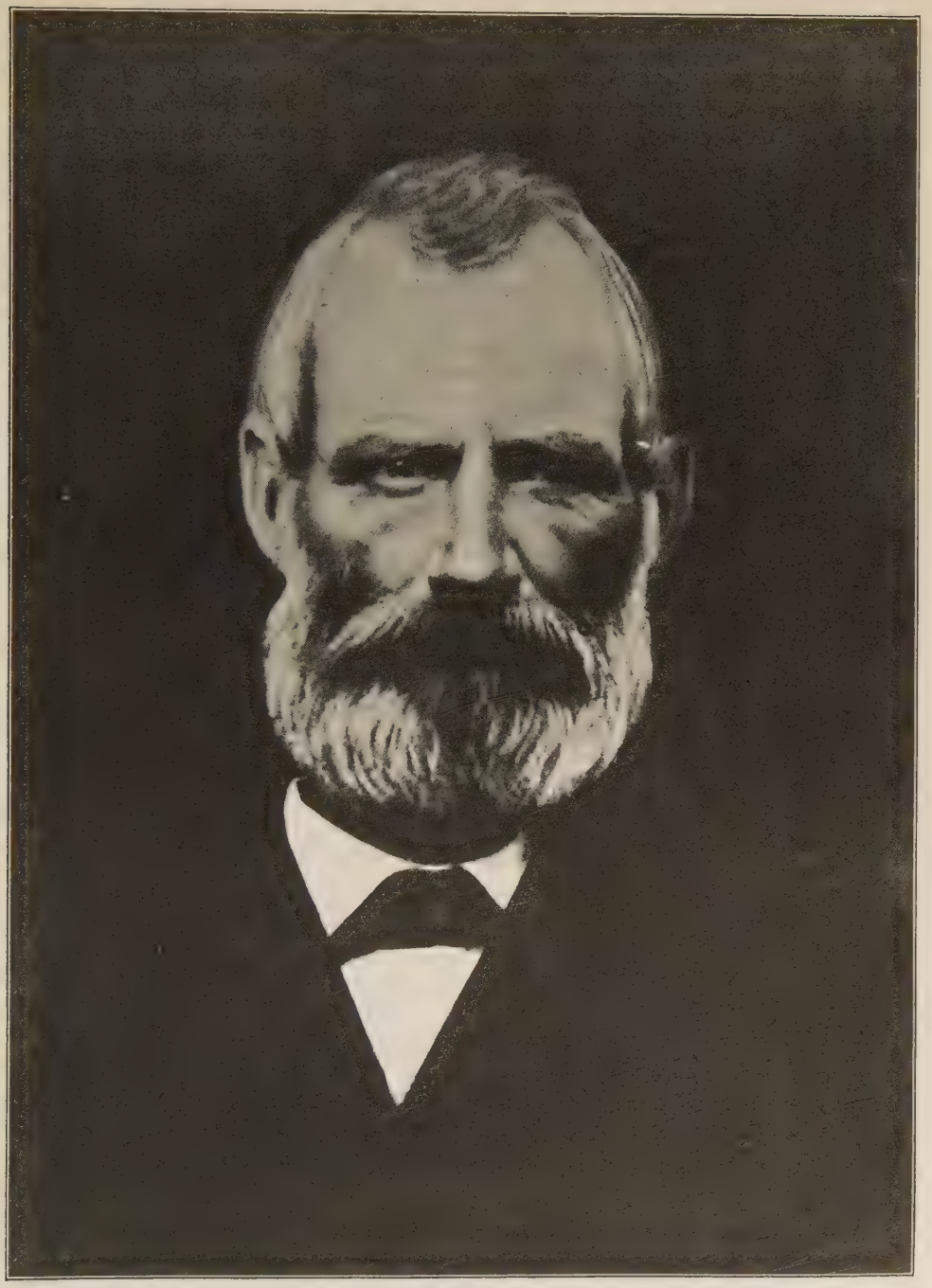
Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of five children, namely: Minnie, born on April 10, 1879, is the wife of Frank Bloom, of Richland township, and has three children, Florence, Raymond and Noel (deceased); John, September 21, 1883, who married May Jacks, to which union three children have been born, Albert D., Helen Elizabeth and one that died in infancy; Alvie, June 28, 1887; Roy, May 30, 1890, and Harold, May 27, 1896, the last three named being unmarried and living with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Black and family are earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Sabina. Politically, Mr. Black is a Prohibitionist, and while living in Fayette county served three years as constable.

JAMES K. BERNARD.

Among the citizens of Clinton county who belong to a past generation and who built up comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with valuable property, few attained a larger measure of success than the late James K. Bernard, one of the largest landowners and one of the most public-spirited citizens of Clinton county. With few opportunities, except what his own efforts were capable of mastering, and with many discouragements to overcome, he achieved a remarkable success in life, and, in the declining years of his life, enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that the community had been benefitted by his presence. He was regarded as a good business man, who possessed sound judgment and keen foresight: one who was, in every sense of the word, progressive, and always enjoyed the respect, esteem and confidence of those who knew him. His interest in public affairs and his upright life secured for him an enviable place in the life of this great county, in whose advancement he took such a conspicuous part.

James K. Bernard was born on June 19, 1835, in Greene township, this county, and died at New Vienna in the same county, on September 5, 1907, at the age of seventy-two years, two months and seventeen days. He was the son of George Washington and Harriet (McConnell) Bernard, the former of whom was born in Goochland county, Virginia, September 13, 1799, and the latter, in Brown county, Ohio, October 12, 1810. George Washington Bernard was the son of Thomas and Mary Bernard, natives of Virginia. Thomas Bernard was the son of William Bernard, a native of England, who married Mary Fleming and was a prominent resident of the Old Dominion state. He owned three thousand acres of land in Virginia and also was extensively engaged in business at Richmond, that state, where he was a wholesale merchant. During the War of the Revolution, his store was robbed of nearly all of its goods. William and Mary (Fleming) Bernard spent their last days in Virginia. Thomas Bernard was born in March, 1756, grew to manhood in Virginia, and served as a soldier through the War of the Revolution having been engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown Monmouth, Stony Point, and others. In 1807 he married Mary Hicks and removed from Virginia to Ohio, settling in Highland county, near the Clinton county line. In those days wolves and deer were in abundance, and on one occasion he heard a loud bleating near his cabin which he thought was one of his calves in the merciless clutches of a wolf; hurrying to his cabin door, he beheld a wolf holding fast to a deer. The wolf at once loosed its prey and fled and the the deer escaped in an opposite direction. In 1832 Thomas Bernard moved to Leesburg, where he died on June 11, 1833. His widow sur-



JAMES K. BERNARD.

vived until May 22, 1847, when she died. At that time, she was a resident of Clinton county. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters, of whom two were living as late as 1882—George W. and Nancy, who married Thomas Riley.

George W. Bernard, son of Thomas and Mary (Hicks) Bernard and father of James K. Bernard, the subject of this biographical sketch, was about eight years of age when his parents removed to the Ohio wilderness. Here he grew to manhood and became fully inured to the hardships of pioneer life. On March 28, 1831, he was married to Harriet McConnell, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, October 12, 1810, the daughter of James and Sallie (Downing) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania, who were early settlers in Brown county, this state, and who removed to Clinton county about 1821. They were the parents of four sons and five daughters, four of whom were living as late as 1882, as follows: Thomas, Betsey, who married Isaac Wilson of Illinois, Harriet and Joseph M., the last named of whom resided in Oregon.

To George W. and Harriet (McConnell) Bernard eleven children were born, nine of whom lived to full maturity, as follow: Thomas F., James K., Mary E., who married Joshua Wilson; John W., Matilda Jane, who married Edmund West, George W., Charles B., Martha H., who married Edward McVey, and Elijah M. In 1832, George W. Bernard located on the farm in this county where he spent practically the rest of his life, living to be the oldest man in Greene township, and to see all of his children married and settled in life. Although he had in his youth little opportunity for an education, he had supplemented his limited opportunities by special study and in later years was known as an unusually well-informed man. By energy, industry and economy, he acquired a large estate, amounting to something over thirteen hundred acres. He died at his home in Greene township in 1894, at the age of ninety-five years.

James K. Bernard, the second child born to his parents, George W. and Harriet (McConnell) Bernard, grew up on the old homestead in Greene township, which is still held by the Bernard family, and received a limited education in the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. On October 19, 1861, he was married to Kezia McVey, who was born in Clinton county on January 19, 1838, a daughter of Christopher and Catharine (West) McVey, natives of Fayette and Brown counties, Ohio, respectively; both of whom were born in 1812.

Christopher McVey was the son of James and Kezia McVey, both of whom were natives of Ireland and pioneer settlers in Clinton county, where both died. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, William, Edmund, Christopher, Robert, John, Catharine, Josephine, Jane and Kezia. To Christopher and Catharine (West) McVey eight children were born, Henrietta, James, Kezia, Robert, Benson, Edmund, Eliza Jane and Elkana. Christopher McVey was a farmer and owned about one hundred and eighty acres of land in Greene township. He was a Republican and a member of the Christian church. He died in 1895, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1853. Catharine West was the daughter of Robert and Henrietta West, who came from Pennsylvania to Clinton county in pioneer days and here they spent the rest of their lives. They had eight children, Nancy, Mary, Harrison, Benson, Eliza, Catharine and Sallie.

To James K. and Kezia (McVey) Bernard were born ten children, namely: John R., born on July 23, 1862; George W., August 19, 1863; Harriet C., August 6, 1864; Charles O., October 30, 1865; Martha Ann, February 23, 1867; James Edmund, April 11, 1868; an infant, November 6, 1870; Christopher C., July 2, 1872; Cora E., February 22, 1876; Oscar E., September 13, 1878. Of these children, all are living save the infant.

James K. Bernard located in Wayne township shortly before his marriage, and shortly after his marriage, on March 10, 1862, moved to his farm in Greene township, where he had a fine home and was extensively engaged in farming. He owned at one

time about sixteen hundred acres of land, which he divided among his children, leaving his widow one hundred and eighty acres near New Vienna. Altogether, he had received from his father about twenty-five hundred dollars but aside from this help, accumulated the money with which the sixteen hundred acres were purchased, by his own effort and his was regarded as one of the most remarkable examples of success from small beginnings ever witnessed among the farmers of Clinton county.

In 1903 Mr. and Mrs. Bernard removed to New Vienna, where they lived retired until Mr. Bernard's death in 1907. The late James K. Bernard was more than a successful farmer. He was a man of extraordinary vision, of indefatigable industry and possessed a unique ability to concentrate his attention on a given focus or a given end. His mind, once settled on the accomplishment of a definite goal, nothing could divert him from this purpose. Loved by his large family, honored by his neighbors and respected by the people of Clinton county, he died as only the man who has lived to good purpose can die, full of the honors of noble and useful service.

EDGAR CROSLEY.

Edgar Crosley is a prosperous young farmer of Marion township, this county, who was born in the county where he lives in 1884. He is the son of William and Carrie (Wood) Crosley, the former born in Warren county, Ohio, on November 24, 1841, and the latter in Cincinnati in 1850.

William Crosley was the son of Isaac and Rachel (Cook) Crosley, the former a native of Michigan, and the latter born near Lebanon, in Warren county, Ohio, of pioneer parentage. The paternal grandparents of William Crosley died in Michigan. Mr. Crosley's father located in Warren county in the time of his young manhood, and, after his marriage there to Rachel Cook, became a well-known and well-to-do farmer. He and his wife were the parents of four children, Samuel (deceased), Andrew (deceased), William and Huston. The latter served as a Union soldier during the Civil War. Mrs. Isaac Crosley died at Hopkinsville, in Warren county. After her death, Isaac Crosley was married a second time and had five children, four of whom are living: Emma; Thomas, who is on the police force at Columbus, Ohio; John and Bell, the latter of whom lives in Cleveland. Isaac Crosley died in Columbus, Ohio.

William Crosley was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools at Pleasant Plain, in Warren county. He is a farmer by occupation, who came to Clinton county in 1864, and owns a farm of fifty and one-half acres in Warren township. For many years he has been engaged in threshing. He is more or less independent in politics, but generally votes the Republican ticket. Mrs. William Crosley is the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Wallen) Wood, of Hamilton county, Ohio, who came to America from England. They were early settlers in Cincinnati, where both died, the father at the age of eighty-four years. To William Crosley and wife nine children have been born, Perry, Lenna, Charles, Dolly (deceased), Martha, Mary, Ella (deceased), Edgar and Roy.

Edgar Crosley, the eighth born in the family of his parents, who lives on the home farm of his father, was born in Clinton county in 1884, and was educated in the public schools, for some time attending a school taught by Jerry Fisher, a former auditor of Clinton county. Mr. Crosley is a farmer and thresher.

On February 25, 1909, Edgar Crosley was married to Estella Fox, of Clinton county, but a native of Highland county, Ohio, who was born on August 5, 1884, and the daughter of Ashley Fox, now deceased. To this union two children have been born, Richard Howard, who was born on February 17, 1910, and William Robert, January 21, 1912.

Edgar Crosley votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Blanchester, and he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

LEWIS M. RILEY.

The tried and true pioneers of Ohio are often considered the greatest assets in the building up of the state's position in the nation. As a purely native product of Ohio soil, few are found whose ancestry is more wrapped up in the earlier history of Ohio than that of our subject, Lewis M. Riley, for as far back as Mr. Riley can trace his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, they were native Ohioans.

Lewis M. Riley was born in Warren county on December 28, 1849, the son of James and Catherine S. (Kephart) Riley, both natives of that county. James Riley was a son of Richard Riley, a pioneer of Warren county, who died there. Catherine S. (Kephart) Riley was born in 1823 and died in 1912. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Skinner) Kephart, also natives of Warren county, who lived and died there. James Riley was a cooper by trade and followed that vocation the larger part of his life. He was a Whig in politics, and to him and Catherine S. (Kephart) Riley were born the following children: Cornelius B.; Henry C., who was killed in the second battle of Bull Run in 1862, and Lewis M., the subject of this sketch. After the death of James Riley, his widow married Edward Crosson, and to this second union was born one child, a daughter, Addie.

Lewis M. Riley was educated in the public schools of Warren county, and came with his mother and step-father to Clinton county in 1862. For a time he engaged in farming then entered on a position as clerk in a dry-goods store in Blanchester, which position he held for fourteen years, or until he was appointed postmaster of Blanchester by President McKinley, and was reappointed by President Roosevelt, holding the position for eleven years. After he left the postoffice he engaged in the grocery business for three years.

Lewis M. Riley is a Republican, a member of the school board, and an active member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason. He was married in 1876 to Carrie M. Aupperle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and to this union have been born two children, Henry and Julia.

Few men in Clinton county are better known or more highly respected than Lewis M. Riley, a man who has made his way to a position of trust and honor in his neighborhood. Courteous and affable, he always has a smile for everyone, and is held in high regard by his many friends in the Blanchester neighborhood.

ORA M. BRINDLE.

Ora M. Brindle, who is engaged in the operation of the elevator at Reesville, this county, in partnership with W. A. Ewing, was formerly connected with the elevator at Melvin, this county. He is a well-known citizen of Richland township, and a man who thoroughly understands the business with which he is connected.

Ora M. Brindle was born on January 23, 1866, in Clinton county, the son of J. W. and Sarah (Forman) Brindle, the latter of whom was a daughter of Abraham Forman, a farmer of Clinton county, who owned one hundred and fifty acres of land in Washington township. Sarah (Forman) Brindle was the second wife of J. W. Brindle.

The paternal grandparents of Ora M. Brindle were Jacob and Elizabeth (Stone) Brindle, natives of Pennsylvania, and Highland county, Ohio, respectively. Jacob Brindle came to Ohio before his marriage and was a tinner by trade, living in Wilmington. Jacob and Elizabeth (Stone) Brindle were the parents of three children, J. W., Philip and Mary, the last two named now being deceased. Jacob Brindle was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in church work.

J. W. Brindle was educated in the Delaware Normal School, and was twice married. By his first marriage there were no children, and to his second marriage there were born four children, T. E., Ora M., W. K. and F. L. Of these children, T. E. married Olive Mann, and is a resident of Wilmington. W. K. and F. L., twin brothers, married

Addie and Alma McKee, twin sisters. The mother of these children died on November 16, 1913. J. W. Brindle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active in church work. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and during the Civil War was a member of the famous "squirrel hunters" organization.

Ora M. Brindle, who was educated in the local public schools and the Wilmington high school, was married on February 14, 1889, to Cora M. Vermilya, a native of Clinton county, daughter of W. B. Vermilya, a well-known Clinton county farmer, who was a soldier in the Civil War, and saw three years' service in that struggle. From the time he was wounded during the service, he carried a bullet in his back.

After Mr. and Mrs. Brindle's marriage, they settled on a farm near Melvin, this county, where they now own one hundred and sixty-six acres of land. Mr. Brindle, however, soon found that he was unable to stand the hot summer sun in the fields, and shortly afterwards engaged in the elevator business at Melvin. Since December 9, 1914, he has been associated with W. A. Ewing in the elevator business at Reesville.

Mr. and Mrs. Brindle are the parents of three children, Cleo, Raymond and Helen. Helen is the wife of Clarence Chestnut, of Melvin, while the other two children are unmarried and are living at home with their parents. The Brindle family are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and take an active interest in the affairs of that denomination. Mr. Brindle is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM WALTER BURK.

The sturdy Scotch character has always been noted for its honesty and industry. Of hardy disposition and because of cramped opportunity in native Scotland, those emigrating to this country have grasped their new and immense opportunities and, with native hardiness, have plodded on to success. Their descendants almost invariably have been blessed with this progressive spirit and so it is not surprising to know that William Walter Burk, the subject of this sketch, has accomplished what he has when it is considered that his grandfather came direct from Scotland.

William Walter Burk was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on February 25, 1847, the son of Alexis and Mary (Woolever) Burk. Alexis Burk was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1902, a son of Elisha Burk, a native of Scotland, who worked his way on shipboard to pay his passage to this country and, after arriving, settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, and bought government land close to Dearborn county, Indiana. He afterwards increased his holdings to include land in Dearborn county, as well as in Hamilton county. He lived on this land until the time of his death and was buried in Hamilton county beside the body of his wife. Mary (Woolever) Burk was the daughter of Peter Woolever and wife, pioneers of Hamilton county, and both of whom are buried there.

Alexis Burk was a successful farmer in Hamilton county, Ohio, and Dearborn county, Indiana. He owned a tract of three hundred and twenty acres in Hamilton county and eighty-six acres in Dearborn county. All of this land was very valuable farming land, and Mr. Burk farmed it to the best advantage. He died on January 2, 1861, and was buried in Dearborn county. His widow survived him for more than twenty years, her death occurring on April 15, 1883. They were the parents of the following children: Mary E., who is deceased; Elisha M., who is deceased; Lemuel W., who is deceased; Alexis F.; William Walter, who is the subject of this sketch, and Amanda, who is deceased. Alexis Burk was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian church.

William Walter Burk was educated in the common schools and the high school at Harrison, Hamilton county, and then engaged in the livery business in Harrison for a number of years, until in 1894, when he moved to Blanchester, this county, where he continued in the livery business until 1896, when he went into the undertaking business and later formed a partnership with his grand-nephew, Claud B. Eichelberger, a grandson

of Mary E., the eldest sister of W. W. Burk. Claud Eichelberger was born in 1889 and that same year his father died and he lived with his mother until her death, in 1896, since which time he has made his home with Mr. Burk. After graduating from the high school at Blanchester, Claud Eichelberger took a course and was graduated from the Clark School of Embalming at Cincinnati, and then, when he was twenty-one years old, entered into partnership with W. W. Burk.

William Walter Burk is an active worker in the Democratic party. He was elected to the office of mayor of Blanchester on that ticket and served with honor and distinction for a term of six years. He has been president of the school board of Blanchester since 1906. He is a faithful and active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the encampment of that order. Claud Eichelberger is a Mason and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

In 1881 William Walter Burk was united in marriage to Addie B. English, of Dearborn county, Indiana. There were no children born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Burk have proven father and mother to their grand-nephew since, at the age of eight, he came to live with them. Mr. and Mrs. Burk are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Blanchester, and are active in all good works thereabout.

In outlining the life of William Walter Burk, the biographer is led back in thought to that early time when Grandfather Burk left his native land of Scotland and braved the sea to seek a new home in a new, almost unexplored country; fighting the fight of the average early pioneer, to leave a heritage in such progeny as the subject of this sketch, who has proved useful and helpful in all forward movements in this county.

HAROLD E. KATZENMEYER.

Harold E. Katzenmeyer, one of the best known and most progressive business men of Blanchester, this county, is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Foltz) Katzenmeyer, the former of whom was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1847, the son of Peter and Barbara (Bickelhaupt) Katzenmeyer. Peter Katzenmeyer, with two brothers, Michael and Adam, came to America in 1848, Michael settling in Toledo, Adam in Upper Sandusky, while Peter located in Wyandot county, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his days, his death occurring in 1907, at the age of about eighty-nine years, while on a visit to the home of his daughter, who resided in Toledo. His wife, Barbara, was born in Germany and died in Wyandot county.

Rebecca (Foltz) Katzenmeyer was the daughter of Philip and Margaret (Hiestand) Foltz, both natives of Germany, who settled in Virginia upon coming to this country, but later came to Ohio, and settled near Basel, where Rebecca Foltz was born. Later they went to Hancock county, where they entered a homestead and there they spent the rest of their lives. Philip Foltz died in 1891, and his wife died several years earlier. He was a very prominent citizen in his locality.

Jacob Katzenmeyer, in his younger days, was in the leather business and later became superintendent of a stave company in Wyandot county until the time of his marriage, after which he went to North Baltimore, Wood county, where he established a grocery business, which he conducted until 1891, in which year he went into the drug business and was thus engaged for a number of years. He is now living retired at Tremont, Ohio. His wife died in 1909, at the age of sixty-three years. They were the parents of the following children: Harold E., the subject of this sketch; Lillian G., George W., Estelle M. and Earl, all of whom are living.

Harold E. Katzenmeyer was reared in North Baltimore, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of that city, being graduated from the high school of that place in 1890. He later attended the pharmacy school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then took a position with his father in the latter's store until the store was sold, in 1900. In 1901 he went to Blanchester and took a position in

the drug store of W. F. Warning, of that place, acting as a clerk in that store until 1910, when he bought the store from Mr. Warning, since which time he has operated the business himself, with much success. In 1908 he was elected a member of the board of public affairs of Blanchester, and has been clerk of that board ever since.

On February 25, 1898, Harold E. Katzenmeyer was united in marriage to Harriet M. Shaffer, of North Baltimore, Ohio, daughter of Norman and Jane M. Shaffer, who now reside in Oklahoma, where Mr. Shaffer has the management of a considerable oil field. To this union has been born one child, Mabel R., who was born on May 2, 1899.

Harold E. Katzenmeyer is a citizen of sterling worth and character, who is active in every movement for the betterment of his community. He is a stanch Democrat, but has never been a seeker after office. He is a faithful and devoted lodge man, a member of the Masonic order, and past master of his local lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He occupies a prominent position in the business life, not only of Blanchester, but of the county generally, and is held in high regard in commercial circles hereabout, being regarded generally as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

WOODSON OGLESBEE.

The venerable Woodson Oglesbee, of Liberty township, who has spent all of his life in Clinton county and who is now afflicted with the infirmities of age, was born in Liberty township, Clinton county, June 21, 1839, the son of Eli Oglesbee and his second wife, who, before her marriage, was Lucinda Fawcett. The former was born in Virginia on October 5, 1896, and died on February 28, 1870, and the latter born in Belmont county, Ohio, on June 4, 1810, and died on September 14, 1877. The paternal grandfather of Woodson Oglesbee was Isaiah Oglesbee, who was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and whose wife was Phoebe Oglesbee. They settled in Clinton county, about one and one-half miles east of Lumberton, where they died, Isaac Oglesbee about the year 1840 and his wife about three years later. Both were members of the Friends church. They had nine children, Elias, Jacob, Jonathan, Isaiah, David, Eli, Phoebe, Ellis, and one whose name is lost to the present chronicler. The Oglesbee family is of Scottish extraction, but it is uncertain at what time the family was established in America.

Eli Oglesbee, the father of Woodson Oglesbee, was born in Virginia on October 5, 1806, and came to Ohio when about eleven years old with his father. He grew to manhood in Liberty township and acquired a limited education. He married Rebecca Mann, a native of Ohio, born in 1807, and who died in 1831. To this marriage there was born one child, Lydia, who married William Cornell, of Spring Valley, Ohio. Eli Oglesbee married, secondly, Lucinda Fawcett, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, to which union three children were born, Hiram, Rebecca (deceased) and Woodson. Hiram Oglesbee was born on August 4, 1834, and grew to manhood on a farm. On August 2, 1858, he married Susan Buser, who was born in 1835, a native of Greene county, Ohio, to which union were born six children, Louie B., Charles H., John W., Horace C., Edward F. and Amos L. Hiram Oglesbee was a farmer early in life, but subsequently engaged in the hardware and implement business at Xenia, Ohio. Still later he was engaged in the furniture business at Xenia, but finally settled on the old home farm, where he still lives. Rebecca, the second child born to Eli and Lucinda (Fawcett) Oglesbee, married A. J. Van Pelt, a resident of Port William, and is now deceased.

Woodson Oglesbee was educated in the common schools. He grew to maturity in Liberty township and has spent all of his life there. At the age of twenty-two years he was united in marriage to Mary Elizabeth Haines, who was born in 1841 and who died in May, 1879. To this union four children were born, namely: Charles A., who married Ella Christy and lives at Spring Valley, Ohio; Alden M., who married Alta Beal, and lives at Jackson, Mississippi; Hiram Jacob, who married Pearl Jessup and lives in

Liberty township, and Mary E., who married Thurman Early, and died in Liberty township.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Oglesbee married, secondly, Lucy M. Fawcett, who was born on May 27, 1860, and to this union two children were born, Blanche, who married Clyde Banghan, and has two children, Lucy Pauline and Ruth Agnes, and Walter, all of whom live on the home place.

Woodson Oglesbee owns one hundred and seventy-four acres of land in Liberty township, this county, and in Greene county. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Protestant church at Port William, Ohio. He has spent all of his life in general farming and stock raising and has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, where he is held in the highest esteem by all.

FRANK O. ALLISON.

Frank O. Allison, who for years has been the popular station agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at Blanchester, this county, was born in New Vienna, Clinton county, on June 27, 1872, a son of Jesse Hunt and Sarah (Miller) Allison, the former of whom was born on December 26, 1839, in Rush county, Indiana, and the latter in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1844.

Jesse Hunt Allison is the son of John and Eunice (Hunt) Allison, both natives of Highland county, Ohio, the former born in 1807, and the latter in 1811. John Allison was a son of William and Nancy Allison, pioneers of Highland county, where they both died. Eunice Hunt was a daughter of Asa and Marion Hunt, also pioneer settlers of Highland county. John Allison emigrated to Rush county, Indiana, in 1835, and later to the Wabash country, near Lafayette, where he died in 1844. Later his widow and family returned to Rush county, Indiana, and after being there for three years, came to Clinton county, settling near New Vienna. Mrs. John Allison died in Rush county, Indiana, in 1901. She and her husband were the parents of six children, Asa H., Ashaia, Isaac R., Jesse H., Thomas G. and William G. Of these six sons all served in the Civil War, except William, and all are now deceased, except Jesse H., the father of Frank O.

Jesse H. Allison was married in 1869 to Sarah Miller, a daughter of Samuel and Charity P. Miller, who emigrated from Columbiana county, Ohio, to Clermont county, and afterwards to Clinton county, and whose remains are buried in the cemetery at New Vienna. To Jesse H. and Sarah (Miller) Allison the following children were born: Frank O., Veda, Henrietta, William Logan, Mary A., Jesse Augusta, who died at the age of nine years, and Harry J. and Fred D., who died early in life, the former having been drowned. Jesse H. Allison was a soldier in the Civil War, having served in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, successively as a private, surgeon and lieutenant. He was discharged in 1864, and is now living retired in New Vienna, Ohio. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held various political positions of trust and responsibility, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his good wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various beneficences of which they are actively interested.

Frank O. Allison was reared in New Vienna and was educated in the public schools there, finishing his educational training in the high school at New Vienna. He was station agent at New Vienna for several years for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, but in 1908 was transferred to Blanchester and since then has been station agent at the latter place.

In 1905 Frank O. Allison was married to Clara Driscoll, of New Vienna, a daughter of Charles and Mary Jane (Curren) Driscoll. Charles Driscoll traveled overland to California during the time of the "gold fever" in 1849, and had several narrow escapes from capture or death by the Indians. He died in 1912, at the age of eighty-two years,

and his widow died in 1914, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Allison are the parents of two children, Gaylin Dean and Thelma Louise.

Although Mr. Allison is actively identified with the Republican party, he has never aspired to office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sons of Veterans. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active interest in all good works in and about Blanchester, where they are held in high esteem by many friends.

GEORGE R. CONARD, M. D.

Dr. George R. Conard, a pioneer physician of New Vienna, this county, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on January 5, 1842, son of Benjamin and Eliza (Roberts) Conard, the former of whom was born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1810, and the latter, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, also in 1810.

Benjamin Conard was a son of Cornelius and Susannah (Chalfont) Conard, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former descended from an immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania, in 1628, after coming to America from Holland. Cornelius Conard was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived at Valley Forge at the time Washington camped there. Eliza Roberts was the daughter of George and Alice (Fell) Roberts, both natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, the former of Welsh descent. They were farmers by occupation, and, when advanced in years, removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where they died, he at the age of eighty-four years and she at the age of eighty-six.

Benjamin Conard was reared to manhood in his native state. He was a profound student and became a very well-informed man. A farmer by occupation, in 1850, he emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm at twenty-four dollars per acre. In 1865 he sold the farm at eighty-five dollars per acre, and moved to Hillsboro, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for several years, conducting a queensware store. He retired from business at the age of eighty years, and died, in November, 1902, at the age of ninety-two years. The late Benjamin Conard was a Republican in politics, and active in temperance work during the latter years of his life. He was a member of the Hicksite branch of the Friends church, and, for a number of years, served as township trustee. He also served as the treasurer of a building and loan association and in other positions of responsibility and trust. Benjamin Conard was married three times. By his marriage to Mary Ann Moore, one child was born, who died in infancy, the mother dying soon afterwards. By his marriage to Eliza Roberts, eleven children were born: Almira Carey, Cornelius, Alice Roberts, George Roberts, Granville, William, Benjamin R., Rachael, Elwood, Mary Mente and Elizabeth. Of these children, Granville, Benjamin R., Rachael and Eliza died in infancy. William and Cornelius served as Union soldiers during the Civil War. The former died on February 18, 1915. Cornelius served three years during the war and was promoted to first lieutenant in the signal service. He died at Carthage, Missouri, about 1907. Elwood, another son, lives in Philadelphia. After the death of Mrs. Eliza Conard, on April 29, 1854, at the age of forty-five years, Benjamin Conard married Mrs. Elizabeth (Hussey) Johnson, by whom he had one child, Emma.

George R. Conard was eight years old when his father's family came to Ohio and he grew to manhood on the farm. Upon completing the course in the public schools he attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, after a course at which he entered Miami University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, with the class of 1863, among the members of this class there having been such well-known men as Calvin Brice, Charles Fisk and Dr. James Whitaker. On September 9, 1861, he had enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded on April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, and on July 11, 1862, was discharged on account

GEORGE R. CONARD, M. D.

of his wound. After completing the course at Miami University, which he had entered in September, 1862, he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, under W. W. Dawson, and was graduated in 1865, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after serving one year as acting medical cadet. He was also stationed for four months at the state hospital for the insane at Nashville, Tennessee. Having passed the examination before the army board of medical examiners, Doctor Conard received, on March 14, 1865, an appointment as acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, which position he held until November 14, 1865, his services by that time being no longer needed. During the period of this latter service he was on duty in the hospitals of Knoxville and Chattanooga. In December, 1865, Doctor Conard located at Peru, Indiana, where he practiced his profession until November, 1875, establishing a valuable practice. Because of ill health in his family, he removed to New Vienna, this county, where he has since been actively engaged in practice.

On February 28, 1866, Dr. George R. Conard was married to Martha Good, a native of Highland county, Ohio, daughter of Charles and Betsy (Moore) Good, who came from Pennsylvania in 1854, and who spent their last days in New Vienna, the former dying at the age of eighty-eight years and the latter at the age of ninety. They were members of the Hicksite branch of the Friends church. To Dr. George H. and Martha (Good) Conard five children have been born, namely: Helen, who lives at home; Harvey E., who is professor of higher mathematics at the Columbus high school of commerce; Elma, who died at the age of twelve years, and Robert and William (twins), the former of whom is a physician at Blanchester, this county, and the latter of whom died at the age of three months. Mrs. Conard died on May 1, 1877, and on September 24, 1879, Doctor Conard married, secondly, Augusta Lacy, by whom he had one child, Jane L., of New York City, whose mother died on March 26, 1885.

Dr. George R. Conard is a member of Carey Johnson Post No. 404, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been commander of that post for many years. He is a Republican but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a member of the Clinton County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a Mason, member of lodge No. 578, at New Vienna, of the chapter of that order at Hillsboro and of Highland commandery, Knights Templar.

ALONZO OGLESBEE.

Alonzo Oglesbee, who is an excellent farmer of Liberty township, where he owns one hundred and forty acres of land, was born on October 28, 1860, on the farm where he now lives, and is the son of Joshua and Mary (McKay) Oglesbee, the former of whom was born on July 29, 1825, and the latter on September 27, 1837, the daughter of George and Mary (Ferguson) McKay, pioneers of Chester township, this county. George McKay was a native of Virginia, who came to Clinton county when a young man, with his father. Afterward he returned to Virginia and brought back his wife on horseback. George McKay was born in Virginia in 1800 and lived in Ohio from the time he was eighteen years old. He died in 1850 and his widow in 1878. George McKay's father, Moses McKay, who was born in Virginia about 1776, came to Clinton county in 1818 with his wife and eleven children, leaving one son in Virginia.

Joshua Oglesbee was the son of John and Sarah (Stump) Oglesbee, natives of Virginia, who were married in the Old Dominion state on September 4, 1809. Three children were born to them before they came to Ohio. John Oglesbee owned nearly twelve hundred acres of land in Liberty township, this county, a part of which is now owned by his descendant, Granville Oglesbee. John Oglesbee was the son of Isaiah Oglesbee, who settled in Clinton county, one and one-half miles east of Lumberton, where

he died in 1840, his widow surviving him three years. They were members of the Friends church.

Joshua Oglesbee spent his entire life in Liberty township. He remained at home with his widowed mother until reaching his majority, or until his marriage, on March 11, 1855, to Mary M. McKay, to which union there were born three children, Alonzo, Sallie M. and Horace. Sallie M. Oglesbee married Charles Conklin, of Greene county, Ohio, and Horace Oglesbee married Jennie Foodie, and now lives in Dayton, Ohio. Joshua Oglesbee and wife were members of the old-school Baptist church and active in church work. They owned four hundred and thirty acres of land in Liberty township. He died on May 28, 1900, and his widow died in 1908.

Born and reared in Liberty township, Alonzo Oglesbee was educated in the common schools there. On October 21, 1898, he was married to Mary E. Turner, who was born in Greene county, this state, the daughter of John and Margaret (Haines) Turner, farmers in that county and members of the Quaker church. Margaret (Haines) Turner was the daughter of Eber Haines, who was a prominent minister in the Quaker church in the early days of Clinton county. He was born in 1825 in Greene county and died in Clinton county in 1911. To Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee seven children have been born, of whom six are living, Sarah M., Esther, Gladys, Leontine, Frances and Robert J. All of these children are still at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Oglesbee are members of the Friends church at New Hope and are regular attendants at Sunday school. Fraternally, Mr. Oglesbee is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

ROBERT EDWARD WOODS

Robert Edward Woods, who has spent his entire life in Clinton county, needs no introduction to the people who live within its boundaries. His life has been devoted not only to promoting his own interests and welfare, but also to promoting the interests of the public generally. He is an honorable representative of one of the esteemed families of this section and a gentleman of high character and worthy ambitions. He has filled no small place in the public life, as the important official positions which he has capably filled bear witness. He is a splendid type of the intelligent, up-to-date, self-made American farmer and is regarded as one of the best business men of Clinton county, enjoying the unqualified respect and confidence of all the people.

Robert Edward Woods was born on January 11, 1872, in Union township, this county, the son of James F. and Mary Lavinia (Wood) Woods, the former of whom was born in Wilmington, Ohio, on July 2, 1844, the son of Joseph and Rosanna (Fife) Woods, and is still living. The mother was born in Union township, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Hughes) Wood, in 1850, and died in 1909. Joseph Woods was born at Lebanon, Ohio, and his wife, Rosanna Fife, in Wilmington. They were of Irish descent and died when their son, James F., was a mere lad. They were farmers by occupation and early settlers in Clinton county and were members of the Presbyterian church. Rosanna Fife was the daughter of James Fife, who immigrated to America from Tyrone, Ireland, at an early date and settled in Clinton county. He became one of the foremost citizens of the county and founded the first bank in Wilmington, now called the First National Bank. A large picture of him now hangs in the bank and a more extended mention of his life and work will be found in the chapter of this history relating to banks and banking.

James F. Woods, the father of Robert Edward Woods, grew up in the home of his uncle, Silas Woods, and at the home of his grandfather, James Fife. As a boy he did farm work and for several years was a partner with Matt Fife in the dry-goods business in Wilmington. He then taught bookkeeping in Nelson's Business College for a few years, (having been a student in Wilmington College), and subsequently purchased a farm in

Union township, which he presently sold and purchased one hundred and seventy acres in Washington township, where he lived until the time of his retirement from the active duties of the farm. Since the death of his wife in 1909, he has made his home with his children. He is a Republican and has been a deacon in the Baptist church for many years and has also been treasurer of the same for thirty years, during all of these years having been a regular attendant. To James F. and Mary L. Woods three children were born, namely: Mary Rosanna, who married O. C. Lacy, of Springfield, Ohio; Robert E., the subject of this sketch, and Joseph S., who is a mechanic and lives at Wilmington.

The maternal grandparents of Robert E. Woods were Robert and Mary (Hughes) Woods, the former of whom was born in Frederick county, Virginia, June 14, 1812, son of Isaac Wood, a Virginian, born in 1779, who lived to be ninety-three years old, and the latter, in Union township, this county, the daughter of Judge Jesse Hughes, a native of Kentucky, who was one of the first judges of the court in Clinton county. They were the parents of six children: Jesse, Nathan S., Lydia (deceased), John William, Isaac and Mary Lavinia. Robert Wood was a farmer of Union township, who retired late in life and moved to Wilmington, where he died in 1902, at the age of ninety, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1881, in her sixty-sixth year. Both were members of the Baptist church, and for many years were active in good works in the community in which they lived.

Robert Edward Woods received a good education in the public schools of Union township and in the Wilmington high school, from which he was graduated in 1892. Upon returning to his father's farm, he was married and took charge of the farm. In 1908 he purchased his father's Union township farm of one hundred and twelve acres, but four years later sold it to the Buckley brothers and moved to Wilmington, from which place he directed the operations on his father's Washington township farm. In 1913 he purchased the Anna Sharp farm of fifty-one acres in Union township, situated northwest of Wilmington. Upon this farm he built a modern house in 1913 and there he now makes his home. He also farms one hundred and seventy acres for his father in Washington township, and raises large type Poland China hogs and a few cattle, most of his profit coming from raising and feeding hogs.

On September 9, 1896, Robert E. Woods was married to Ada B. McMillan, who was born in Chester township, this county, on December 10, 1877, the daughter of Shipley and Sarah (Lacy) McMillan. Shipley McMillan was the son of Newton McMillan, the second son of William and Deborah McMillan, who immigrated from York county, Pennsylvania, to Clinton county. William McMillan was a native of Scotland and his dife, Deborah, was a native of Wales. On first coming to Clinton county, Newton McMillan, settled on the sixty-acre farm later owned by Duane D. Smith. Sarah Lacy was the daughter of Joshua and Ruth C. (Bankson) Lacy, who were married on March 12, 1850. Joshua Lacy was born on November 24, 1827, in Clinton county, the son of Enos L. and Sarah (Wright) Lacy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter a native of Ohio, both of English descent, who located in Clinton county about 1816. Ruth C. Bankson was a native of Highland county, Ohio, and the daughter of William Bankson, a native of England. Shipley McMillan died on January 11, 1914, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his widow is living with her father, Joshua Lacy, in Wilmington.

To Robert E. and Ada B. (McMillan) Woods three children have been born, Edith, born on May 30, 1900; Harold Edward, May 4, 1905, who died on February 19, 1906, and Mary Ruth, September 9, 1906.

Robert Edward Woods is a Republican and served as township trustee for one term and as school director for fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Woods belong to the Baptist church at Wilmington, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Few young men living in Clinton county are more highly respected than Robert E. Woods, and few more thoroughly deserve the confidence of their neighbors and fellow citizens than he.

FRANCIS H. PYLE.

Various members of the Pyle family have long been prominent in the history of Clinton county. The late Francis H. Pyle, who was a successful farmer of Adams township, where he owned one hundred and ninety-four acres of land, was a well-known stockman, whose father was trustee of Adams township for three years; a director of the Goshen, Wilmington & Columbus turnpike and a member of the Clinton county board of agriculture. Francis H. Pyle spent practically all of his life in Clinton county, and was always engaged in farming.

Francis H. Pyle, a native of Wayne township, was born on July 10, 1844, and died on October 28, 1907. He wa the son of Samuel and Isabel W. (Austin) Pyle, the former of whom was born on July 22, 1812, and died on July 1, 1887. The Pyles came originally from North Carolina, Samuel Pyle's father, William, having been born there on March 11, 1788. About 1824 William Pyle built the Clarksville grist-mill, which he operated for about a quarter of a century. In 1869 he went to live with his son, William L. Pyle, at Indianapolis, and about six years afterwards, while on a visit to his old home in Clinton county, was taken severely ill and died on July 20, 1875, in his eighty-eighth year. William Pyle, who was the son of John and Ruth Pyle, was first married to Mary Hadley, who was born on July 17, 1792, and who died on February 7, 1848. Later he married Abigail Hadley, who died in 1853, after which he married Lydia (Hazard) Smith. William and Hary (Hadley) Pyle were the parents of nine children, among whom was Samuel, the father of the late Francis H. Pyle.

Samuel Pyle was married on July 6, 1837, to Isabel W. Austin, who was born on July 1, 1817, and who died on April 25, 1856. She was the daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Ann (McDaniels) Austin, the former of whom was born on August 2, 1777, and the latter on May 13, 1784. Eleanor Ann McDaniels was the daughter of William and Priscilla Ann McDaniels, the former born in June, 1754, and the latter on April 16, 1764. After the death of his first wife, in 1856, Samuel Pyle married, secondly, February 25, 1858, Mrs. Harriet S. McMillan, widow of Milton McMillan, who was born on January 13, 1816, and who died on January 12, 1883. Samuel Pyle was the father of eight children, namely: Anna Eliza, born on April 21, 1838; Emily C., October 14, 1839; Amanda M., July 29, 1842; Francis H., July 10, 1844; Melissa J., September 3, 1846; Thomas William, September 5, 1848; Alfred C., October 12, 1850; and Arthur W., October 23, 1853.

The late Francis H. Pyle received his education in the schools of Adams township and farmed all of his life in the same township, where he owned one hundred and ninety-four acres of land. He was married on December 10, 1867, to Lizzie Hadley, who died on September 22, 1868, less than one year after their marriage. On January 11, 1877, he married, secondly, Lydia E. Osborn, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Fulghum) Osborn, who was born on October 13, 1854, and who died on May 21, 1913. Francis H. Pyle was the father of four children.

Samuel C. Pyle, the eldest son of Francis H. Pyle, was born on September 7, 1878, and married Bessie J. Winfield on December 31, 1906, to which union three children have been born, Francis H., born on November 21, 1907; Lloyd W., June 4, 1910, and Lawrence D., August 31, 1912. Ethel D. Pyle, the second child of Francis H. Pyle, was born on January 11, 1880, and on February 21, 1906, married Alonzo E. Carson, who was born on August 19, 1871, to which union two children have been born, Eleanor L., born on November 10, 1906, and Joseph P., March 2, 1910. Myrtle E. Pyle, the third child, was born on May 13, 1881. Earl F., the fourth child, was born on August 18, 1884, and on February 28, 1906, married Mildred C. Hooton, who was born on December 6, 1885, to which union five children have been born: Myron O., born on January 18, 1907; Manard T., October 24, 1908; Henry S., August 23, 1910, who died on September 8, 1913; Edwin A., September 17, 1912, and Frank L., June 20, 1915.

MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS H. PYLE

Earl F. and Myrtle E. Pyle live on the old home farm of two hundred and forty-six acres and are engaged in general farming and stock raising. They have a dairy and keep thoroughbred Jersey cattle, making breeding a specialty. This worthy brother and sister are warranted in a just measure of pride which they take in the ancestry of the Pyle family.

J. OSCAR VILLARS.

Among the oldest families in Clinton county, Ohio, are the Villars, whose ancestral home was established in this county early in the last century, when James Villars, the great-grandfather of J. Oscar Villars, the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Greene county, Pennsylvania.

For a little more than a century, therefore, the family has been established in Clinton county, and the late generations of the family, especially, have been prominent in the educational life of this section of Ohio. The healthful growth of this family is due in part, no doubt, to the high standard of morality and of Christian living which the various generations have maintained. Several members of the family have enjoyed a college education. Others have been leading farmers and stockmen, but almost without exception, they have been prominent in the religious life of the county.

J. Oscar Villars, who represents the fourth generation of the Villars family in Clinton county, was born near Clarksville, in this county, July 3, 1873, and is the son of John W. and Kezia (Penquite) Villars, the former of whom was born, October 3, 1833, in Vernon township, Clinton county, Ohio, and died on September 20, 1885, and the latter of whom was born in 1835, in Washington township, Warren county, Ohio, and who died on December 25, 1877.

Mr. Villars' paternal grandparents were James and Frances (Gregg) Villars, the former of whom was born on October 28, 1800, and when six years of age accompanied his father, James Villars, to Ohio, from Greene county, Pennsylvania. The family had come from Virginia originally. In 1813 James Villars came with his family to Clinton county, and purchased a farm in what is now known as Vernon township. His son, James, finally owned sixteen hundred acres of land in Clinton county, and divided his time between farming and preaching. The pioneer preacher was called a circuit rider, and James Villars was a circuit rider, or itinerant preacher, in the Methodist Protestant church, and founded Villars chapel, in Vernon township, in 1868. This church was not essentially sectarian, but was dedicated to the use of any Christian religion. James Villars, before the formation of the Republican party, was a Whig, but afterwards identified himself with the party of Lincoln. He and his wife had twelve children.

Mr. Villars' maternal grandfather, William Penquite, was an early settler in the eastern part of Warren county, Ohio. The Penquites came from Cornwall, England, where they were living as early as 1600. The earliest history of the family, in America, begins with that of Mary Penquite, who was born on October 25, 1719, and died on July 31, 1818. Her son, William, was born on August 16, 1756, and died on March 28, 1839. His son, William, was born on September 30, 1786, and died on September 20, 1865. His daughter, Kezia, was the mother of J. Oscar Villars.

The late John William Villars, son of James Villars, grew up on his father's farm in Vernon township, and attended Yellow Springs College. During the Civil War he was the captain of a company of "squirrel hunters." He was given a farm by his father and later purchased additional acreage, living one mile east of Clarksville, Ohio, where he owned three hundred and thirty-three acres. This was his home at the time of his death. Like his father before him, he was an ardent Republican. His wife was a member of the so-called Campbellite church, better known today as the Christian church. Mrs. Kezia (Penquite) Villars, the mother of J. Oscar, died when he was four years old, leaving four sons and one daughter. The daughter, Jennie, died the following summer,

but the four boys are yet living. William, the eldest, lives near Clarksville, in Warren county; Horace Finley, in Little Rock, Arkansas, and Charles Edwin, in Chicago, Illinois.

The father died when J. Oscar was twelve years old, after which he lived with his brother, William, in Warren county, Ohio. During this period he attended the public schools of Clarksville, subsequently entering Wilmington College, where he was a student for four years, graduating in 1894. In Wilmington College he won a fellowship to Haverford College, and the next year after his graduation from Wilmington College was a student at Haverford, where he received his Master degree in 1895.

Mr. Villars, upon his graduation from Haverford, taught in the Wilmington high school for three years, and then taught ten years in the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, near Philadelphia. For six years he was instructor in mechanical drawing and for six years he was assistant superintendent of this school endowed with one million, five hundred thousand dollars by the late Isaiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia. After this he migrated to Montana, where he remained three years, at Great Falls. After the death of his father-in-law, he returned to Wilmington, since which he has been teaching and attending to business interests. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and, fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He lives on Xenia avenue, in Wilmington.

On August 11, 1897, J. Oscar Villars was married to Lula Cecilia Statler, who was born in Vernon township, this county, August 28, 1875, the daughter of George Henry and Mary M. (McCray) Statler, the former of whom is deceased. The latter lives in Wilmington.

Professor and Mrs. Villars have two sons, Donald Statler, born on December 21, 1900, and Roger Merrill, October 3, 1904.

Of Mrs. Villars' parentage, it may be said that her father, George Henry Statler, was born near Little East fork, in Vernon township, this county, on June 10, 1849, and died in Wilmington on September 20, 1912. The Statler family were all members of the Methodist Episcopal church and stanch Republicans.

George Henry Statler was the son of Samuel and Mary (Harris) Statler, the former of whom was born in Loudon county, Virginia, December 25, 1799, and died on April 12, 1868. The latter was born in the same county in Virginia, September 18, 1803, and died on September 15, 1884. John Statler, the father of Samuel, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to Virginia and became a planter and slave-holder. He enlisted and served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War and, with his two brothers, was discharged where Washington City now stands and afterward purchased one thousand acres of land in Clinton county, Ohio, for the benefit of his three children.

Samuel Statler, grandfather of Mrs. Villars, grew up in Virginia and spoke no language save the German until he was eight years of age. At the age of nineteen he came to Ohio, and made his home with his brother-in-law, Dr. Asael Tribbey. He soon erected a cabin on the land his father had purchased, and, as he was a man of ability and thrift, soon enjoyed great prosperity. He died in 1868, leaving his nine children very well circumstanced.

Mrs. Mary (Harris) Statler, grandmother of Mrs. Villars, was the daughter of James and Mary (Cherry) Harris, both of whom came from Loudoun county, Virginia, and were of Welsh descent. In 1806 James Harris located in Vernon township, where he became a wealthy farmer. As a member of the Whig party, he served in the state Legislature of Ohio. He and his wife came to this county at a time when there were no roads hereabout, but only "blazed" trails.

The late George Henry Statler was the youngest of nine children, of whom only four are living. Of his father's estate, he inherited the homestead house, which was built in 1860, together with about two hundred acres of land, which now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Villars. He lived upon the farm until 1904, at which time he retired and moved to

Wilmington, where his last days were spent. He was a strong Republican, quiet and retiring in his home life; a man of even temperament, good business ability, thrifty and prosperous.

On September 11, 1873, George Henry Statler was married to Mary Melissa McCray, who was born in Warren county, this state, near Clarksville, on February 16, 1853, and who is still living in Wilmington. She is the daughter of Samuel C. and Sarah Elizabeth (Humphreys) McCray, the former of whom was born in Salem township, Warren county, February 14, 1831, and died on June 21, 1909, and the latter of whom was born in the same county on May 28, 1836, and died on September 9, 1906. Samuel C. McCray was the son of Daniel and Harriett (Skinner) McCray, both natives of Loudon county, Virginia, very early settlers of Warren county, this state. They were farmers and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Harriett (Skinner) McCray was the daughter of a colonel of Virginia troops, who served during the Revolutionary War.

Elizabeth (Humphreys) McCray's parents were James and Elizabeth (Lange) Humphreys, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter, on the ocean en route to America from Germany. James Humphreys was a "bound boy" to Colonel Rose, who lived in New Jersey and was a soldier during the Revolutionary War. He later married Colonel Rose's daughter and after her death, married Elizabeth Lange and came on horseback to Ohio, where he purchased a farm in Warren county and became well to do. He died in 1893 at an advanced age.

Samuel C. McCray was a farmer and respected for his honest dealings. During his latter years, broken in health, he lived with a son in Cincinnati, where he died in 1909. The late George Henry and Melissa (McCray) Statler had only two children, Maude Marie, who was born on June 17, 1874, and Lula Cecilia, the wife of Professor Villars.

The present generation can never repay those old heroes of a past century who blazed the trails through the wilderness, established homes, cleared the forest, and reared children to honorable and useful lives. It was their work which has made this country the richest on earth and the inestimable heritage of the present generation is the result of their labors. The ancestors of both Professor and Mrs. Villars had a large part in the great work of pioneer development, especially in Clinton county.

JAMES W. CHANNEL.

James W. Channel, of Melvin, this county, is one of the best-known citizens of Richland township. He is a prosperous merchant and farmer, and was born on April 15, 1866, at Morrisville, this county, son of John H. and Sarah (Custis) Channel, natives of North Carolina, and of Richland township, this county, respectively. Sarah Custis was a daughter of William H. Custis, a farmer of Clinton county, who owned two hundred acres of land, and who was a prominent member of the Friends church at Sabina. John H. Channel was educated in the common schools of Clinton county, having come to Ohio with his parents when quite young. As a young man he taught schools in different parts of the county, and for many years was active in politics. He was also a leader in the affairs of the Christian church in his community. During the last twenty years of his life he was in business at Sabina, conducting a clothing and drug store. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

To John H. and Sarah (Custis) Channel were born six children, Arminda, Mary, James W., Lucy, Emma and Gertrude, all of whom are living save Lucy and Arminda, the last named dying at the age of twenty-one years. Mary is the wife of George Manmeisel, of Sabina. Lucy is the wife of Dr. William Burnett, of Sabina. Emma is the wife of N. B. Tharp, of Columbus, Ohio, and Gertrude, who is unmarried, has been principal of the East End school at Washington C. H. for twelve years. John H. Channel died in March, 1880, and his widow is still living in Washington township.

James W. Channel received his education in the common schools of this county,

having attended school principally at Sabina. On January 5, 1888, he was united in marriage to Laura Pavey, who was born in this county, the daughter of John Pavey, a well-known farmer, who was prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church. To this union two children have been born, Walter and Roxie, both of whom are living at home with their parents.

After his marriage, Mr. Channel located on his father-in-law's farm, where he remained two years. In 1891 he moved to Melvin and has lived in that pleasant village ever since. He was first engaged in the general mercantile business, but afterward built the elevator there, and is now its proprietor. He also established a tile-mill at Melvin, and operated that mill for five years. When the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was built, Mr. Channel was the telegraph operator at Melvin, and was also station agent for the Pennsylvania Railway Company at that place for twelve years. Mr. Channel is the owner of sixty-two acres of land in Richland township. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CLINTON MADDEN.

Clinton Madden, the present popular cashier of the Farmers National Bank at Clarksville, this county, was born in Wilson township, this county, on July 6, 1867, the son of Cyrus W. and Jane (McCray) Madden, the former a native of the same county, born in Adams township, on Sepember 22, 1822, and the latter in Warren county, this state, on February 25, 1828. Cyrus W. Madden was the son of Solomon and Ruth (Robbins) Madden, natives of North Carolina, and pioneers of Adams township. Solomon Madden was the son of George Madden, who served as a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and who came to North Carolina to this part of Ohio very soon after this region was opened to settlement. Jane McCray was the daughter of Christy and Nancy (Urton) McCray, the former a native of Virginia, who died in Warren county, this state, in 1839, his widow surviving him for thirty-one years, her death occurring in 1870.

Cyrus W. Madden was twice married, his first wife having been Lydia Eleanor Brown, to which union two children were born, Mrs. Mary E. McPherson, of Springfield, Ohio, and Mrs. Lydia E. Crawford, of Marion, Indiana. His second wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in May, 1899. The children born of this second marriage were six in number, namely: A. D. Madden, who was a contractor, builder and lumber dealer at Clarksville, this county, and who died in June, 1914; Nannie, who died in 1902; Addie, a teacher in the public schools of Morrow, Ohio; W. H., of Waynesville, Ohio; Clinton, the subject of this sketch; and T. C., of North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio. Cyrus W. Madden and his wife were members of the Friends church and their children were reared in that faith. He was a blacksmith and farmer, of Adams and Wilson townships, and died in Warren county in 1877.

Clinton Madden attended the public schools of Washington township, Warren county, and upon completing the course there prescribed extended his studies at the Lebanon Normal and at Wilmington College, after which, for nearly eighteen years, he performed excellent service as a teacher in the public schools. In April, 1906, he was made cashier of the Farmers National Bank at Clarksville, a position which he still holds, and which he has filled with credit to himself and to his employers.

On December 10, 1908, Clinton Madden was united in marriage to Nellie Cockerill, of Wilmington, this county, daughter of James Cockerill, deceased, a former resident of Fayette county. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Madden is a Republican, as was his father. Both he and Mrs. Madden are members of the Friends church, and for years have taken a vital interest in its work and worship. They occupy no small place in the social life of the community, as they

CLINTON MADDEN.

have made and retained many warm personal friends. Mr. Madden is genial and friendly, and while he is a good business man, he does not allow business to absorb all of his interest and time. He believes in taking time to live, and in keeping in touch with the questions and movements which are occupying a large share of the world's thought. He is a faithful worker, having at heart the best interests of his employers, and as a business man, it might be said that his life is an exemplification of the words of a recent writer who said that "Those who will work faithfully will put themselves in possession of a glorious and enlarging happiness."

STEPHEN C. BROWN.

Listed among the progressive farmers of Liberty township, this county, Stephen C. Brown operates a splendid farm of ninety-three acres and his home is equipped with all of the conveniences available now in the country. He was born in Lucas county, Ohio, on September 29, 1881, the son of Edmund G. and Jessie (Cowdery,) Brown. Edmund G. Brown was born in Dayton, Ohio, on April 30, 1855, and his wife was born in Union City, Indiana, the daughter of Diah Cowdery, who for many years was a dentist of Union City. The paternal grandfather of Stephen C. Brown was Henry L. Brown, who was a merchant at Dayton, Ohio, and who had a large store in what is now the center of Dayton. He was a leader in the Presbyterian church and a man of considerable wealth.

Edmund G. Brown, the father of Stephen C., is a farmer in Lucas county, Ohio, and owns eighty acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Christian church of Dayton, Ohio, and prominent in its activities. Nine children have been born to Edmund G. and Jessie (Cowdery) Brown, L. E., Eva C., Stephen C., Blossom, Charles, Jessie, Telfair, Henry and Sidney, all of whom are living.

Stephen C. Brown was educated in the public schools of Ohio and on September 19, 1904, was married to Nettie Shrack, who was a student at Wilmington College during 1903 and 1904. She is the daughter of J. H. and Olive (Carroll) Shrack, farmers of Liberty township, this county, and members of the Baptist church. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown five children have been born, Edith M., Stephen, Jr., Olive Carroll, Edmund H. and Pauline S.

Mr. Brown has lately remodeled his house, and in 1914 built a barn. He has equipped the house with bath, furnace and all other modern conveniences, and he and his family are delightfully situated. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist church at Wilmington, and Mr. Brown is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ALPHEUS A. HITE.

Alpheus A. Hite, a well-known farmer of Liberty township, this county, was born on June 8, 1866, in Greene county, Ohio, the son of W. M. and Sarah (Dalby) Hite, the former of whom was born in Xenia, Ohio, on January 14, 1840, and the latter in Greene county, the daughter of Jesse Dalby, a prominent farmer and member of the Baptist church, in that county. W. M. Hite was the son of Andrew Hite, a native of Ohio, and the father of six children, John (deceased), Albert A., C. M., Catherine, Elizabeth (deceased) and W. M., the father of Alpheus A. These children located near each other in Greene county and a road in the neighborhood was named the Hite road. Andrew Hite was a pioneer farmer in Greene county and owned one hundred and thirty acres of land. He was a local minister in the Baptist church.

W. M. Hite, who died in November, 1912, was a farmer and stockman and for forty years shipped stock to Pittsburgh, Baltimore and other eastern points. He owned two hundred acres of land and was known as a successful farmer. He served as trustee in Greene county a number of terms before coming to Clinton county, fifteen years before

his death. His widow is now living in Port William, this county. They were the parents of six children, Emma (deceased), Alpheus A., Charles, Maude, Oscar and Myrtle L.

Educated in the district schools, Alpheus A. Hite has always been engaged in farming. He was married on July 7, 1887, to Alice Thornhill, who was born in Greene county, the daughter of Malory and Thompsey (Bolden) Thornhill, who were farmers and members of the German Baptist church. To this union two children have been born, Pearl and Lola. Pearl Hite married Alfred Kiphart, a street car conductor of Richmond, Indiana, and has one child, Donald. Lola Hite married James Mason, of Greene county, Ohio, and has one child, Winona E.

Mr. and Mrs. Hite own a farm of eighty-six and one-half acres, which they purchased in March, 1913. They are members of the German Baptist church at Carlisle.

LUTHER G. BAILEY.

Luther G. Bailey, an enterprising farmer of Liberty township, this county, living on rural route No. 2, out of Wilmington, was born on September 3, 1872, in Liberty township, the son of Josiah and Sidnie (McPherson) Bailey, the former of whom was born in 1842 in Liberty township, this county, and the latter in Highland county, Ohio, daughter of John and Mariah (Bonsell) McPherson, who were residents of Highland county and members of the Friends church.

Josiah Bailey was the son of George and Lydia (Shields) Bailey, the former a native of Liberty township, who were the parents of four children, Enos, Anna, William and Josiah. George Bailey was an early farmer in this community and was a prominent member of the Friends church. Josiah Bailey was educated in the common schools and was engaged in farming all his life. He was a prominent member of the Friends church and died in February, 1913. He and his wife were the parents of three children, namely: Luther G., the subject of this sketch; Luella, who married George Mills, of Waynesville, Ohio, and Eva, deceased.

Luther G. Bailey received a common school education in the public schools of Liberty township and early in life took up farming. He now owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres and is profitably engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Bailey was married to Almira Hunnicutt, who was born in Clinton county, the daughter of David and Martha (Ross) Hunnicutt, farmers of Liberty township, both now deceased, and to this union two children have been born, Atha Virginia and Alson H. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Friends church at Dover and regular attendants at the services of the same. They have many friends in their neighborhood and are held in high regard by all.

CHARLES LINKHART.

Charles Linkhart is a progressive farmer of Liberty township, this county, who lives on a well-kept farm with his mother. Mr. Linkhart was born on February 1, 1880, in Liberty township, on the farm where he now lives, the son of George W. and Mary C. (Anderson) Linkhart, the former of whom was born on April 15, 1843, in Liberty township, and the latter in Greene county, Ohio. Mary C. Anderson was first married to James Linkhart, a brother of her second husband, to which union there were born six children, Albert, Louisa, Laura, Frank, Emma and Anna.

George W. Linkhart was the son of Thomas and Ellen (Fisher) Linkhart, natives of Virginia, who were married in that state and had one child, Joseph, before they came to Ohio. Upon locating in Clinton county, where they spent the rest of their lives, they entered one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, of which tract their grandson, Charles, now owns one hundred and five acres. They were members of the Methodist church, and Thomas Linkhart was an active man in his community. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Joseph, Dorothy, Thomas, Eleanor, George W. and James.

George W. Linkhart was educated in the common schools of Liberty township and was engaged in farming during his entire life. He owned about three hundred acres of land in Liberty township and was a general farmer. Although a man active in public affairs, he was a man of strong domestic inclination and spent most of his time in his home. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Katie A. and Charles, the subject of this sketch. Katie A. married H. B. Ellis, a farmer of Liberty township, and has one child, Orville. George W. Linkhart died on September 11, 1908, and his widow is now living on the home farm with her son, Charles.

Educated in the district schools of Liberty township, Charles Linkhart was reared on the farm and was married on November 28, 1910, to Lela Oglesbee, daughter of Solomon and Sabina (Middleton) Oglesbee, the latter of whom was the daughter of James Middleton, a native of Greene county, Ohio, a farmer by occupation and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Solomon Oglesbee was the son of Amos and Anna (Huffman) Oglesbee, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1810 and came to Ohio in 1817. Three years later he located in Clinton county and here he spent the remainder of his life. His wife was born in 1814 in Virginia and came to Ohio with her parents soon after the War of 1812. Amos Oglesbee died on December 31, 1851, and his widow on June 25, 1875. Besides Mrs. Linkhart, Solomon and Sabina Oglesbee had seven other children, James, who died at the age of forty-seven, Hattie, Nettie, Alice, Allie, Arthur and Carrie.

Mr. and Mrs. Linkhart have no children. Mr. Linkhart owns one hundred and five acres of the old farm, but cultivates in all two hundred and twenty-five acres. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Wilmington.

HOWARD F. McKAY.

Howard F. McKay is a prosperous and well-known young farmer and teacher of Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio. By birth and by marriage, he is connected with several of the very oldest families of this county and, being a young man of far more than ordinary ability, he is expected to take his place as a leader in this community.

Howard F. McKay was born on January 15, 1891, in Liberty township, this county, the son of Jacob B. and Priscilla (Haines) McKay, the former of whom was born on March 14, 1859, in Liberty township, and the latter on July 13, 1860, the daughter of Eber and Mary (Mendenhall) Haines. Eber Haines was a well-known minister in the Friends church for a long period, a farmer by occupation and was born in Greene county, Ohio.

The paternal grandparents of Howard F. McKay were William Franklin and Elizabeth (Peterson) McKay. The former was born on January 12, 1833, in Chester township, and in 1856 was married to Elizabeth Peterson. They located in Liberty township and became the owners of three hundred and fifty acres of land and a desirable country home. They were the parents of six children, Azel P. (deceased), Jacob B., George E., Ulysses G., Arthur F. and Beatrice A. The paternal great-grandparents of Mr. McKay were George Wesley and Mary (Fergueson) McKay, natives of Virginia, who moved to Ohio after their marriage. George Wesley McKay died in 1850, and his widow in 1878. All of their ten children grew to maturity. George Wesley McKay, who was born in 1800, was the son of Moses McKay, who was born in Virginia about 1776. He remained in Virginia until about 1818, when he and his wife and eleven children came to Ohio, leaving one son in Virginia. They settled in Warren county, where he became a land owner and remained until his death, about seven years after locating. His wife died about the same time. George Wesley McKay and wife had eight children, of whom two, George and Lucinda, are living, the deceased children being Tilman, Samuel, William Franklin, Alfred, Mary Massie and Jane.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. McKay, the parents of Howard F., are at present living in Wilmington, at 502 North Walnut street. Mrs. Jacob B. McKay is a member of the

Friends church. The family owns land in Union township and also property in Wilmington. Jacob B. McKay was formerly a member of the board of education in Liberty township. He moved to Wilmington in December, 1909. To him and his wife have been born four children, E. Harold and Howard F. (twins), Mary Elba and Maynard J. E. Harold McKay married Ila Haworth and lives in the Dover neighborhood of Union township.

Howard F. McKay was born and reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and at the Port William high school. After graduating from the Port William high school he entered Wilmington College, from which he was graduated in 1910, and having won a scholarship there he attended Haverford College during 1910 and was graduated from this latter institution in 1911. On January 24, 1914, Mr. McKay was united in marriage to Edith Starbuck, who was born in Union township, this county, on November 22, 1890, the daughter of William A. and Mary Anna (Bailey) Starbuck, and who was graduated from Wilmington College with the class of 1911. William A. Starbuck is a farmer of Union township and a member of the Friends church. He is prominent in the Friends yearly meeting and in the Sunday school, of which he is superintendent. For some time he has been an officer and director of the Clinton Mutual Insurance Company. For several years he served as assessor of Union township.

On August 26, 1915, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard McKay, and was named Robert Franklin McKay.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. McKay are members of the Friends church and they take a great interest in church work. Mr. McKay was formerly in charge of the teachers' training class in the Chester Sunday school and is now (1915) superintendent. He is also mastre of the Mt. Pleasant Grange in Liberty township. Mr. McKay and his twin brother, E. Harold McKay, have a farm of eighty-one acres in Liberty township, which their father formerly owned. He has taught high school for four years, the first two years at Bradford, Ohio, and the last two years at the Mt. Pleasant school.

HUGH E. TERRELL.

Hugh E. Terrell, a representative of one of Clinton county's prominent families and a well-known stockman of Wayne township, is descended through his grandmother, Eliza (Bernard) Evans, from Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian chief, Powhatan, who married John Rolfe, of Varnia, Virginia, April 5, 1613 or 1614. Grandmother Evans was a representative of the seventh generation in direct descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Hugh E. Terrell not only owns a splendid farm in Wayne township, but he is a well-known stock breeder, who raises standard-bred horses, and who has been raising Shorthorn cattle for twenty years. Prominent in the educational circles of his township, he is a member of the Wayne township school board and has striven earnestly as a member of that board to increase the efficiency of the public schools and to raise their standard of excellence.

Hugh E. Terrell was born on November 19, 1848, on "Woodlawn Farm," in Wayne township, this county, the son of David A. and Mary J. (Evans) Terrell. His father was born about one mile south of Highland in Highland county, Ohio, on December 5, 1820, and died in April, 1909. His mother was born near Hillsboro, in Highland county, the daughter of Hugh and Eliza (Bernard) Evans.

The line of descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe to Eliza (Bernard) Evans is as follows: Pocahontas and John Rolfe were married in 1613 or 1614, there being some doubt as to the exact date, and they had one son, Thomas Rolfe. (1) Thomas Rolfe married Jane Poythress, and they had one child, a daughter. As is well known to all readers of early colonial history, John Rolfe took his Indian bride to England, where her death occurred a few years later. Her son, Thomas Rolfe was reared in England, but in 1640 returned to Virginia and lived on his property called "Varnia," sixteen miles

MR. AND MRS. HUGH E. TERRELL.

below Richmond, near Henricopolis. Thomas Rolfe and wife had a daughter, Jane, who married Col. Robert Bolling in 1675, the latter of whom was born in 1646, and who died in 1709. The wife of Colonel Bolling lived but one year after her marriage, her death occurring in 1676. She left one child, a son, (3) John Bolling, who afterwards became a colonel in the American army. Col. John Bolling married Mary Kennon, daughter of Doctor Kennon, and with his family lived in his beautiful home on the Appomattox, called the "Cobbs." Col. John Bolling and wife were the parents of six children, one son and five daughters: (4) Major John Bolling, born in 1700, was the father of nineteen children, died in 1757; (4) Jane, 1703, died, 1766, married Col. Richard Randolph, and was the mother of nine children, and the grandmother of Randolph Roanoke, who was of the sixth generation: (4) Mary, 1711, married Col. John Fleming, of Mount Pleasant, who was born in 1697, the son of Charles Fleming and grandson of Sir Thomas Fleming, who, in turn was the son of Sir John Fleming, first earl of Wighton; (4) Elizabeth, 1709, married Dr. William Gay; (4) Martha, 1713, married Thomas Eldridge, and died October 23, 1749, and Anne, who became the wife of James Murray.

Col. John and Mary (Bolling) Fleming were the parents of the following children: (5) Thomas, who was a captain in the Second Virginia Regiment in 1758, and afterwards colonel in the Ninth Regiment of Virginia in the Revolution, married a Miss Randolph, and was killed in the battle of Princeton, January 12, 1777; (5) John, who was a major in the Revolution, was killed at White Plains; William, born on July 6, 1736, married Elizabeth Champe, and during his life filled a number of important judicial positions in his native state of Virginia, died February 15, 1824; (5) Charles, who was captain of the Seventh Virginia, and lieutenant-colonel of the line, and Mary, who became the wife of William Bernard, and was the mother of ten children. The Fleming family was of Flemish descent, one of whom, of high rank, settled in Scotland in the reign of David I. The connection is direct from Sir Malcolm Fleming, sheriff of Dunbarton under Alexander III. This was a singularly distinguished family, friends of Robert Bruce and favorites of successive kings.

William Bernard and Mary (Fleming) Bernard were the parents of the following children of whom there is record: (6) John, who was the father of several children, who, after the death of their father, moved to Lynchburg, Virginia; (6) William, born in 1750, was a lieutenant during the Revolutionary War; (6) Robert, served as a private in the War of Independence under Morgan; (6) Thomas, 1756, married Mary Hicks, and came to Ohio from Virginia in an early day and settled in Highland and Clinton counties; (6) Richard, 1767, who married Polly Walker and from whom is descended the branch of the family to which H. E. Terrell belongs. William Bernard, with his brother, John, emigrated to America from Ireland some time between 1735 and 1740. Col. Charles Fleming, a brother of Mary (Fleming) Bernard, was reimbursed for military service by being given a grant of land in Kentucky comprising fifty-four thousand acres. Richard and Polly (Walker) Bernard, who came to Ohio in September, 1805, from Rockbridge county, Virginia, were the parents of the following children: William P., Joseph, Richard, Eliza and Caroline. It was this Eliza, who married Hugh Evans, who was the grandmother of H. E. Terrell. The Bernards of Clinton county are all descended from Thomas and Mary (Hicks) Bernard.

The paternal grandparents of Hugh E. Terrell were Pleasant and Esther (Haines) Terrell, the former of whom, born in Virginia, died in 1837, and the latter of whom died in 1846. Pleasant Terrell came to Highland county, Ohio, from Virginia when only a boy, accompanying his parents, who stopped for a time in Cincinnati. While in that city, he learned the brick mason's trade and after reaching Highland county with his parents, built the first saw-mill and the first grist-mill at Highland. He worked at his trade all of his life, passing away in 1854 or 1855 on the farm. Pleasant and Esther (Haines) Terrell were the parents of six children: John, Israel, David, Mary, Narcissa

and Ruth. The members of this family were connected with the Society of Friends. Pleasant Terrell was one of a family of eight children, born to his parents, David and Mary (Anthony) Terrell. David Terrell was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1763 and died in 1858. His wife, who before her marriage was Mary Anthony, died in 1858. David and Mary Terrell were the parents of eight children: Pleasant, Christopher, David, Joseph, Mary, Judith, Sarah and Elizabeth. The father of these children served for many years as justice of the peace in Fairfield township and was, therefore, one of the foremost citizens of that section. He was a well-known hunter and spent most of his life in the wilderness. David Terrell, the great-grand-father of Hugh E. Terrell, was the son of David and Sarah (Johnson) Terrell. Sarah Johnson was the first wife of David Terrell but he was subsequently married to Sarah Clark and still later to Martha Johnson. He was the father of nine children. He was the son of David Terrell, who was born in 1675 and died in 1757. The first David Terrell and his wife reared a family of twelve children. He was the son of William Terrell, who was born in 1650 and who came to America at the age of twenty in 1670 with his two brothers. These three brothers were sent to Virginia by King James II as explorers and hunters and, for their services, were granted a large tract of land in Virginia.

David A. Terrell, the father of Hugh E. Terrell, received his education in the common schools of Fairfield township, Highland county, Ohio, but his educational advantages were meager. The only reader used in the schools at that time was the Bible. During his early life, while living at home with his father, he did much hauling. After coming of age, he purchased cattle, with his father-in-law, Hugh Evans, and drove them through to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a trip requiring forty days. In some instances, they had three hundred cattle and as many as sixteen hundred head of sheep and thirty-five or forty horses, and it required about thirty-five men to take care of the stock while driving them through the woods. Until 1854 David A. Terrell purchased hogs and drove them to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a stockman all of his life. At the age of twenty-one years, he had come into possession of two hundred acres of land valued at seven dollars an acre, but later increased his land holdings to one thousand acres. In 1868 he moved back near Highland, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he purchased a part of his grandfather's old farm. To David A. and Mary J. (Evans) Terrell were born seven children, of whom Hugh E., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest, the others being as follow: Anna, who is the wife of Frank Rhodes; Martha, who became the wife of Oregon Bonnie; Cora, who married Henry Bailey, a minister at Tampa, Florida; Harry, who married Etta Fenner; Imogene, who is unmarried, and Rutherford, who married Hattie Thornburg. All of the members of this family are still living with the exception of Martha. Mrs. Mary J. (Evans) Terrell was a member of the Methodist church. David A. Terrell voted the Republican ticket.

Educated in the common schools of Wayne township, and at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, Hugh E. Terrell was a partner with his father on the farm, where he now lives, until 1874, since which time he has been farming for himself.

On December 23, 1873, Hugh E. Terrell was married to Hattie Finley, who was born on December 29, 1848, and who died on January 28, 1901. She was a daughter of Robert and Jane (Russell) Finley, and at her death left five children: Arthur, who married Mary Seward, and has two children, Hugh and Ruth; Russell, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Frank, who married Dorothy Book, and has one son, Russell; Jane L. and Lillian Esther. The Terrell family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Terrell is a trustee.

Politically, Hugh is a Republican, and is at present a member of the school board of Wayne township. For the last few years Mr. Terrell's son, Frank, has been a partner with him in the operation of the home farm.

JOHN CLINTON REARDON.

John Clinton Reardon is a prosperous farmer of Liberty township, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, October 11, 1863. He is a son of Edward and Catherine (Mitchell) Reardon, both natives of Ireland, the former of whom was born on March 1, 1840. Edward Reardon came to the United States alone and subsequently settled at Washington C. H., Ohio. After his marriage in the latter city, he moved to Clinton county, and now owns six hundred and thirty-six acres of land in this county, located in Wilson, Liberty and Union townships. He lives in Union townhsip and is an active member of the Catholic church at Wilmington. He has also been active in local affairs in his neighborhood, and for many years has been a school director. At one time he served as road superintendent, having been appointed as a Democrat.

To Edward and Catherine (Mitchell) Reardon were born eight chidren, of whom Patrick, Catherine, Michael, Johanna and Beatrice are unmarried. Mary, the wife of James Waldron, is a resident of Dayton, Ohio. Margaret, who lives in this county, is the wife of John Keith. John C. is the eldest.

John C. Reardon was educated in the common schools of this county, principally in the schools of Wilson township. In 1897 he was married to Sarah Shaw, who was born in Butler county, this state, the daughter of William and Catherine (Cline) Shaw, farmers of that county, and earnest and devoted members of the Catholic church. To this union one child has been born, Teresa Louise, who is now a student in the public schools.

John C. Reardon is operating two hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred and thirty acres of which belongs to his father, but he owns one hundred acres of land just across the road from where he is living. At the present time he is serving as ditch commissioner. He is a Democrat, and he and his family are devout members of the Catholic faith.

ROBERT EDGAR HUNT.

Robert Edgar Hunt, an enterprising farmer of Liberty township, this county, who owns a splendid-looking home on the Xenia pike, was born on April 15, 1856, in Martinsville, the son of Cyrus and Margaret (Donaldson) Hunt, who were married in 1852. The former was a native of Clinton county and the latter of Ireland, who came to Clinton county with her parents. Her father departed to return to Ireland and no member of the famiy has since been able to discover what became of him. Cyrus Hunt was the son of Robert and Ruth (Madden) Hunt, natives of this county, the latter of whom was an aunt of Moses G., Solomon and Rachel Madden, whose biographical sketches, presented elsewhere in this volume, give the history of the Madden family. Robert Hunt was a farmer in Clinton county and was an extensive stock buyer, in an early day having been profitably engaged in driving cattle and hogs to Cincinnati. He was prominent in the pioneer Quaker church of this county and died in 1856 at the age of fifty-five years. Robert and Ruth (Madden) Hunt had ten children, of whom Cyrus, the eldest, was the father of Robert Edgar, the subject of this sketch, the other children being George, Nathan, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, Edith, Rachel, Ann and Lydia.

Cyrus Hunt received a common school education in the public schools of Clinton county and taught school practically all of his life. He became a well-read man and was a natural leader in the community in which he lived. As a member of the Friends church, he was active in religious work and was also active in civic affairs. In the days before the Civil War, he was prominent in the "underground railroad" movement and was one of the leaders in the local anti-slavery agitation of that period. For four years he taught a territorial Indian school in the west and died in Kansas in February, 1898. Cyrus and Margaret (Donaldson) Hunt were the parents of four children, Oliver, Robert Edgar.

Palmer and Gladys. Oliver is a resident of Oklahoma and has been married twice, the first time to Alice Hiatt, by whom he had three sons, and the second time to Ola Hinshaw. Palmer, who is also a resident of Oklahoma, is unmarried. Gladys is unmarried and lives with her mother.

Robert Edgar Hunt was educated in the common schools and was reared on the farm. On October 24, 1878, he was married to Lavinia Hiatt, who was born on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Hunt now live, the daughter of Allen and Susan (Folger) Hiatt. Allen Hiatt was a farmer and large landowner in Clinton county, having been the owner, altogether, of about five hundred acres of land.

To Robert E. and Lavinia (Hiatt) Hunt five children have been born, Gladys, Susan, Bernard, Alice and Doris. Gladys married Alvin Hartman, of Clinton county, and has three children, George E., Conard and Alice. Bernard, who lives on the old home place, in Liberty township, married Edith Hurley and has two children, Esther and Elizabeth. The remainder of the children are unmarried.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt moved to the farm of one hundred acres in Liberty township, where they now live. They enjoy a comfortable competence and are highly respected citizens of the township.

NATHAN S. GREGORY.

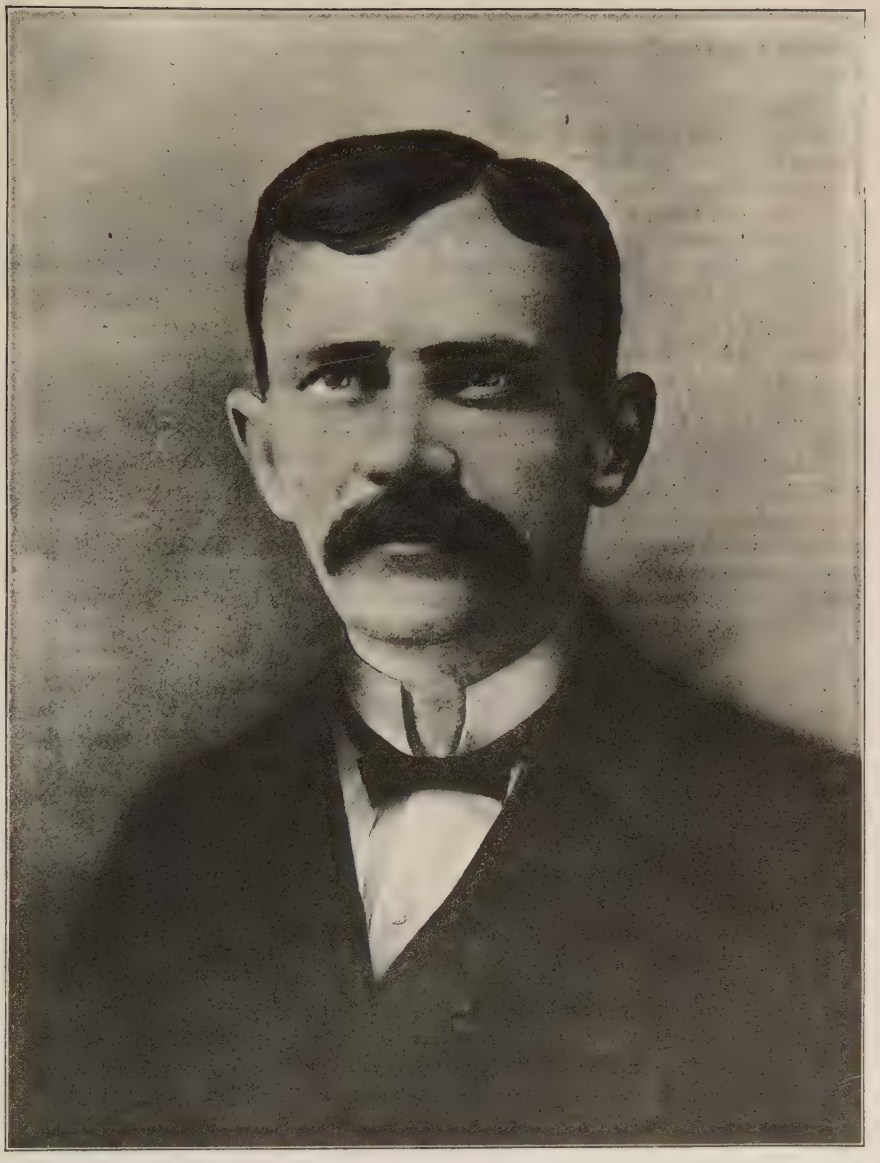
Nathan S. Gregory, a successful farmer and stockman of Green township, by perseverance, industry and wise economy has attained a comfortable station in life, and is well and favorably known throughout Clinton county. As a consequence of his wide and various interests, he is regarded by all who know him as a man of the best type of American citizenship, straightforward, unassuming, genial and obliging. Mr. Gregory is the proprietor of "Maple Grove Stock Farm," where he has made a specialty of raising standard-bred trotting horses.

Nathan S. Gregory was born on December 28, 1856, in Green township, this county, the son of James J. and Nancy (Rix) Gregory, the former of whom also was a native of Green township, born on October 22, 1819, and the latter of whom was born on July 24, 1819. They were married in Green township on December 25, 1839.

Mr. Gregory's paternal grandparents were Levi and Katie (Walker) Gregory, natives of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and Clark county, Kentucky, respectively. Katie (Walker) Gregory was the daughter of Robert and Nancy (Huls) Walker, pioneers of Clinton county. Mr. Gregory's maternal grandparents were Jordan and Nancy Rix, both natives of North Carolina and early settlers in Clinton county, who died near New Antioch.

The late James J. Gregory grew up in Green township, and attended the public schools of that township. He owned one hundred and seven acres of land. As a Republican, he was elected infirmary director for one term, the same year that the late Addison P. Russell was elected secretary of state. James J. Gregory was a member of the Christian church early in life, but, late in life, became a member of the Universalist church. His wife remained a faithful member of the Christian church until her death on February 2, 1885. James J. Gregory died on December 11, 1907. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, as follow: Sarah C., born on November 30, 1840; Albert F., November 18, 1843; Emily J., March 6, 1847; Samantha E., September 13, 1849; Survetus L., February 28, 1854; Nathan S., December 28, 1856; Laura B., December 13, 1859, and Ulysses S. Grant, August 25, 1865.

Reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Clinton county and in the high school at New Vienna, as well as in the normal schools at Sabina and Wilmington, Nathan S. Gregory, during the first ten years of his active career, was engaged in teaching school. When a very young man, he purchased twenty-five acres of land and kept adding to the tract until he now owns five hundred and sixty acres.



NATHAN S. GREGORY.

Mr. Gregory is proprietor of "Maple Grove Stock Farm," and has acquired a wide reputation as a breeder of standard-bred trotting horses.

On December 25, 1886, Nathan S. Gregory was married to Mrs. Mary E. (Foster) Cantrell, who was born August 23, 1856, the daughter of Joseph and Cynthia Foster, natives of Highland county. Joseph Foster is deceased and his widow is living with the family of Mr. Gregory. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory are the parents of two children. Sherman R., born on October 13, 1887, attended the public schools of the county and the Greenfield Business College and married Della M. Brown, who has borne him four children, Chester, Milton, Lena and Beatrice, and Russell, January 28, 1894, who attended the public schools and married Minnie Campbell, who has borne him one child, a son, Nathan William.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory were formerly members of the Friends church, but are now, with their family, members of the Christian church. Mr. Gregory votes the Republican ticket and for several years has served as a member of the school board in Green township.

C. ALLEN ATLEY.

C. Allen Atley, a progressive farmer and thresherman of Liberty township, this county, is a man of likeable qualities, who is keenly interested in all local enterprises. He was born in this county on July 5, 1865, the son of John and Eveline (Sanderson) Atley, the former of whom was born in Adams county, Ohio, and the latter in Liberty township, this county, the daughter of Henry N. and Sarah (Earley) Sanderson. Sarah (Earley) Sanderson was a daughter of Solomon Earley, who was one of the early landholders of Liberty township. Henry N. Sanderson was an early settler in Clinton county, a school teacher and farmer by occupation. He owned four hundred acres of land and operated a private bank at his home in the country for the convenience of his neighbors and was otherwise active in local affairs.

John Atley was the son of Henry and Sarah Atley, natives of Kentucky. Henry Atley's grandfather and two of his brothers came from France with Lafayette during the Revolutionary War, and, after the close of the Revolutionary War, settled in Virginia. In earlier times the Atley name was written "De Atley." While Henry Atley was still single, he moved to Adams county, Ohio, where he entered two hundred acres of land, which he held during the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died at the age of ninety-four. He and his good wife had seven children, one of whom was John Atley, the father of C. Allen Atley. John Atley left Adams county at the age of twenty years and came to Clinton county one year before the breaking out of the Civil War. He prospered here and was the owner of one hundred and fifty-three acres at the time of his death. The family, however, held over four hundred acres, a part of which had been inherited by Mrs. John Atley from her parents. John Atley died in 1910 and his widow is still living. They were the parents of six children, of whom C. Allen Atley, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest, the others being Nelia, Elie, Ellie, Anna and Effie. Elie married Harvey Garber and lives in Liberty township, this county; Ellie married George Drake, of Wilson township; Anna married E. P. Stotler, of Green township, and Effie married Henry Sprague, of Richland township.

Mr. Atley was educated in the public schools of Clinton county and has always been engaged in farming. In 1913 he remodeled his barn and owns in his home farm one hundred and eighty-two acres. During the past three years he has been engaged, in partnership with two neighbors, in the management of a threshing machine. Mr. Atley married Nettie Rockhill, who was born in this county, the daughter of John G. and Lydia Emily (Green) Rockhill, and to this union four children have been born, John C. (deceased), Earnest Vernon, Earl Russell and Allen Denver, all of whom live at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Atley are members of the Methodist Protestant church at Port William and are regular attendants at Sunday school. Mr. Atley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including both the subordinate and encampment branches, and is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. He takes an active interest in local affairs and is a member of the board of education. Although Mr. Atley is nominally a Democrat, he is more or less independent in voting.

EDWARD LEWIS JOHNSON.

Edward Lewis Johnson, now the proprietor of one hundred and seven and one-half acres of land in Liberty township, this county, was born on October 31, 1863, in the township where he lives, the son of Isaiah and Deborah (Ferguson) Johnson, both of whom were born in Clinton county, the former on February 29, 1824, and the latter about 1832, the daughter of Anderson and Anna (Fires) Ferguson. Anderson Ferguson was a Virginian, who came to Ohio before his marriage and settled in Clinton county. After a short time, he moved to Fayette county and then to Illinois, settling in Shelby county, where he became a large landowner. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Isaiah Johnson was the son of John Johnson, also a native of Virginia, who, after his marriage, came to Ohio and settled on the present site of Cincinnati. Subsequently, he came to Clinton county and finally purchased the farm now owned by Edward L. Johnson, comprising at that time sixty acres of land. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and four daughters. Isaiah Johnson was educated in the common schools and was a carpenter by trade. He owned one hundred and eight acres of land in Liberty township, comprising the sixty acres of land which his father had owned, and was active in local affairs, especially in the affairs of the Christian church. For some time he served as trustee of Liberty township. To Isaiah and Deborah (Ferguson) Johnson was born six children, Nathan, Anna, Belle, Edward, John, Rufus and Carrie, all of whom are living. The father of these children died about 1900 and the mother in March, 1910.

Educated in the common schools of Liberty township, Edward Lewis Johnson has always been engaged in farming. On January 9, 1890, he was united in marriage to Jerretta Bentley, who was born in this county, a daughter of E. V. Bentley, a farmer of Clinton county, who is now living retired in Wilmington. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson four children have been born, Ellen, Ethel, Flora and Mary. Of these children, Ellen, the eldest, married Gurney Kersey, who died in August, 1914, leaving two children, Catherine and Mildred.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian church at Wilmington. They are regular attendants at the services and liberal contributors to the support of the church.

FRANK CURTIS.

Among the industrious farmers of Liberty township, this county, is Frank Curtis, who was born in this county on May 6, 1866, the son of David and Martha J. (Truitt) Curtis, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Clinton county, the daughter of George and Abbie (Applegate) Truitt. George Truitt was a farmer and large landowner in Clinton county. The patrnal grandparents of Frank Curtis were Christopher Curtis and wife, who were natives of Virginia and were married in that state. After their marriage, they came to Ohio and engaged in farming in Clinton county. They were devout members of the Baptist church.

David Curtis, the father of Frank Curtis, was still a young man when he came from Virginia to Clinton county with his parents. In time he came to own six hundred acres of land, having been a very successful farmer. Although not a member of any church,

he was an attendant at the Baptist church. He died some years ago, and his widow is still living in Green township, this county. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Frank, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth in order of birth. Three of the children, Sarah, Jennie and Lula, are deceased. The other living children are A. A., William, Elzie, Lucy and George.

Frank Curtis, who was educated in the common schools of Green township and was reared on his father's farm in this county, was married in December, 1886, to Lucinda Morton, who was born in Clinton county, the daughter of Isaiah and Jennie (Lieurance) Morton, farmers in Green township and life-long members of the Baptist church. After his marriage, Mr. Curtis located on the old home farm, where he lived until about seven years ago, at which time he purchased the farm of one hundred and one acres, where he now lives and where he is profitably engaged in general farming.

To Frank and Lucinda (Morton) Curtis twelve children have been born, of whom one, Russell, is deceased, the living children, in the order of their birth, being Lonnie, Roy, Carl, Elzie, Chloe, Sarah, Alice, Lucy, Martha, Opal and Burdsal.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are popular citizens of Liberty township. Mrs. Curtis is a member of the Baptist church and active in the various works of the church. Mr. Curtis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CLARENCE H. McKAY.

Another of the grandsons of the well-known pioneer family of McKay in this county is Clarence H. McKay, of Chester township, the son of Jonathan McKay, and a keen, ambitious and intelligent young farmer and stockman. He is the owner of two hundred and eighty-eight acres of land, and is also an extensive dealer in hogs and cattle, which he buys and sells.

Clarence H. McKay was born on the farm where he now lives in Chester township, this county, on January 2, 1874, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth J. (Medsker) McKay. Jonathan McKay was born on August 3, 1834, in Chester township, this county, and was reared on a farm. He received a good, common school education and on June 18, 1862, at the age of twenty-eight, was married to Elizabeth J. Medsker, who was born on August 30, 1838, a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Graham) Medsker. Michael Medsker was born in January, 1812, near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, and was reared on a farm. On May 14, 1833, he married Sarah Graham, who was born on March 18, 1811, and to this union nine children were born. The mother of these children died in October, 1862, and in May, 1865, Mr. Medsker married Elizabeth Zink. Jonathan McKay and wife were the parents of five children, two of whom died early in life, the children who survive being Francis M., who married Lucy McClintock; Luella, the wife of Walter Lackey, and Clarence H., the immediate subject of this review. Jonathan McKay owned two hundred and twenty acres of land two miles east of New Burlington, where he was a prosperous farmer and a well-known and influential citizen of his community. He served as a steward in the Methodist church for many years, and politically, was identified with the Republican party.

The founder of the McKay family in America was Andrew McKay, a native of Scotland, and a member of the Society of Friends, who, some time prior to 1766, married Jane Ridgeway, and settled in Frederick county, Virginia. They were the parents of five children, Moses, Enos, Jacob, Margaret and Patience. Moses McKay was born on September 17, 1766, and in 1793 married Abigail Shinn, who was born on May 3, 1776, in Stafford county, Virginia, the daughter of George and Rachel Shinn, and to this union were born thirteen children: Rachel, born on January 19, 1794; Robert, December 17, 1795; Sarah, November 11, 1797; George, March 11, 1800; Francis, January 19, 1802; Margaret, January 16, 1804; Jonas, September 9, 1806; Virginia, August 22, 1808; Maria, May 23, 1811; Jonas T., May 10, 1813; Levi, February 29, 1816; Jacob F., June 3, 1819,

and Mary E., July 27, 1822. Moses McKay and family emigrated by way of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, to Lebanon, Ohio, about 1814, and later settled near Waynesville, in what is now known as Massey township, Warren county, Ohio. Moses McKay died on January 28, 1828, his widow surviving him but six months, her death occurring in July, 1828. Their son, Francis, the fifth child in the family, was educated in the pioneer schools, and on October 7, 1830, married Mary Collett, who was born on November 7, 1808, the daughter of Moses and Rebecca Collett. They were the parents of eleven children. Francis McKay was a man well known in the community where he lived, and was greatly missed when he died, March 26, 1871, not only by the loved ones of his own family, but by the poor and needy, to whom he had been a very great benefactor.

Clarence H. McKay, the grandson of Francis and Mary (Collett) McKay, received his education in the common schools of Chester township. At the age of sixteen years he started life on his own responsibility, on the farm which he now owns, a farm comprising two hundred and eighty-eight acres, where Mr. McKay carries on general farming and stock raising, and is accounted one of the most enterprising and thrifty young farmers of Clinton county. In 1914 he remodeled his house and now has a splendid country home, equipped with all modern conveniences.

On June 3, 1896, Clarence H. McKay was married to Flora Beam, the daughter of Daniel and Susan Beam, and to this union have been born four children, Albert, Eva, Ada and Mary E.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is both recording steward of the congregation and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. McKay votes the Republican ticket, and fraternally, is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons.

THOMAS F. BERNARD.

It is a well-attested fact that the greatness of a community or state lies not in the machinery of government, or even in its institutions; but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars, the venerable Thomas F. Bernard, of Wayne township, has conferred honor and dignity upon this county, and has been connected with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth. He is descended from distinguished ancestry, his grandfather having been a soldier in the American Revolution, and was with General Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Thomas F. Bernard was born on February 28, 1832, in Fairfield township, Highland county, Ohio, the son of George W. and Harriett (McConnell) Bernard, the former born on September 13, 1799, in Goochland county, Virginia, and the latter in Brown county, Ohio, the daughter of James McConnell.

George W. Bernard was the son of Thomas F. and Mary (Hicks) Bernard, the former of whom was the son of William and Mary (Fleming) Bernard, of Goochland county, Virginia. William Bernard, who was a farmer and carpenter, and an extensive slave owner in the Old Dominion state, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, serving under General Washington for five years. He participated in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, Trenton, Stony Point and Yorktown. In 1807 he left Virginia and came to Ohio, having started from Virginia on April 10, 1807, and arriving in Ohio, on June 10, of the same year, having been just two months on the way. He and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in Highland county, this state. Thomas F. and Mary (Hicks) Bernard were the parents of eight children, John, George W., Thomas, Sallie, Bettie, Mary, Susannah and Nancy.

George W. Bernard, the second son of Thomas F. Bernard, received only a limited education. On March 1, 1833, he came to Clinton county from Highland county, locating

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS F. BERNARD.

on a farm in Green township, subsequently becoming the owner of about five hundred acres of land. He did much clearing and draining and lived to a very ripe old age, passing away quietly on July 23, 1895, at the age of nearly ninety-six years. Nine children were born to George W. and Harriett (McConnell) Bernard, Thomas F., James K., Mary, Jane, John, Sallie, George, Charles and Elijah. George was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. The late George W. Bernard and his wife were members of the Friends church, while politically, Mr. Bernard was an adherent of the Democratic party.

The rudiments of an education were obtained by Thomas F. Bernard in a log-cabin school house in Green township, this county. Having begun when a young man to work on his father's farm, in 1855, one year after his marriage, he purchased a farm of fifty acres in Wayne township. He has added to his land holdings gradually from year to year until he is now the owner of three hundred and fifty-eight acres of excellent land. During his active life Mr. Bernard was an extensive stockman, but retired from active farming in 1913.

On October 15, 1854, Thomas F. Bernard was married to Sophia West, the daughter of Harrison and Jane West. Of the nine children born to this marriage, two, Martha Anna, the eldest, and William C., the eighth born, are deceased, the others being as follow: Harriett Jane, who became the wife of Jehu Steele; Mary E., the wife of Thomas Hagerty; Virginia, the wife of Jackson Fry; Minerva, the wife of William McKay; Charles E., who married Nettie Steele; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Elmer Page; Hugh, who married Bessie Achor, and Thomas J., who married Marley Achor. The mother of these children died on May 18, 1907.

DENNIS STEPHENS.

Dennis Stephens, who now owns a good farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in Liberty township, and who is prominent in the educational affairs of Clinton county, was born on April 10, 1868, in Greene county, Ohio, the son of Lewis A. and Catherine (McDorman) Stephens, the former of whom was born in 1844, in Highland county, Ohio, and the latter in Clinton county, the daughter of Risdon and Tacy McDorman, natives of Virginia, who settled in Clinton county after their marriage, and here owned a small farm. They were members of the Methodist Protestant church.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Stephens were residents of Highland county, Ohio. John Stephens, the paternal grandfather, was born in Highland county, and lived in that county all his life. He was a large landholder, owning approximately five hundred acres, altogether. By his first wife he had seven children, Lewis A., Casper, Curren, John, Elizabeth, Julia and Mary. By his second wife there were two children, William and Charles. The great-grandfather was John Stephens, a native of Virginia, who came on horseback to Ohio and located in Highland county, where he owned a large tract of land. He had five sons.

The late Lewis A. Stephens was educated in the common schools, and served valiantly as a Union soldier during the Civil War, a member of Company M, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, serving two years and eight months. Later he became active in public affairs in this county and was a prominent member in the Friends church. He died on June 30, 1885, and his widow survived him until June 12, 1894. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Nellie died at the age of eighteen, Clarence at the age of seven and Roscoe at the age of eighteen months. The living children are W. O., Dennis, the subject of this sketch, Vivie and Webster, all of whom are married except W. O. Vivie, who is a resident of Xenia, Ohio, married Harry Higgins, and had one child, Edward Lewis.

Educated in the common schools of Port William and reared on the farm, Dennis Stephens was married on June 30, 1898, to Nora Hunnicutt, who was born in Liberty township, this county, daughter of Wilson and Mary Hunnicutt, to which union five

children have been born, Donald Lewis, Thelma H., Mary Leota, Lorena Catharine and Howard Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Friends church and attend the Sunday school, Mr. Stephens being a teacher of a class and has been assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as trustee of Liberty township for three terms, being active in the local councils of the Republican party.

JOHN B. WICAL.

John B. Wical is a successful farmer and public-spirited man of affairs of Wilson township, this county, who was born on April 9, 1860, in Mercer county, Ohio, the son of Jonah and Permelia (Henderson) Wical, the former of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, and the latter in Mercer county, the daughter of Bushrod Henderson, who was a farmer in that county.

The paternal grandparents of John B. Wical were George and Hattie (Ogden) Wical, natives of Greene county, Ohio, but who lived near the Clinton county line. George and Hattie (Ogden) Wical were pioneer farmers of this section. They had eight children, John, Jonah, Michael, Jane, Ann, Emily, Isabel and Eliza.

Jonah Wical received a common school education and farmed seventy-five acres of land in Wilson township. He and his wife are still living. They are the parents of nine children, of whom John B. is the eldest, the others being Mary, William, Clem, Peter, Elizabeth, S. Milton and Hilton (twins) and Charlotta.

John B. Wical was educated in the common schools and has always been engaged in farming. He owns one hundred and forty-two acres of land and has a farm which presents a splendid appearance. On December 24, 1884, he was married to Ella Spears, the daughter of S. C. Spears, a farmer of this county, to which union have been born three children, Grover, Frank and Thurman. Grover, who lives in Reesville, married Ora Wilson. Frank, a resident of Clinton county, married Clara Morris. Thurman is unmarried and lives at home with his parents.

John B. Wical is a member of the Wilson township school board and, for many years, has taken an active part in the educational affairs of Wilson township. He is widely known in that township and is one of its most highly respected citizens.

LAURENCE GOOD WRIGHT.

Laurence Good Wright, one of the most successful young farmers in Green township, this county, has been well prepared for agriculture, having been graduated from the agricultural department of Ohio State University in 1911.

Laurence Good Wright is the son of James M. and Rachel (Good) Wright and was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 31, 1888. His father was a native of Highland county, born on January 7, 1854, and his mother a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born on August 31, 1852. The father was reared in Highland county and, when a boy, moved to New Vienna, this county, where he began working by the month, then engaged in the mercantile business for a few years and later engaged in farming, in which he was very successful, having been the owner of about three hundred acres of land in Green township, near New Vienna, at the time of his death, on June 15, 1913. He was also a stockholder in the bank at New Vienna. He was a Republican and was a member of the Grange and of the Sons of Veterans. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his widow is also a member.

The late James M. Wright was the son of Thomas McClain and Sarah Ann (Woodmansee) Wright, who were pioneers in Highland county. Thomas McClain Wright was a soldier in the Civil War and died during the service in 1864, at Raymond, Mississ-

ippi. He was a wagon-maker by trade. His widow died in Green township, this county, in 1911. Rachel Good was the daughter of Charles and Betsy (Moore) Good, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in pioneer times and spent the rest of their lives at New Vienna. They were members of the Hicksite Friends church and Charles Good was one of the organizers of the bank at New Vienna. Laurence Good Wright is one of four children born to his parents, the others being H. Doyle, Edith B. and Alice, all of whom are living.

Laurence Good Wright moved to the farm, which he now owns, with his parents in 1802, and there he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of New Vienna and was graduated from the New Vienna high school in 1907. In 1911 he completed the agricultural course at Ohio State University. He owns one hundred and twelve acres of land comprising the old homestead, and has made many improvements upon the farm. He has specialized in registered Jersey cattle and has a dairy on the farm, keeping about thirty cows.

On June 12, 1912, Laurence G. Wright was married to Bessie Lewis, of Clermont county, Ohio, the daughter of Charles and Emma Lewis, to which union two daughters have been born, Eleanor Lewis, born on April 1, 1914, and Edith Esther, August 14, 1915.

Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is a member of the Grange and he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, enjoying the friendship and esteem of all in that section of the county.

HARRY NICKERSON.

Fortunate is the young man who has had a worthy father, one who has well understood life in all of its phases and who has been able intelligently to guide and direct the footsteps of his children. Harry Nickerson, a well-known young farmer of Chester township, this county, who owns a magnificent farm of two hundred and ten acres, owes his successful start in life to the wise and sympathetic counsel of his beloved father, who was well known in this and other states for his interest in and understanding of practical educational problems. There is an old saying, "Like father, like son," which, unfortunately, is not always true, but it is true of the Nickersons and is very likely to be true for generations yet unborn, since the cumulative effects of personal integrity, thrift and wide intelligence are quite likely to be handed down through many succeeding generations.

Harry Nickerson, a representative of the third generation of this family in Clinton county, was born on February 14, 1870, on the farm in Chester township, where he now lives. His distinguished father, the late Joshua Nickerson, who was born on July 7, 1837, in Chester township, and who passed away on November 24, 1894, received a liberal education in the schools of Chester township and at Granville and began teaching school at the age of sixteen at Spring Hill, in Warren county. He continued in the school room for ten years and won a lasting reputation for himself by his skillful methods of instruction and his efficient discipline, his influence still being felt in the schools of the neighborhood where he taught for so many years. In 1875 he began the sale of school supplies and in that connection instructed school teachers and school boards how to use improved appliances and improved methods. In this work he was remarkably successful and covered a great deal of territory, selling books and lecturing to teachers. He did much work in the state of Virginia and was working there at the time of his death.

In connection with his other work, the late Joshua Nickerson owned a farm in Chester township and he was not only one of the first farmers in the neighborhood to use fertilizer, but he was one of the most progressive in all respects. He was married on July 30, 1860, to Abigail Collett, a daughter of Daniel H. Collett, of Chester township, and to this union three children were born, Hattie, who married Edward Inwood; Clark, who died early in life, and Harry, the subject of this sketch. The parents were members of the Baptist church of Jonas Run and the father was active in church work, carrying

into his daily life and practicing in his daily associations, with men and women, the teachings of the lowly Nazarene.

Mr. Nickerson's paternal grandparents were Clark and Martha (Ashby) Nickerson, the former of whom was a native of the Empire state and the latter a native of Kentucky, born on March 19, 1805, the daughter of Silas and Sarah (Cullott) Ashby. The grandfather was a farmer in Chester township, but, during the early part of his life, he had run a flat-boat on the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, having been employed on the river for about twelve years. He spent the latter part of his life on his farm of one hundred acres. Clark and Martha Nickerson had four other children besides Joshua, who was the second, the others being James, who was born on December 14, 1832; David A., May 6, 1840; Mary Frances, July 21, 1843, and Susannah, July 21, 1846. The grandparents were members of the Baptist church at Jonas Run.

Harry Nickerson was educated in the common schools of Chester township and in the schools at New Burlington. At the beginning of his active career, he took up farming on the farm where he now lives and in 1907 built a commodious country home. Mr. Nickerson owns two hundred and ten acres of land and is considered a wealthy farmer in this county. In 1891 he was married to Clara Colvin, daughter of Marion and Sallie Colvin, and to this union there have been born two children, Edith, born in February, 1896, and Everett Joshua, April 11, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Burlington, and he is a member of the official board of that congregation. Mr. Nickerson votes the Republican ticket, but he is not a hide-bound partisan and, in performing his duties as a citizen, exhibits the same discriminating intelligence which characterizes his success as a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson are popular residents of Chester township and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

JOHN E. HAWKINS.

John E. Hawkins, who for many years has been a well-known farmer and preacher, of Chester township, this county, was born in that township on December 9, 1843, a son to Amos and Massie (Spray) Hawkins. He was reared in Chester township, and received his early education in the public schools. As a young man, he started farming in the township where he was born, and he has lived there all his life. He purchased sixty-two acres of land in 1875, since which time he has added twenty-six acres more. For the past thirty-five years, Mr. Hawkins has been a local preacher of the Chester church (Friends).

Amos Hawkins, father of John E. Hawkins, was born in Clinton county, on May 23, 1813. He was educated in the public schools of Chester township, and as a young man, started farming on his father's farm, the entire period of his active life being spent in Chester township, where he owned one hundred and eighty acres. He married Massie Spray, who was born on August 29, 1824, daughter of John and Massie Spray, and to this union the following children were born: James, born on January 7, 1841; Jehu, February 22, 1842; John, December 9, 1843; Jesse, March 21, 1846, and Benjamin, December 23, 1848. Amos Hawkins was a member of the Friend's church and in politics, a Republican. He was the son of James and Sarah (Wilson) Hawkins, who came to Clinton county from South Carolina about the year 1806, locating on a farm near the edge of Chester township, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. They were the parents of six children, as follow: Ruth, born on March 14, 1793; Dinah, November 22, 1795; Jehu, October 30, 1796; Benjamin, 1808; Amos, 1813, and James, July 1, 1810. The elder James Hawkins was born in Virginia on January 23, 1756.

In 1869 John E. Hawkins was united in marriage to Deborah T. McMillan, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth McMillan, to which union two children were born, Milton and Bessie (deceased). Milton Hawkins married Anna Lyle, who died in May, 1901, leaving

one child, a daughter, Violet Rose. Milton Hawkins married, secondly, Mary Walker, to which union there has been no issue. Upon the death of his wife Deborah, John E. Hawkins married, secondly, on May 10, 1881, Lydia E. Bevan, who was born in 1845, daughter of Abel and Charlotte T. (Fawcett) Bevan, to which second union one child has been born, a daughter, Ethel May, who is a teacher of English in the schools of Kendallville, Indiana. The Bevan family is well known throughout this section of the state, the Bevans having come from Virginia to Ohio at an early day in the settlement of this section, descendants of the founders of the family being now well-known farming people in Greene and Clinton counties. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are active in the affairs of the Friends church in their neighborhood and for many years Mr. Hawkins has performed admirable service as a minister of the Chester church. He takes an active interest in local civic affairs, but has never been an office seeker, being quite content to have his influence in governmental matters be manifested in quiet words of admonition among his neighbors. He is an exemplary citizen and he and his family are held in high regard throughout that part of the county.

OSCAR LESLIE MATTHEWS.

Oscar Leslie Matthews, now the proprietor of one hundred acres of land in Green township, this county, was born in this county on December 28, 1874, the son of Elijah H. and Ellen (Elliott) Matthews, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 20, 1826, and the latter in Clinton county, November 28, 1832. Elijah H. Matthews died in Clinton county on December 13, 1904. His wife had preceded him to the grave many years previously, her death occurring on December 9, 1890.

Elijah H. Matthews was the son of John and Mary Matthews, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. John Matthews was the son of John and Rebecca Matthews, natives of North Carolina, of Scottish descent. They immigrated from North Carolina to Ohio and settled near New Market, in Highland county, in 1807. One year later they located four miles north of Hillsboro on Clear creek, and there spent the remainder of their lives. John Matthews, the father of Elijah H., was born in March, 1774, and, after his marriage in Highland county, located on his father's farm, where he remained through life. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, eight of whom lived to maturity, John, Albert G., Christopher, Elijah, Joel, Mrs. Susan Brown, Mrs. Mary Chapman and Mrs. Eliza Jane Hicks, of Kansas. John Matthews was a prominent man in Highland county and served as county commissioner two terms and as associate judge of the county for twenty-one years, having been elected three consecutive terms of seven years each. He died in August, 1848, at the age of seventy-four years and his widow died in April, 1864, at the age of seventy-four.

Elijah H. Matthews was married on January 25, 1849, to Ellen Elliott, the daughter of William and Susan Elliott, early settlers of Clinton county, who were married, lived and died in this county. They were the parents of four children, Thomas G., who resides in Mercer county, Ohio; William, Ellen and Eliza Jane, the latter of whom married Valentine Cox, of Van Wert county. Mr. and Mrs. Elijah H. Matthews had ten children, nine of whom reached the age of maturity, namely: John W., born on December 27, 1850; Susan, May 29, 1853, who married Levi West; Mary Elizabeth, June 20, 1857, who became the wife of David Matthews; Sarah E., October 7, 1859, who married Lafayette West; Kate G., February 10, 1862, who married Abraham Frazier; Rachel Ann, April 13, 1864; Ollie M., June 10, 1869; Clara E., December 25, 1870; and Oscar L., the subject of this sketch. Until 1850 Elijah H. Matthews resided in Highland county. He then moved to Clinton county, locating four miles east of Wilmington, in Union township, where he lived four years, after which he moved to Green township, where he spent the rest of his life. When a young man, Elijah H. Matthews and his brother, Christopher, had managed a general store at Buford, in Highland county. At the time of his death, he owned several

hundred acres of land. He was mayor of New Vienna two years, justice of the peace ten years, township trustee and assessor of the third division of Clinton county. Mr. and Mrs. Elijah H. Matthews were members of the Methodist church, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Oscar L. Matthews was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. He lives in Green township, two miles and a half from New Vienna, Ohio, and is a general farmer and stockman.

On August 10, 1898, Oscar L. Matthews was married to Lucy Curtis, who was born in Green township, this county, on April 17, 1876, the daughter of David and Martha J. (Truitt) Curtis, both of whom were born in Virginia, the former in 1827 and the latter in 1836. David Curtis was the son of Christopher and Sarah Curtis, pioneers of this county, and Martha J. Truitt was the daughter of George and Abigail (Applegate) Truitt, also pioneers of Clinton county. David Curtis and wife were the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Oscar L. Matthews is the youngest, the others being Allen Albert, William, Sarah (deceased), James E., Jennie (deceased), Frank, Lula, who married Frank Steele, and George. David Curtis died on February 12, 1898, and his widow is still living.

To Oscar Leslie and Lucy (Curtis) Matthews three children have been born, Fred Curtis, born on July 13, 1900; Martha Ellen, December 20, 1902, and William Delbert, December 5, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Friends church. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Grange, has served as school director and votes the Democratic ticket.

EDWARD GEORGE.

The history of a community is most useful which deals most especially with the lives and activities of its people, especially those who, by industry and good management, forge to the front and outstrip the plodders on the highway of life. Edward George, a native of Perry county, Indiana, but whose father came from the little kingdom of Belgium, has attained a position of marked respect in this county and has acquired a competence, largely by hard work.

Edward George was born on April 24, 1843, in Perry county, Indiana, the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Lawrence) George, the former of whom was born in 1836 at Hachy, Belgium, and who died on July 12, 1890, and the latter born in 1840, near Hachy, Belgium, the daughter of Louis Joseph and Antonetta (Stweizer) Lawrence. The father of Mrs. Nicholas George came with his family to America about 1855 and located in Perry county, Indiana.

Nicholas George was educated in the common schools of Belgium and left his native land for America when still a young man. Settling in the state of Iowa, he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War and served a little more than three years. After the war, he settled in Perry county, Indiana, where he married and located on a farm, living there the rest of his life. Eight children were born to Nicholas and Catherine George, namely: Peter, Louis, Sarah, who married Paul Clement; Edward, the subject of this sketch; Jane, who married Frank Kibbler; John, Mary, who died at the age of eight years, and August, who married Ethel Tottle.

The late Nicholas George was the son of Peter and Margaret (Devillez) George, the former of whom was born in 1804 at Hachy, Belgium, and died in 1882, and the latter, born at Nobresart, Belgium, June 2, 1804, died in 1886. Margaret Devillez was the daughter of Henry Devillez, who married a Miss Shannen. Peter George was the son of Henry and Mary (Adam) George.

Edward George was educated in the common schools of Perry county, Indiana, and upon attaining young manhood moved to this county, locating in Liberty township. In 1909 he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty-one acres in Adams township, this

county, where he now lives. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Chester White hogs and is well known throughout the county as a breeder and feeder.

On March 2, 1897, Edward George was married to Frances Kuebler, who was born on June 17, 1875, the daughter of Valentine Kuebler, and to this union eight children have been born, as follow: Louis E., born on April 10, 1898; Lawrence P., April 11, 1901; Leo M., May 22, 1903; Ray Augustine, June 3, 1905; Everett F., October 20, 1907; Irwin J., January 31, 1909; Julia C., May 21, 1912; and Marjorie F., January 18, 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. George are members of the Catholic church and Mr. George votes the Democratic ticket. In 1908 he built a comfortable country house and a commodious barn. His farm is well improved and most of the improvements have been placed upon it by Mr. George's own hand. He is an interesting and highly-respected citizen and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE M. COLE.

The history of this county would be incomplete without a record of the family which the above-named gentleman represents, for the reason that his ancestors, by early residence in the county, have helped materially in the making of its history. Coming from pioneer stock, the subject of this sketch is possessed of those enviable characteristics which make for success in whatever path of life their possessor chooses to travel. George M. Cole is the worthy scion of worthy ancestry. He was born in this county on July 3, 1860, the son of Benjamin and Martha (Shields) Cole, the former of whom was born in Indiana in 1833, and the latter, on a farm near Blanchester, this county, in 1837.

On the other side of the family, there also is pioneer stock, for Mr. Cole's paternal grandmother, Delilah (Brandenburg) Cole, was the daughter of William Brandenburg, one of the first to cross the country and pitch his tent in the forests of this county near Wilmington. Thomas Cole, the paternal grandfather, came to this county when a young man, married here, and then went to Indiana, and from there, to Missouri, where he spent the rest of his life. His widow, longing for the friends of her girlhood, returned to Clinton county, but when one of her sons went West, she accompanied him, and lived with his family until called away by death. Benjamin Cole, father of George M. Cole, died on June 4, 1915, and his widow is now living with a daughter near Eaton, Preble county, Ohio. To Benjamin and Martha (Shields) Cole, eight children were born, as follow: Alice, George, Lucinda, Phoebe, Ida, Mart, Samuel and Catherine.

George Cole, after his schooling in Vernon township was completed, gave his entire attention to the problems of farming and stock raising, and after years of experience, is known as a successful breeder. He has now a herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows which he has raised on his farm of two hundred and thirty acres in Marion township. To this farm he came when the land consisted of woods, but he went resolutely to work to clear and improve it, and now after twenty-eight years of residence, is abundantly rewarded for his strenuous labors.

The domestic phase of a man's career is quite as important as his life in the world of occupational activity, for it furnishes the background for that life and for all his social relationships. On February 26, 1883, George M. Cole married Lizzie Wisbey, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 4, 1852, the daughter of Lewis and Margaret (Cartwright) Wisbey. Lewis Wisbey was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1824 and in early manhood, married Margaret Cartwright, who was born in Yorkshire, England, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Leard) Cartwright, who came to America, first locating in Baltimore, Maryland. The Cartwrights later lived in Cincinnati for some years and from there went to Tunelton, Indiana, to take charge of a store. The mother died on August 3, 1833, and the father married, secondly, Anna S. Taylor, who had a remarkably long life, being over ninety years of age when she died. Joseph Cartwright died at Olney, Illinois on March 29, 1865. Lewis Wisbey was a son of Joseph and Jane (Ray) Wisbey,

who many years ago, came to Ohio, settling near Whiteoak, in Brown county, where Joseph died, leaving a widow and twelve children who moved to Cincinnati, these children being Hannah, Sarah, Frances, Margaret, Rebecca, America, Jane, Edith, Phoebe, Alice, Lewis and Return. Lewis Wisbey was for thirty-eight years attached to the Cincinnati fire department, during six years of which time, he was the chief engineer. His wife passed away in 1854, leaving two children, Charles and Elizabeth. Lewis Wisbey married, some time later, Agnes Clark, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1832, the daughter of James and Townsey Anna (Maxey) Clark. They went from Stubenville to Missouri, and then returned to Cincinnati, where they spent the rest of their lives. By his second wife, Mr. Wisbey became the father of the following children: George, Clay, Anna, Stella, Thomas, Laura, Agnes, Vinnia, Emma, Lewis and Jane.

To George M. and Lizzie (Wisbey) Cole two children have been born, Stella and Martin, both of whom are married and established in their own homes. Stella is Mrs. Everett Humphreys, her husband being a son of John Humphreys of Vernon township, this county. Their only child, a son, is named George Cole. Martin Cole married Edith Myers, a daughter of John Thomas Myers, of Vernon township, and to this union five children have been born, Clarence, Florence Elizabeth, George Howard, Gladys May and Mary Christine.

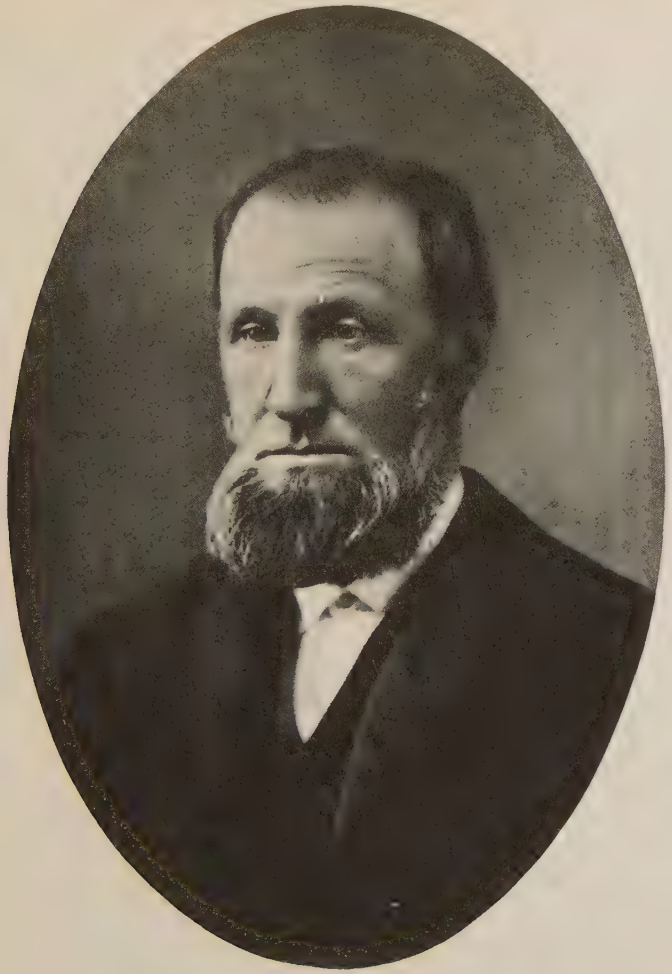
Like his father, George M. Cole has been a life-long Republican, but he never has aspired to fill a public office, being content to do his daily task, and to do it well; to be true to his family obligations and to be a good, accommodating neighbor and a friend worthy of friendship.

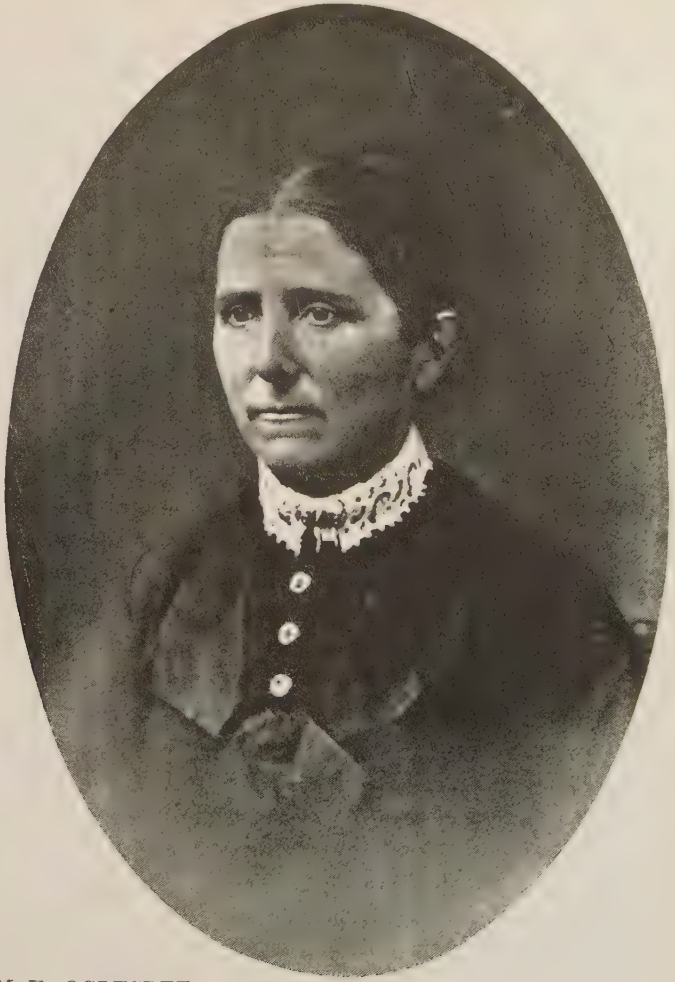
GRANVILLE M. OGLESBEE.

Among the prominent families of Liberty township, this county, are the Oglesbees, among whom is Granville M. Oglesbee, a representative of the third generation of the family in this county. Mr. Oglesbee is living on the farm once occupied and owned by his grandfather, who married Sarah Stump in Virginia.

Granville M. Oglesbee was born in Clinton county and has spent all of his life in Liberty township. He is the son of William F. and Mary Jane (Miars) Oglesbee, the latter of whom was the daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Haines) Miars. Samuel Miars was a native of Virginia who came to Clinton county with his family early in the settlement of the county and settled in Union township. The paternal grandparents of Granville Oglesbee, John and Sarah (Stump) Oglesbee, were married on September 4, 1809, in Virginia, and, before coming to Clinton county, had three children. They first settled in Greene county, Ohio, but subsequently came to Clinton county, where they purchased two hundred acres of land, a part of that now owned by Granville Oglesbee. John Oglesbee died on July 12, 1840, and his wife on February 5, 1872. They were members of the Baptist church and had eight children, Amos, Daniel, Manley, Phoebe, John, Reese, Joshua and William F. John Oglesbee was the son of Isaiah Oglesbee, who settled in Clinton county, one and one-half miles east of Lumberton, where he and his wife died, the former about 1840 and the latter about three years later. They were members of the Friends church. The Oglesbee family is believed to be of Scottish extraction.

William F. Oglesbee was born on the farm now occupied by his son, on July 22, 1832. He was educated in the common schools of the county and reared on the farm and on November 5, 1857, was united in marriage to Mary Jane Miars. After his marriage, he took charge of the home farm, which in time he came to own and which comprised, at the time of his death, three hundred and thirty-one acres. He and his wife were members of the German Reformed church and were particularly active in church work. He was also more or less active in county affairs and was an influential and useful





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM F. OGLESBEE.

citizen. He died on October 8, 1903, and his widow survived him for ten years, her death occurring on November 15, 1913. They were the parents of three children, Luella and Emma H., both now deceased, and Granville M., the second born, who is the subject of this sketch. Luella married Orvil Peterson and was the mother of two children, Mary Grace and Herman, the latter of whom is deceased. Emma H., who died on November 28, 1897, was unmarried.

Granville M. Oglesbee has spent his entire life on the home farm and has been prominent in the agricultural activities of Liberty township. He is an active member in the Methodist Episcopal church at Lumberton and particularly active in the work of the Sunday school. Not only is he a member of the board of trustees of the church but he is also steward. Mr. Oglesbee owns three hundred acres of land in Liberty township and is accounted one of Clinton county's most substantial and representative citizens.

WILLIAM McQUILLAN.

William McQuillan, now a well-known farmer of Marion township, this county, was born on September 10, 1841, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Millard) McQuillan, natives of Pennsylvania and of France, respectively, the former born in 1809, and the latter in 1818. Andrew McQuillan was the son of Patrick McQuillan, a native of Scotland, who early in life emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvaina. Elizabeth Millard was the daughter of James Millard and wife, who settled in Brown county, Ohio, in 1832, and there spent the rest of their lives.

Andrew McQuillan emigrated from Pennsylvania to Brown county, Ohio, and after his marriage moved to Cincinnati, where he lived for a short time. It was during this time that William McQuillan, the subject of this sketch, was born, his parents at that time living on Abigail street, in Cincinnati. After a few years the family removed to Fayetteville, Brown county, Ohio, and there purchased ninety-six acres of land. To this original tract the father added from time to time until at the time of his death he owned about four hundred acres of fine farming land. He made a number of improvements on this farm before his death in 1883. His widow survived him a few years, passing away in 1891. They were the parents of ten children, Celestine, William, Caroline, Edward, Andrew and Elizabeth (twins), James, John, Augustus and Charles.

Of these children. William, the second born, was reared on his father's farm, where he lived until twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in operating a threshing-machine and saw-mill, and is still engaged in threshing. In 1890 he purchased the farm which he now owns, and in 1900 erected the present buildings on the place and moved to the farm, where he has since lived.

On January 8, 1867, William McQuillan was married to Laura Ressler, who was born at Tipton, Indiana, September 13, 1846, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Feasel) Ressler, natives of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, respectively, the former born in 1803 and the latter in 1815. John Ressler emigrated to Henry county, Indiana, in pioneer times. There his first wife died and he afterward married Rebecca Feasel. John Ressler's family was the fifth to locate in Tipton county, Indiana, and Mrs. McQuillan was the first white child born in Tipton, the county seat of Tipton county, Indiana, then a small village. John Ressler was a merchant in Tipton for twenty-five years, and also served as postmaster of the town. Both of Mrs. McQuillan's parents died in Indiana, her father in 1863, and her mother in 1859. They were the parents of eight children, James, Viola, Laura, Henley, Cora, William, Buchanan and Charles. John Ressler was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran church.

To Mr. and Mrs. William McQuillan have been born four sons, Edward, Charles, William and Harry, two of whom, Charles and William, died in infancy.

JAMES P. FISHER.

The late James P. Fisher was a highly respected farmer of Wilson township, this county, born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1844, who died in this county on October 13, 1907.

James P. Fisher received his education in the common schools of Frederick county, Virginia, and was reared on the farm and early learned the rudiments of that time-honored vocation. He came to Clinton county at the age of twenty-one and lived in the Port William neighborhood the rest of his life. Thirty-five years ago he bought the tract of seventy acres where his widow and son now live, and there he erected a barn and a house which are still standing. He engaged in general farming and stock raising, and was a very active man, not only in his vocation, but in public work, especially in church circles. James P. Fisher was a son of Asa and Frances (Williams) Fisher, natives of Frederick county, Virginia, who were the parents of six children, of whom four, Mary, Delphia, Lucy and James are deceased, the living children being William and Sarah.

Mr. Fisher was married to Ruth Ann Caraway, who was born on August 13, 1855, the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Penn) Caraway, both natives of Ohio, and farmers by occupation. Henry Caraway owned one hundred acres of land, and he and his wife were prominent and influential in the affairs of the early life of their community. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To James P. and Ruth Ann (Caraway) Fisher were born four children, Charles S., Effie Ellen, John E. and Hattie F. Of these children Effie and Hattie are married. Effie is the wife of Oscar Kibby, of this county, and has one son, Charles. Hattie became the wife of Stephen Reynolds, a farmer of this county, and has one daughter, Goldie Ellen. Charles lives in Clinton county with his aunt, Sarah Halls.

John E. Fisher, who was born on August 18, 1882, in this county, lives on the old home place with his mother. He is a well-to-do farmer and is popular in the neighborhood where he lives.

H. DOYLE WRIGHT.

H. Doyle Wright, now a well-known and prosperous young farmer of Green township, this county, was born at New Vienna, this county, on June 8, 1880, the son of James M. and Rachel (Good) Wright, the former a native of Highland county, Ohio, born on January 7, 1854, and the latter, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born on August 1, 1853.

James M. Wright was the son of McClain and Sarah Ann (Woodmansee) Wright, pioneers of Highland county, both of whom are now deceased. McClain Wright was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and died during the service. His widow died in Green township, this county, in 1911. Rachel Good was the daughter of Charles and Betsy (Moore) Good, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came from that state to Ohio in pioneer times, locating in Highland county. Later they moved to New Vienna, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Both were devout members of the Hicksite Friends church, and Charles Good was one of the organizers of the New Vienna Bank and otherwise prominent in the early life of this community.

James M. Wright was reared in Highland county and moved to New Vienna with his mother after the death of his father. He worked by the month for some time after coming to Clinton county, but later engaged in farming for himself, and succeeded in accumulating a large farm, owning at the time of his death three hundred acres of excellent land in Green township, near New Vienna. He was also a stockholder in the New Vienna Bank. Politically, he was a Republican, although never an aspirant for office. Fraternally, he was a member of the Grange, and of the Sons of Veterans. He was also an active worker in the church, being identified with the Methodist Episcopal faith.

His death occurred on June 15, 1913. James M. Wright and wife were the parents of four children, H. Doyle, Edith B., Lawrence G. and Alice, all of whom are living.

H. Doyle Wright was reared on his father's farm and received his early education in the public schools of Highland county, later being a student at the New Vienna high school. After leaving school he took up farming on his own account, and now owns eighty-three acres of land where he lives, and one hundred and eight acres elsewhere in Green township. In 1910 he erected a splendid barn, fifty-two by eighty-six feet in size and thoroughly modern. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey cattle and at the present time has fifty head of these fine animals. In 1913 he built a magnificent residence, located one mile from New Vienna.

In 1900 H. Doyle Wright was married to Stella Morris, of Clinton county, the daughter of James and Jennie (Hussey) Morris, both of whom are deceased. To this union three children have been born, Dorothy, James McClain (deceased) and Rachel.

Mr. Wright is a Republican, but is not active in politics, never having aspired to public office. He is a member of the Grange and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are earnest and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are held in high regard by their many friends throughout the part of the county in which they live.

PETER RUDE.

Listed among the most successful landowners in this county, and among the most prosperous farmers of this section of Ohio is Peter Rude, who was born in Marion township, this county, April 5, 1859, the son of William and Hester Ann (Shull) Rude, the former of whom was born on the farm now owned by his son, in 1836, and died on March 17, 1910, and the latter, born in Marion township, in 1838, died on February 22, 1895.

William Rude was the son of Peter and Nancy (Abbott) Rude, the former a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and the latter, of Maryland. Peter Rude, Sr., came to Clinton county early in life, and settled in Marion township, where he became the owner of about six hundred acres of land. William Rude was a farmer in Clinton county, and, at the time of his death, owned one hundred and fifty acres of land. He was a Republican in politics and attended the United Brethren church. Of the ten children born to William and Hester Ann (Shull) Rude, eight are now deceased, namely: Eliza James, John, Paul, Emily, Nancy, William and Lillie (twins) and Martha, the living children being Peter and Felix. In 1864, William Rude enlisted at Hillsboro in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Wolf, of Wilmington, and served eleven months. He served at Nashville and was wounded at the battle of Franklin, while conducting prisoners from the field. He was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, after which he returned to Marion township. The paternal great-grandfather of Peter Rude, the subject of this sketch, with one of his sons, was killed by the Indians.

Peter Rude was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools. He has been engaged in farming all his life and owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of land in Marion township, being considered a successful farmer and stockman.

In 1898 Peter Rude was married to Nettie Weaver of Clermont county, Ohio, to which union two children were born, Anna and John F. Nettie (Weaver) Rude died in 1901, and, six years later, Mr. Rude married, secondly, Mary Broderick, who was born at Blanchester, this county, on June 30, 1861, the daughter of William and Bridget Broderick, natives of Ireland, who were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, after coming to America, subsequently, coming to Clinton county, where William Broderick died in 1908. His wife had died twelve years previously, in 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Rude no children have been born. Mr. Rude votes the Republican ticket and is more or less active in local politics. Mrs. Rude is a member of the Catholic church.

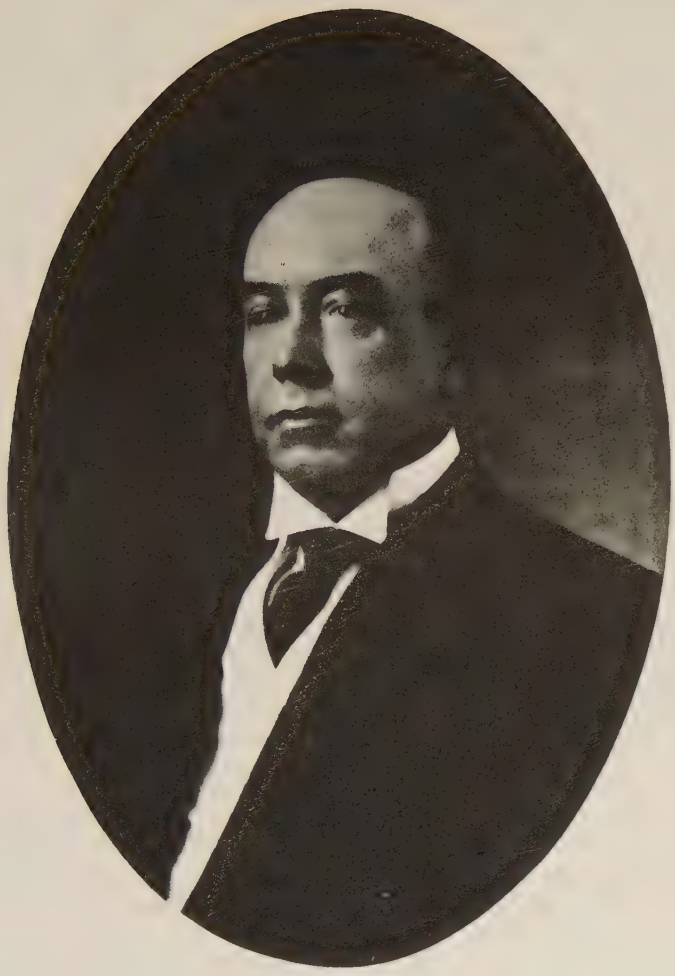
JOHN B. TELFAIR.

Prominent among the farmers of Clinton county, is John B. Telfair, of Wilson township, son of the late William B. Telfair, of the Clinton county bar, and, in his time, one of the most prominent athletes who ever attended Wilmington College. The Telfair family has been prominent in the history of this section and John B. Telfair is a distinguished scion of a worthy family.

John B. Telfair was born on May 1, 1865, at Oak Ridge in Clinton county, the son of William B. and Elizabeth T. (Peyton) Telfair, the former of whom was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, June 16, 1828, and the latter, at Stanton, Virginia, the daughter of John Howe and Ann (Lewis) Peyton. John Howe Peyton was a prominent lawyer of Stanton and a member of the Virginia Legislature for two terms. He was an aide to General Porter during the War of 1812.

The parents of the late William B. Telfair were Isaac and Jane A. (Boys) Telfair, the former a native of Georgia, who, early in life, became a midshipman in the United States navy and was with Commodore Decatur during the famous Algerian expedition. He subsequently became an honored member of the medical fraternity and located in Highland county, Ohio, about 1827. Some years later, in 1838, he came to Clinton county, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1872, the year of his death. In the early part of his medical career he served as assistant physician at the Virginia hospital for the insane at Stanton, and while a resident there became acquainted with and married Jane A. Boys, of that city. He was one of the heirs to six thousand acres of land in Clinton county, which had been given to his grandfather, General George Mathews, for service in the Revolutionary War. His wife was the daughter of Dr. Alexander Boys, of Stanton. They were the parents of the following children: William, Charles, Jane, Martha, Maria, Virginia and Rose. Isaac Telfair was the son of David Telfair, a Presbyterian minister, who immigrated from Scotland to the United States and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he founded a church.

Reared in Clinton county, William B. Telfair was fourteen years of age when he was sent to Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he was a student with the late James G. Blaine. Graduating from the regular course at Washington College in 1848, William B. Telfair returned home and entered upon the study of law. A year later he went to Charlottesville, Virginia, where he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1851. He returned to Ohio and was admitted to the bar at Chillicothe in the spring of 1852. He commenced the practice of his profession at Cincinnati and soon after became a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, then numbering among its members such men as Stanley Matthews, Manning F. Force, Rutherford B. Hayes and the late Ainsworth R. Spofford, for many years librarian of Congress. A few months after locating at Cincinnati, Mr. Telfair returned to Clinton county, locating at Wilmington, where he formed a partnership with Judge Hinkson, with whom he remained for two years. He then retired from active practice for a time and later resumed practice in connection with Benjamin Fuller, the law firm being Fuller & Telfair. After his marriage to Elizabeth Peyton, in 1853, he resided in Virginia for some years, but subsequently returned to Clinton county and, after farming for one year, resumed his practice in 1858. From 1869 until 1871 he was in partnership with Judge Barclay Harlan and, subsequently, with Judge James Sloan, of Hillsboro, which relationship continued until the latter's death on September 18, 1873. The firm of Telfair & Hayes (Melville Hayes) was formed on May 18, 1874, and was dissolved on October 11, 1875, for many years thereafter, Mr. Telfair continuing to practice alone. While a resident of Madison county, Ohio, he was a candidate of the Democratic party for Congress against the late Tom Corwin. He also served as a member of the school board and as a member of the Wilmington council. He was



JOHN B. TELFAIR.

an active member of the Presbyterian church and was a trustee of the same during the later years of his life. At one time he served as prosecuting attorney of Clinton county.

To William B. and Elizabeth (Peyton) Telfair four children were born, namely: Ann, who died early in life; William, who married Alice Green and has three children, Anna, William, Jr., and David; Susan, who married Charles M. Dougherty, of Washington, D. C., and has two children, James and Telfair, and John B., the immediate subject of this sketch. Mrs. Elizabeth Telfair died in 1886 and William B. Telfair died in June, 1907.

John B. Telfair, who was reared principally in Wilmington, received his education in Wilmington College, where he was a student for two years. The present gymnasium of Wilmington College, for the most part, is the outcome of his efforts while a student at that institution. While in college, he was captain of the baseball team and, after leaving college, played professional baseball for a time, as a catcher. At one time he had a contract with one of the national league teams, but played most of the time in Stanton and Lynchburg, Virginia. After leaving Wilmington College, Mr. Telfair matriculated, in 1892, at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he studied medicine for one year, and received a certificate to attend Bellevue Hospital in New York.

In 1907 John B. Telfair was married to Isadora Haines, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, the daughter of Zimri Haines, a farmer of Greene county, and a prominent member of the Quaker church, to which union has been born one son, John Peyton.

In 1908 Mr. Telfair moved to the farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which was left him by his father, and in recent years has erected a house and barn and improved the farm generally. He and his wife are members of the Grassy Run Friends church. He was twice nominated as the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Clinton county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

JOHN TILTON.

The late John Tilton, a well-known farmer of Green township, this county, where he owned, until his death, on November 2, 1914, one hundred and three acres of land, was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 16, 1845, the son of James H. and Rachael (Hutchinson) Tilton, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey, and the latter of whom was born in Warren county, Ohio, the daughter of Silas Hutchinson, a pioneer of Warren county, where he and his wife both died.

When a young man, James H. Tilton settled in Warren county, Ohio, where he married Rachel Hutchinson and engaged in his occupation as a farmer. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his first wife were the parents of four children, Silas, James, John and William. Upon the death of the mother of these children, James H. Tilton married, secondly, Hester Keever, by whom he had five children, Sylvester, George, Rachel, Caroline and Ida. At the time of his death, James H. Tilton was ninety-two years old.

The late John Tilton, who was educated in the public schools and reared on the farm, came to Clinton county in 1882, shortly afterward purchasing one hundred and three acres of land in Green township, the farm which his family now owns. In 1862 he had enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war.

On October 3, 1866, John Tilton was married to Margaret H. Swink, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 6, 1849, the daughter of Enos J. and Eliza (Stickleman) Swink, both natives of Virginia, the latter of whom was born on June 13, 1815, who came to Ohio about the year 1847, locating on a farm near Lebanon, in Warren county. Mrs. Tilton's father died in 1851, and her mother in 1887, at the age of seventy-two.

They had four children, Martha and John, deceased, James and Margaret, the last of whom is the widow of the late John Tilton. To Mr. and Mrs. John Tilton were born eight children, of whom two, Carrie, the second born, and William, the sixth born, are deceased, the living children being Frank, the first born, Robert, May, Nellie, Margaret and Eugene.

John Tilton voted the Republican ticket, and for a number of years served on the school board in Green township. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Tilton is still a member of that denomination.

WILLIAM TURNER TEDRICK.

Born in Highland county, Ohio, on November 3, 1881, William Turner Tedrick is the son of Isaiah and Catherine (Hopkins) Tedrick, now residents of Marion township, this county. Mr. Tedrick's father, a native of Highland county and the son of Andrew and Matilda (Smith) Tedrick, was born on May 9, 1849. His mother was the daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Spickard) Smith. His paternal great grandparents were Samuel and Polly Tedrick, who emigrated from Maryland to Highland county in pioneer times. Mr. Tedrick's mother, who before her marriage was Catherine Hopkins, was born on August 1, 1854, in Highland county, and was the daughter of Phillip and Mary Elizabeth (Page) Hopkins. Phillip Hopkins was the son of Reason and Catherine (Ball) Hopkins.

Mr. Tedrick is one of six children born to his parents. The others were Osee M., Alta May (deceased), Harley Emmet, Otis Hopkins and Raymond Oscar (deceased). His father had been previously married to a Miss Jane Baker of Clermont county, Ohio, by whom he had one son, John Andrew.

Reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Highland county, Mr. Tedrick came to Clinton county with his father's family on March 24, 1897. The parents settled in Marion township, where they are now living. Mr. Tedrick's father was prominent in local politics of Highland county, and has been prominent in the politics of Marion township, since removing to this county.

After living in Clinton county for a number of years, William Turner Tedrick, in October, 1913, purchased a farm of one hundred and eighteen acres, where he now lives. The farm is located three and one-half miles from Blanchester, on the Cuba and Blanchester pike. On November 24, 1906, William Turner Tedrick was married to Esla Hallsted, the daughter of James W. and Sarah (Berger) Hallsted. To this happy union, there have been born three children, Helen Catherine, born on October 18, 1907; Omer Hallsted, September 5, 1909, and Sarah Elizabeth, February 17, 1913.

William Turner Tedrick is an up-to-date, progressive farmer and one of the hustling young men in Marion township. He and his wife are members of the United Brethern church. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic lodge at Blanchester.

ISAIAH TEDRICK.

Isaiah Tedrick, now a successful and well-known farmer of Marion township, this county, who owns a splendid farm of one hundred and three and one-half acres on the State road, three miles from Blanchester, was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 9, 1849, the son of Andrew and Matilda (Smith) Tedrick, natives of Maryland and Highland county, Ohio, respectively. Matilda Smith was the daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Spickard) Smith. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Polly Tedrick, who emigrated from Maryland to Highland county, Ohio, in pioneer times. Samuel Tedrick died in Highland county, but his wife died in the state of Maryland.

Andrew Tedrick was a farmer and teamster in early life. He was identified with the Democratic party, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his

wife had eight children, of whom two, William and John, are deceased, the living children being Nancy, Sarah, Ester Jane, Isaiah, Mary and Allie. Andrew Tedrick, who was a Republican in politics and a member of the Protestant Methodist church, died in 1866 at the age of fifty-one. His wife died, in 1861, at the age of twenty-eight years.

Isaiah Tedrick was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. On March 24, 1897, Mr. Tedrick came to Clinton county and in 1911 purchased a farm of one hundred and three acres, three miles from Blanchester.

On January 11, 1879, Isaiah Tedrick was married to Catherine Hopkins, who was born in Highland county, August 1, 1864, the daughter of Philip and Mary Elizabeth (Page) Hopkins, both natives of that county. Mrs. Tedrick's paternal grandparents, Reason and Catherine (Ball) Hopkins, were pioneers in Highland county. Mrs. Tedrick's father died, in April, 1889, at the age of seventy-three years, and her mother, in 1894, at the age of seventy-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Tedrick six children have been born, Osee M., William Turner, Alta May (deceased), Harley Emmet, Otis Hopkins and Raymond Oscar (deceased).

Before his marriage to Catherine Hopkins, Mr. Tedrick was married to Jane Baker, of Clermont county, Ohio, and by this first marriage had one son, John Andrew.

Mr. Tedrick is a Republican and served as trustee in Highland county for six years. He is now serving his sixth year as trustee of Marion township. He was also a school director in Highland county for several years, and has served as a school director in Marion township. Fraternally, Mr. Tedrick is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Tedrick and family are members of the United Brethern church.

THOMAS H. BLACKBURN.

The man who tries to raise the standard of the live stock of his community helps to raise the standard of that community, and many men should be given especial credit for their service along this line. Thomas H. Blackburn of Blanchester is one of these men.

Thomas H. Blackburn was born in Lebanon, Ohio, on September 5, 1852, the son of William B. and Majorie (Hutchinson) Blackburn. William B. Blackburn was born in Warren county in 1821 and died in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1907. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Blackburn, who were pioneers of Cincinnati, Ohio, who later located in Warren county, this state, where they both died. Benjamin Blackburn was an attorney by profession, but owned a valuable farm near Lebanon. William B. Blackburn was a manufacturer of harness at Lebanon. He was a Republican in politics, and was a liberal in religious views, although his wife was a member of the Baptist church. His wife, who was born in Warren county in 1832, and died in 1898, was the daughter of Thomas P. and Cynthia Hutchinson, the latter of whom was born in Warren county, near Lebanon.

To William B. and Marjorie (Hutchinson) Blackburn were born the following children: Clara (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Cassius (deceased), Thomas H., Clinton L., Frank, Benjamin, Dora (deceased), Clifford (deceased) and Indiola.

Thomas H. Blackburn was born in Lebanon, Ohio, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school. He also attended a commercial college at Dayton, Ohio, from which he was graduated. He was then employed as a bookkeeper for a few years and was a merchant in the drug business in Lebanon for two years. About the year 1888 he began to buy and sell horses, and later began to deal extensively in fine harness horses. He later became a trainer of running horses and was in the employ of Doctor McClane, of Cincinnati, for eight years, or until the death of Doctor McClane. He then had a stable of his own, with headquarters at Cincinnati, traveling with his horses in the western circuit and in Canada. While in the employ of Doctor McClane, of Cincinnati, he was in races as far south as New Orleans and as far east as New York City. He was an expert trainer and often won the Derby. In June, 1899, Mr. Blackburn located

on a farm in Clinton county near Cuba, the farm which his son, Doctor Blackburn, now owns. He also owned another farm, but in 1912 retired from this and moved into Blanchester, where he has a fine residence and five acres of land on Lazenby street. Mr. Blackburn is thoroughly posted on all kinds of live stock, and now, in Blanchester, on his five-acre lot, he has several thoroughbred Holstein cows, some of them highly valuable, he having paid four hundred dollars for one cow. He also has some fine Duroc-Jersey swine and thoroughbred Silver-laced chickens, the best to be found anywhere. His wife is also much interested in stock, especially the cows and chickens.

In 1877 Thomas H. Blackburn was married to Eva Bowers of Warren county, Ohio, a daughter of George W. Bowers, who died in Dayton, Ohio. To Thomas H. and Eva (Bowers) Blackburn was born one child, Dr. Arthur Blackburn. Mrs. Blackburn died on October 26, 1902, and on September 10, 1903, Thomas H. Blackburn married, secondly, Della Schumtz, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on April 3, 1873, a daughter of Calvin J. and Anna Mary (Breniger) Schumtz, of Middletown, Butler county, Ohio.

Dr. Arthur Blackburn is a graduate of Miami Medical College of Cincinnati. He engaged in the practice of medicine after his graduation until about six years ago, when he retired from practice to take up farming. He moved on to his farm in Clinton county and took up the breeding of fine Holstein cattle. He married Bessie Clevinger of Clinton county and they have two children; Dorothy Ellen, and Eva Bell.

Thomas H. Blackburn is inclined to his father's liberal views on religion, but his family attend the Universalist church. Mr. Blackburn is a citizen of sterling qualities, a man of excellent judgment, whose opinion is widely sought in substantial matters of all kinds.

A. E. OREN.

A. E. Oren, a successful young farmer of Liberty township, was born in that township on November 22, 1868, the son of Jesse and Mary (Bennett) Oren, the former of whom is the son of Elihu and Jane (Newcomb) Oren.

Elihu Oren was born in Greene county, Tennessee, on March 3, 1809, and in 1810 came with his parents, John Oren and wife, to Clinton county, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm, and, at the age of twenty years, engaged in teaching. On August 1, 1830, he was married to Jane Newcomb, who bore him six children who grew to maturity, Charles, Elizabeth, Jesse, Mary Jane, Asenath and Clarissa, the last of whom died in 1862, in her eighteenth year. Elihu Oren continued teaching for a number of years after his marriage, but later engaged in farming. He moved to Liberty township in 1835 and there resided until his death, March 7, 1872. He was known as the friend of railroads, free pikes and free schools, the last years of his life having been spent in the work of extending the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. In politics he was a Whig, until 1840, when he voted the Whig ticket for the last time. From that time until Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, he was a Garrisonian Abolitionist, after which he allied himself with the Republican party. Reared under the influences of the Society of Friends, he was opposed to war. His sympathies, however, during the Civil War were with the Union, and he desired and prayed for the success of the Union army. His two sons, Charles and Jesse, enlisted in the Union army. Charles was captain of the Fifth United States Colored Troops, and was killed by a sharpshooter in front of Petersburg in August, 1864. Jesse, the father of A. E., served three years in Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Elihu Oren's devoted wife survived him, and spent the last years of her life with her son-in-law, B. F. James. Elihu Oren owned the farm which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, now occupies.

A. E. Oren, who was born and reared on the farm, spent three years in Wilmington College, during which time he won distinction as a college baseball player and as a pole vaulter with the track team.

On November 25, 1891, A. E. Oren was united in marriage to Inez Farquhar, who was born in this county, a daughter of Philip Farquhar, a farmer and member of the Friends church. Though Mr. and Mrs. Oren have lived most of their lives in Clinton county, they were for thirteen years residents of Oklahoma, where they own one hundred and seventy acres of land. In 1914 they returned to Ohio, to the home farm, to care for Mr. Oren's parents, who are still living on the farm.

To A. E. and Inez (Farquhar) Oren two children have been born, Leslie and Philip. Fraternally, Mr. Oren is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FELIX RUDE.

Among the most enterprising and successful farmers of Marion township, this county, is Felix Rude, a native of the township, born on July 15, 1863, the son of William Rude, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Felix Rude was reared on a farm and received a good liberal education in the public schools. He has always been engaged in farming as a vocation, and owns two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land in Marion township, this county, and in Warren cunty, Ohio. He is a general farmer and stockman, but is especially interested in the dairy business. From year to year, Mr. Rude has improved his farm until he now has one of the most productive tracts in this part of the township. Mr. Rude lives two miles from Blanchester.

On June 2, 1895, Felix Rude was married to Catherine Fritz, a native of Brown county, Ohio, born on May 21, 1868, the daughter of Cepher and Catherine (Sefferman) Fritz, both natives of Baden-Baden, Germany, the former born in 1823 and the latter in 1835. Mrs. Rude's paternal grandparents were Joseph and Rosanna Fritz. Joseph Fritz died in Germany and after his death his widow and six sons came to America and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they lived for twenty-one years. They then came to Ohio and purchased six hundred acres of land in Brown county, which the mother later divided among her sons. Cepher Fritz was the youngest member of this family and his mother died at his home. Mrs. Rude's maternal grandparents were E. and Justina Sefferman, who went from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1839, to Cincinnati, later removing to Brown county, where they bought a farm and where both died. Mrs. Rude's father died in 1885 and her mother in 1883.

To Mr. and Mrs. Felix Rude have been born eight children, of whom two, Mary Ethel, the first born, and Margaret, the youngest, are deceased, the latter dying in infancy. The living children are Catherine Elizabeth, Martha Luella, Felix Edward, Ester Ann, and Edna Rosanna and Emmet Mathias (twins).

Mrs. Rude is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Rude votes the Republican ticket, and is more or less prominent in the local councils of the party.

MILTON BERNARD.

Among the enterprising agriculturists of this region must be counted Milton Bernard, a young and thrifty farmer of Richland township and an enterprising stockman, who is well known throughout Clinton county.

Milton Bernard was born on July 31, 1875, at New Vienna, this county, the son of Thomas Jefferson and Almeda (Young) Bernard, the former of whom was born near New Antioch, this county, on October 12, 1832, and the latter of whom was born near Lees creek, in Wayne township, this county.

The late Thomas J. Bernard, Jr., was the son of Thomas J. and Mary Bernard, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, but who emigrated to Ohio with his parents when a child of four years. After growing to manhood in this state, Thomas J. Bernard, Sr., married Mary McConnel, who was probably born in Kentucky. After his marriage, he located on Cowen's creek, and spent the greater part of the remainder of his life in Clinton county, being actively engaged in farming. He lived a few years in Brown county, and from there moved to near Lynchburg, where he died in February,

1868, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died in 1838, at the age of thirty-two years. They were the parents of five children: William P.; Sarah, who married William Elliott; Nancy and Thomas J. Following the death of his first wife, Thomas J. Bernard, Sr., married, secondly, Mrs. Eliza Atkinson, by whom he had six children, four of whom grew to maturity, Mary, who married Henry Brown, Caroline, Serelda and Grafton W.

Of Thomas J. Bernard, the father of Milton Bernard, it may be said that he belonged to the Methodist Protestant church, and was active not only in religious work, but in public affairs. He lived to be eighty years old, and kept abreast of the times until his death, on June 25, 1914. His widow is still living at Sabina, and was seventy-eight years old in January, 1915. The late Thomas J. Bernard, who was a farmer by occupation, occupied the farm of C. A. Bosworth, of Cincinnati, as a tenant for twenty-eight years. Thomas J. and Almeda (Young) Bernard were the parents of eleven children, of whom four, Mary, the eldest, William, Ida and Elmer, the sixth, seventh and eighth born, are deceased. The living children are Clara, Laura, Sarah, Jennette, Milton and Eva and Evert (twins).

Born and reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, Milton Bernard remained at home until his marriage, on August 26, 1893, to Alma Shepp, who was born on December 15, 1877, the daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Shepp. John Shepp, a gardener by occupation, lived in Reesville. He and his wife were active in the local work of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Shepp held numerous local public offices and served as a Union soldier during the entire period of the Civil War. During one of the severe battles of that war, he was shot in the neck and carried the bullet to his grave. To Milton and Alma (Shepp) Bernard four children have been born, Esther, Paul, Thomas and Barbara. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bernard located on the farm where they now live and which Mr. Bernard operates in partnership with his brother, Everett. They manage altogether one thousand and thirty-five acres of land, operating it on a sharing basis.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are members of the Methodist Protestant church at Reesville, and Mr. Bernard is superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally, Mr. Bernard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

ALFRED JAMES.

The late Alfred James, who, at the time of his death on October 10, 1899, owned a fertile farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres in Marion township this county, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, November 11, 1827, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Kelly) James, natives of Virginia and Clinton county, Ohio, respectively.

Joseph James moved from Virginia to Clermont county, Ohio, in pioneer times, and in 1831 came to Clinton county, settling on a farm of five hundred acres of land in Marion township. He cleared most of this before his death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of seventy-five years. Catherine (Kelly) James, his second wife, died in 1872, at the age of seventy-six years. Joseph and Catherine (Kelly) James had nine children, of whom the late Alfred James was the third born. The others were Elijah, Malinda, Nancy, Sarah, Peter, Rachael, Amanda and Mary. Joseph James had been previously married to Rebecca Garnet, by whom he had two children, Thomas and Mahalla. Early in life he was identified with the Whig party, but at the formation of the Republican party, he became a Republican and voted that ticket until his death.

Born on the farm, the late Alfred James was reared in the country and received his education in the country schools. He lived at home with his parents until his marriage in Clinton county, to Josephine Kelly, who was born October 10, 1859, the daughter of George and Sarah (Stevens) Kelly, pioneers in this part of Ohio. Mrs. Josephine (Kelly) James died on October 18, 1913, a short time after the death of her husband.

They had five children, Pearl, Lester, Goldie, Ray and Charles, all of whom are living. Lester married Bessie Newkirk, who was born near Greenbush, Ohio, and has two children, Ethel and Edna, the former born on November 21, 1909, and the latter, October 1, 1911. Goldie, the third in the family, is the wife of Harry Spencer and has three children, Carl, Erma and Robert. Charles married Flora Folks. Lester James and his brother, Ray, rent the old homestead farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres.

JOHN MATHEW.

In past ages the history of a country was comprised chiefly in the record of its wars and conquest. Today history is largely a record of commercial activity and those whose names are foremost in the annals of the nation are those who have become leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter and the victor is he who can most successfully establish, control and direct commerial interests. John Mathew, an intelligent, keen and shrewd business man of Sabina, this county, is one of the strong and influential citizens in that section of Clinton county. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose and genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time and place are his chief characteristics.

John Mathew was born on October 16, 1866, at Centerville, in Clinton county, Ohio, the son of James and Abbie (Drake) Mathew, the former of whom, born on December 3, 1832, in Clinton county, Ohio, died in 1890, and the latter of whom, born on Staten Island, New York, was the daughter of Daniel and Ann (Meusreau) Drake. James Mathew was the son of Jonah and Sarah (Stokesberry) Mathew, the former born in Clinton county and the latter in Virginia. The Mathew family originally came from Virginia. Jonah Mathew subsequently became a farmer in Illinois, where he owned a hundred and sixty acres of land. He had eight children, James, Eli, John, Minerva, Elizabeth, Eliza J., Rachel and Emily.

The late James Mathew received a good education and was graduated from the Hillsboro high school. When a young man he taught school in Clinton county for a few years, but later engaged in the mercantile business, first at Texas, Ohio, from which place, after being there for four or five years, he removed to Centerville, Ohio, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for twenty-two years. About 1885 he retired from business, being at that time a resident of Octa, in Fayette county. He owned a small farm near Centerville.

To James and Abbie (Drake) Mathew seven children were born, namely: Alphius A., who married Margaret Massie; Emma, who married Robert Maddux; Mary E., who married David Eliott; Anna, who married Charles Barnes; John, the subject of this sketch; Kittie, who married Claton Thompson, and Rachel, who married Charles Stewart. Mrs. James Mathew was prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Protestant church. Politically, James Mathew was a Republican.

John Mathew was educated in the public schools of Wayne township, this county, and as a young man clerked in his father's store. In 1886 he removed to Octa, in Fayette county, and engaged in the mercantile business there on his own responsibility. Three years later he moved to Sabina, where he conducted a shoe store for a short time. In 1890 he removed to Ohio City, in Vanwert county, and while living there was occupied as a traveling salesman, spending most of the time out of town. Afterwards he engaged in the shoe and clothing business, in which he remained for about four years. About 1895 he engaged in the real-estate business and five years later returned to Sabina, where he engaged with Charles W. Custis in buying and selling stocks of merchandise, being thus engaged for four or five years. About 1905 he resumed the real-estate business and is now thus engaged at Sabina. Mr. Mathew owns a farm of one hundred and eighteen acres in Wayne township and another of one hundred and eleven acres in Washington township, both of which are rented.

John Mathew has been twice married, the first time to Ada J. Sparks, the daughter of Silas and Christine Sparks, of Pierson Station, Fayette county. By this first marriage there were three children, two of whom, Verna C., the eldest, and Myrel, the youngest, died early in life, Mildred B. still living. By the second wife, who, before her marriage, was Edith Plymire, daughter of George and Elizabeth Plymire, there has been born one child, Helen E.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathew are members of the Methodist Protestant church and he is actively identified with the Republican party. He takes a prominent part in the affairs of Sabina and vicinity and enjoys the confidence of all the people. Needless to say he has a host of friends, among whom he is held in the highest esteem.

CHARLES H. CAMMACK.

Charles H. Cammack, now a well-known and popular farmer of Liberty township, this county, was born in Orange county, Virginia, on November 8, 1872, the son of George Walter and Mary (Pidgeon) Cammack, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, the former having been born about 1835. Mary Pidgeon was a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Horney) Pidgeon, natives of North Carolina, and farmers by occupation, who came to Clinton county about the time of the Civil War, in order that Mr. Pidgeon might avoid service as a soldier in the Confederate army. He was a member of the Friends church and was very active in church work. He was the owner of a hundred-acre farm in this county, which he purchased and paid for after he was sixty years old. George W. Cammack was the son of William and Catherine (Mason) Cammack, Carolinans, who moved to Virginia, where they were the owners of one hundred acres of land and prominent members of the Baptist church in their locality.

The late George Walter Cammack received his education in the common schools of Virginia, and lived in the Old Dominion state all his life, passing away in 1878. After his death his widow brought the family to Clinton county, locating near Wilmington, on a farm. After her family was reared to maturity, Mrs. Cammack returned to Orange county, Virginia, where she is now living.

George Walter and Mary (Pidgeon) Cammack were the parents of six children, of whom Charles H. was the fifth in order of birth, the others being William, Flora, Nellie, Cornelia and J. W. Of these children, Flora and Nellie are deceased; William is a resident of Orange county, Virginia, and J. W. Cammack, who is a Baptist minister, of Richmond, Virginia, is also associate editor of the *Religious Herald*.

Charles H. Cammack was only seven years old when his mother moved from Virginia to Clinton county, Ohio. He was educated in the country schools and reared on the farm, and in 1905 was married to Anna Oglesbee, who was born in this county, the daughter of Franklin and Ruth (Hadley) Oglesbee, prominent farmers of their community and members of the Friends church. Franklin Oglesbee died on April 16, 1914. One year after his marriage, Mr. Cammack moved to the farm where he now lives in Liberty township. Mr. and Mrs. Cammack have no children. They are active members of the Friends church at Wilmington and fraternally, Mr. Cammack belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife own the farm of one hundred and twenty acres of fertile land, where they live and where Mr. Cammack carries on a general system of farming and stock raising, with very gratifying success.

The Oglesbee family, of which Mrs. Cammack is a member, is one of the oldest and for many years, one of the most influential in Clinton county. The Oglesbees had their beginning in this county in 1817, in which year Isaiah Oglesbee, a native of Virginia, of Scottish extraction, emigrated with his family to this section of the state, locating one and one-half miles east of Lumberton, where both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, proving very influential factors in the early development of that section of

MR. AND MRS. FRANKLIN OGLESBEE.

the county. Isaiah Oglesbee died about the year 1840, his widow surviving him about three years. Both were devoted members of the Friends church. Their son, John Oglesbee, married Sarah Stump in Virginia on September 4, 1809, to which union three children had been born before the family emigrated to this county, the eldest of whom was Amos, born in 1810, father of the late Franklin Oglesbee, father of Mrs. Cammack. John Oglesbee, upon locating in Clinton county, bought two hundred acres of land in the then wilderness and this he converted into a well-cultivated place, becoming one of the leading landowners as well as one of the most worthy citizens of the county. He died on July 12, 1840, and his widow survived him many years, her death not occurring until on February 5, 1873. They were the parents of eight children and, as members of the Baptist church, reared their children in the same faith.

Amos Oglesbee, as the eldest son in this pioneer family, shared with his father the herculean task of clearing the wilderness in which their home was made and remained at home until 1835, when he married Anna Huffman, sister of Solomon Huffman, an early settler of Chester township, this county. She was born in 1814 and came to this county with her parents when a small girl. Soon after their marriage Amos Oglesbee and his wife settled on the farm later owned by their son, Franklin, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were members of the Reformed church and were useful in all good works in the neighborhood of their home. Amos Oglesbee died on December 31, 1851, his widow surviving until June 25, 1875. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the late Franklin Oglesbee was the eldest, five of whom are still living.

Franklin Oglesbee was born on the farm mentioned above on September 4, 1836, and as his father's eldest child became his most valued assistant. He remained with his widowed mother until 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, serving until the close of the Civil War. Though he received no wounds in battle, exposure so badly impaired his health that he never afterward was in perfect physicial condition. Upon returning from the war, Franklin Oglesbee resumed farming, which received his attention until December, 1903, at which time, on account of growing physical disability, he disposed of the old homestead, invested otherwise, and with his family moved to Wilmington, where he spent the rest of his days, his death occurring on April 16, 1914.

On January 2, 1873, Franklin Oglesbee was united in marriage to Ruth Hadley, who was born in this county in 1854, the daughter of Eli L. and Theodosia Hadley, prominent pioneers of this county, and to this union but one child was born, a daughter, Anna T., born on December 1, 1873, who married Mr. Cammack. Franklin Oglesbee was an excellent citizen and was held in the highest regard by many friends, who sincerely mourned his death. He was converted and joined the church when a young man, his life ever being an exemplary one. He was a great reader and was well informed on many topics, but his favorite book was the Holy Bible, which he had read, from cover to cover, fifty-five times.

MICHAEL CLEMENT.

The Union soldier, during the great war between the states, builded more wisely than he knew. He offered his life freely as a sacrifice, not only for the union of the states, but for the freedom of the individual, and thousands were killed in this gigantic struggle. Many of the young men who enlisted for service in this great war suffered the horrors of prison pens, wounds from which they never recovered and the ravages of disease, whose traces remained in broken constitutions and impaired health. Michael Clement, whose father was a native of Belgium, was a soldier in that great war.

Michael Clement was born on March 1, 1843, in Wayne township, Clinton county,

Ohio, and after completing his education in the schools of Wayne township, enlisted, just after reaching his majority, March 22, 1864, in the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry. Assigned to Company H, he participated in the battles around Petersburg and the blowing up of the fort, the Weldon railroad fight, the battle of Ream Station, Poplar Grove church, Pegram Farm, Hatcher's Run, Stony Creek, Dinwiddie Court House and Appomattox. His regiment was the last engaged with the army of General Lee before the latter's surrender at Appomattox, and he was at Petersburg when Sherman's army reached that point. He received his honorable discharge on August 9, 1865.

Mr. Clement's parents were Hubert and Victoria (Bigonville) Clement, both natives of Belgium. Hubert Clement came to America before his marriage and lived for a time in Kentucky, where he worked as a road builder. After six years, he returned to his native land, married and brought his bride back with him to Kentucky. After living in Kentucky a few years, he came to Clinton county, locating in Wayne township on a farm about one-half mile east of the farm now owned by his son, Louis, and at the time of his death owned one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land. He and his wife reared a family of eight children, Paul, Michael, Mary Catherine, Mary Jane, Victoria, Hubert, Jr., Louis and Rosa. The father was a Democrat and both he and his wife were members of the Catholic church.

After the close of the Civil War, Michael Clement returned to Wayne township and began farming and there he has lived most all his life. In 1885 he purchased the farm of one hundred acres, where he now lives, at seventy-five dollars an acre. Some years ago he remodeled his house and barn. Most of the improvements have been placed upon the farm by his hand. In 1890, however, Mr. Clement retired from active farming and moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he lived until 1896. He then moved back to the farm and resumed its management until 1905, when his son, Frank, took charge of the land.

Mr. Clement's wife, who, before her marriage, was Mary V. Dabe, died in March, 1903. She was the daughter of Francis and Julia (Luiso) Dabe. She bore Mr. Clement four children: James H., who died at the age of one year; Alvin, whose biographical sketch is presented elsewhere in this volume; Frank, who married May Luiso and has four children, Dona and Donald (twins), Dell and Elnora, and Josephine, who died small. Donald, the son of Frank, is deceased.

The Clements family are members of the Catholic church at Wilmington and Mr. Clement votes the Democratic ticket. He is a citizen of whom Wayne township has every reason to be justly proud, because he has done his full duty to his country, his neighbors, his family and himself.

DANIEL W. HALL.

Among the good farmers of Wilson township is Daniel W. Hall, who was born in Clinton county on January 20, 1855. Mr. Hall's parents were Harrison and Harriett (Custis) Hall, the latter of whom was the second wife of Harrison Hall, and who was born in Clinton county, the daughter of William Custis, a brother of Levi Custis, whose biographical sketch, presented elsewhere in this volume, gives the Custis family history.

Harrison Hall was the son of Richard and Rebecca (Whitsite) Hall, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of whom lived to be ninety years old. After the death of Richard Hall, who was a farmer in Kentucky, Mrs. Rebecca Hall came with her children to this county. Richard Hall had been a private in the War of 1812 and his widow drew a pension for his services in that war. They were the parents of nine children, Henry, Richard, Harvey, Harrison, Hiram, Daniel, Huldah, Rebecca and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased.

The late Harrison Hall was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, and, after

removing to Clinton county and attaining maturity, became the owner of one hundred and forty-two acres of land in Richland township. He was an elder in the Christian church and prominent in the activities of that church throughout his life. He also took a prominent part in local affairs. He first married a Miss Leach, but she bore him no children. Afterward he married Harriett Custis, by whom he had seven children, Daniel W., the subject of this sketch, Harriett E. (deceased), Wilbur E., Mariah May, Carrie (deceased), Leota and Harrison. Both the father and mother of these children are deceased.

Daniel W. Hall, who was educated in the common schools of Clinton county, has been a lifelong farmer. He owns ninety-two acres of land in Wilson township, which he purchased in 1896. In 1898 he remodeled his house, and the next year remodeled his barn. The farm is well kept and highly productive.

On January 20, 1877, Daniel W. Hall was married to Sophia Evans, who was born in this county, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Wilson) Evans, to which union five children have been born, Harrison E., Stephen M., Perril W., Stella and Fay Mettil. Harrison E. Hall, who married Cora E. Wade, died, leaving no children. Stephen M. Hall has been married twice, the first time to Audra Lawrence, by whom he had one child, Dorothy May. He married, secondly, Nancy Hoppes. Perril W. Hall was drowned in the river at Columbus, Ohio, at the age of twenty years. The last two children, Stella and Fay Mettie, are unmarried and live at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Christian church at Sabina, regular attendants at Sunday school and are prominent in the social and religious life of Wilson township.

THEODORE GIFFIN.

Theodore Giffin, of Wayne township, this county, is not only a keenly intelligent farmer who has been very successful in his chosen vocation, but who occupies a distinctive position as one of the leaders in promoting the advancement of education in Clinton county, especially in Wayne township. The schools of Wayne township are now completely centralized and altogether rank as high as those of any township in the state of Ohio. For the past nine years, Theodore Giffin has been a member of the Wayne township school board, but, more than this, he has been one of the leaders of the board of education and to him as much as to any other man, the people of Wayne township are indebted for the present high standard of education prevailing in that township.

Theodore Giffin was born in Illinois on January 7, 1858, the son of Stewart and Sarah (Reeves) Giffin, the former of whom was born on January 1, 1826, in Virginia, and the latter, at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1836, the daughter of Jonathan Reeves.

Stewart Giffin, who was educated in the Virginia schools, was about ten years old when his parents started from Virginia to Ross county, Ohio. They rode horseback and the children walked. Having swum the Ohio river on horses and reached Ross county, the famiy settled on a farm. A little later Stewart Giffin's father suffered an injury to his shoulder and for six months that member was out of place. He traveled to Cincinnati by stage, had the shoulder set and was there put into a hot bath to relax the muscles. The shock of the operation killed him. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Cincinnati. The large family was left in humble circumstances.

After the death of his father, Stewart Giffin went to Illinois, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land. He remained there one year and then returned to Ross county. After a year of sickness, he began working on a farm of five hundred acres as a laborer and later purchased this same farm for thirty thousand dollars and there he spent the remainder of his life. Stewart Giffin made many trips from Bainbridge, Ohio, to Baltimore, Maryland, swimming the Ohio river with cattle and hogs.

Five children were born to Stewart and Sarah Giffin, of whom Albert, the eldest, who never married, is deceased, the others being Theodore, the subject of this sketch; John, who married Carrie Shepherd; Anna, who is the wife of William Ingersoll, and Rosa, who married Ruvello Hughey. The family were members of the Methodist church and active workers therein. Stewart Giffin voted the Democratic ticket.

Theodore Giffin was educated in the common schools of Bainbridge, Ohio, and began his life on a farm in Ross county. After his marriage, he moved to Wellston, Ohio, where he became a contract plasterer and where he worked a force of fourteen men for ten years. Later he moved to a farm near Bainbridge, upon which he lived for one year. In 1896 he moved to the farm in Wayne township, this county, where he now lives. He now owns five hundred acres of land in Ross county and a farm in Louisiana. He rents about seven hundred acres of land in Wayne township and is considered one of the most progressive farmers of Clinton county. He is a large stockman and an extensive cattle feeder and knows how to make these operations pay. For some time he has been enthusiastic in the work of reclaiming land along the gulf coast in Louisiana.

Theodore Giffin married Laura Walley, the daughter of David and Melissa Walley, of Ross county, Ohio, and to this union eight children have been born, namely: Ethel, who married Bernard English, and has one child, Lenore; Clark, who was killed on March 14, 1907, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, where he was working as an engineer; Myrl, who is the wife of Charles Hauck, and has two children, Helen and Dorothy J.; Floyd, who married Marie Vioska, and has two children, Clark and Floyd, Jr.; Sarah, who married Fred Smith; Theodore, Jr., who married Imo Leverton, and has one child, Vivian; David and Helen, who live at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Giffin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Giffin votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY A. WOODS.

Henry A. Woods is a good substantial citizen of Wayne township, this county, a good farmer and an interesting man to know. Although he is firm in his convictions, yet he is not narrow in his attitude towards the opinions of others and has had no small part in the agricultural development of Wayne township, where he has lived for nearly forty-five years.

Henry A. Woods was born on February 14, 1858, in Washington township, Highland county, Ohio, the son of Joseph and Rachel (Stout) Woods, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Highland county, Ohio, the daughter of John Stout. Joseph Woods, the grandfather, and his wife, Jane, were married in Ireland and came to America about 1833, locating in Highland county, near Sugar Tree Ridge, in Concord township. The senior Joseph Woods was a school teacher in his native land and after coming to America became a successful farmer, owning a considerable tract of land in Highland county. He and his wife were the parents of four children, Alexander, John, William and Joseph.

Joseph Woods, Jr., was educated in the common schools of Highland county, Ohio, and farmd practically all his life in that county. He owned one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land and he and his wife, who, before her marriage, was Rachel Stout, were the parents of eight children, William, Henry A., Benjamin, James, Frank, Charles, Luvenia and Joseph, Jr. The Woods family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Woods was a Republican in politics.

Henry A. Woods, the second child in his father's family, received his education in the common schools of Washington township, Highland county, and when a young man began farming in Wayne township. He removed to Clinton county in 1875, and after coming here worked ten years as a farm hand in Wayne and Green townships. He then

purchased ninety-two acres of land, to which farm he moved in March, 1887, and has lived there ever since. Mr. Woods is engaged in general farming and stock raising and all of the improvements on the farm he owns he has made and paid for himself.

In 1886, about the time he purchased the Clinton county farm, Harry A. Woods was married to Sarah Lieurance, the daughter of William and Mary (Hall) Lieurance, who were the parents of four children: Avery P., Hiram, David and Sarah. William Lieurance was a well-known farmer in Green township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods three children have been born, Etta May, who married Oliver Dabe; Eva and Bertha—a splendid family, who were reared to honorable and useful lives and who are well performing their duties as citizens of a great county and state. Mr. Woods is identified with the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for office and has never been especially active in political affairs. He is well known in Wayne township and is popular with all his neighbors, all of whom hold him and his family in the highest regard.

JOHN SYMONS.

In the memorial annals of Clinton county there is one name that will long be held in remembrance in that section of the county in which the possessor of the name lived for years and in which he did well his part in life. The late John Symons, for many years one of the best-known residents of Jefferson township, this county, was a veteran of the Civil War and had an honorable record as a soldier in the Union army during that memorable struggle between the states. Though a native of another country, there was no more patriotic American than John Symons. Upon the close of the war, John Symons returned to the peaceful pursuit of farming and became one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in Clinton county. As an agriculturist he gave more than ordinary attention to the details of his vocation and it is undoubted that his careful and studious methods did very much toward elevating the standards of agriculture in the community in which he lived. Both as a soldier and as a citizen, John Symons had performed faithfully and well all the duties which devolved upon him and at his passing, in 1896, there was wide mourning throughout the Jefferson township section, as well as throughout the county generally, for he was a man whom all his neighbors and all who knew him held in the profoundest respect.

John Symons was born in Devonshire, England, on December 25, 1844, son of William and Mary (Cleve) Symons, both natives of the same shire. He came to this country in his youth and on May 2, 1864, before he was twenty years of age, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil War, and was mustered out on September 7, 1864. Politically, Mr. Symons was affiliated with the Republican party and for years was an active counsellor in the affairs of that party in this county. He was greatly interested in the cause of education and was active in advancing in every way possible the interests of the schools in his home neighborhood, he having served for some time very acceptably as a school director for his district. As a farmer, there were few men in Clinton county who were better trained in the science of agriculture than he, and he was generally regarded by his neighbors as being quite far in advance of his day in the practice of scientific farming. Enterprising and energetic, he had brought his fine farm in Jefferson township to an excellent state of cultivation. This farm, which was highly developed and improved, was located on the pike midway between the villages of Westboro and Midland and was widely known for the fine crops raised there. Mr. Symons was the first man in that neighborhood to raise potatoes on a large scale, and his hogs were regarded as the best in the community.

On May 20, 1869, John Symons was united in marriage to Mollie E. Clevenger, of Dayton, Ohio, daughter of William and Lavina (Llewellan) Clevenger, and to this union

three children were born, two sons and one daughter, namely: William L., a well-known examiner connected with the United States patent office at Washington, D. C.; Lottie M., who married O. Benton Trovillo, and who since the death of her husband has lived with her mother at Blanchester, this county, and Charles A. The mother of the above children is living at Blanchester, still active in her household duties, the work of her church, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

LOUIS CLEMENT.

Not a few residents of Clinton county, Ohio, at the present time, either were born in Belgium or are descended from Belgian ancestry. The Clement family, of Wayne township, includes several highly respected citizens who have taken a prominent part in the agricultural life of the county. Louis and Michael Clement, brothers, are among these well-known citizens of Wayne township, whose father was born in Belgium.

Louis Clement was born on the farm he now occupies, in Wayne township, on January 28, 1853. His father, Hubert Clement, a native of Belgium, was educated in the Belgium schools and came to America when still a young man, before his marriage. He first located in Kentucky, where he worked as a road builder but, after six years, he returned to Belgium and married Victoria Bigonville, also a native of that country, and, with his wife, returned to Kentucky. After living there for a few years the Clements came to Clinton county, locating on a farm in Wayne township, about one-half mile east of the farm now owned by Louis Clement, the subject of this sketch. Hubert Clement first bought fifty acres of land, but after a few years purchased one hundred acres, where Louis Clement now lives, and moved to the latter farm. He prospered and at the time of his death, owned altogether one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land and was a well-known stockman. To Hubert and Victoria (Bigonville) Clement eight children were born, Paul, Michael, Mary Catherine, Mary Jane, Victoria, Hubert, Jr., Louis and Rosa.

Louis Clement, after completing his education in the schools of Wayne township, began life on the farm and has never been away from the farm except for one week, which he spent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is a general farmer and stockman and owns one hundred and thirty-one acres. Not long ago he built a commodious house and substantial barn.

On January 14, 1891, Louis Clement was married to Elizabeth Jackman, the daughter of John and Mary (Miller) Jackman, and seven children have been born to this marriage, of whom five are living, Louis, Jr., John, Henry, Agnes and Catherine. Mary and Jane are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Clement votes the Democratic ticket, as did his father before him.

ALVIN CLEMENT.

One of the younger members of the well-known Clement family of Wayne township, this county, is Alvin Clement, who was born in that township on June 17, 1875, the second child born to Michael and Mary V. (Dabe) Clement, a biographical sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work.

Alvin Clement received a good education in the public schools of Wayne township and in St. Mary's College, at Dayton, Ohio. In the meantime he had engaged in farming to some extent. After leaving St. Mary's College, he operated a grocery store for the next three years in partnership with his father. In 1898 Mr. Clement returned to Wayne township, where he has since lived. In 1905 he bought a farm of one hundred and ten acres, to which he moved in 1907 and there he has lived ever since. The house now standing on the farm was erected in 1914. Mr. Clement is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

In 1904 Alvin Clement was married to Margaret McWilliams, the daughter of

Michael and Catherine McWilliams, farmers of Brown county, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born, Frances C., born in 1907, and Alvin, Jr., in 1909.

The Clement family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Clement is a Democrat in politics. He is a man of genial disposition and is well liked by all who know him.

WILLIAM C. MOORE.

William C. Moore, a farmer of Wayne township, this county, who owns one hundred acres of land where he is living, and a half interest in the old home farm of two hundred and ten acres in Fayette county, Ohio, is a general farmer and stock raiser, who was born on June 7, 1875, in Green township, Fayette county, Ohio. His parents were George and Mary E. (Henderson) Moore, the former of whom, born in Fayette county, Ohio, died in 1908, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, a daughter of William Henderson. Mr. Moore's paternal grandparents were William and Nancy (Johnson) Moore, the former a native of Virginia. He was a farmer in Fayette county, Ohio, and reared a family of six children, George, John, William, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jane.

The late George Moore received a common school education, which he received in the schools of Fayette county, Ohio, and lived in that county all his life, being the owner there of two hundred and ten acres of land. Locally, he was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and served as trustee of Green township, as well as a member of the school board. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Jane, the wife of Grover Hagerty; Anna, deceased; Belle, the wife of Alonzo Persinger; William C., the immediate subject of this sketch; James E., who married Ocie Snow; George C., who married Bettie Henderson; Elsie, who became the wife of Charles I. Cope, and Glenn, deceased.

William C. Moore enjoyed the average educational advantages of the country lad, having attended the common schools of Green township, Fayette county. He began farming in Fayette county, but in 1902 purchased fifty acres of land in Clinton county, and eight years later purchased fifty acres of land adjoining his original tract of fifty. In 1915, in partnership with his brother, James C. Moore, he purchased the old home farm in Fayette county and Clinton county, comprising two hundred and ten acres.

On December 16, 1897, William C. Moore was married to Mary Olive Persinger, the daughter of John W. and Mahala (Martin) Persinger, and to this union three children have been born, all of whom are living at home with their parents, as follow: Nellie, born in 1898; Lawrence, 1902, and Virian, 1906.

Mr. Moore votes the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Daughters of Rebekah and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In Wayne township, where he lives, Mr. Moore is known as a successful farmer and a man who is deliberate in all his actions. He is popular in the neighborhood where he resides and is highly respected.

THOMAS REGAN.

Thomas Regan, now a well-known farmer of Wayne township and the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land, was born on February 22, 1860, in Warren county, Ohio, a son of Bartholomew and Julia (Dowling) Regan, both natives of Ireland, the former of whom was born near Tralee, in County Kerry, and the latter of whom was the daughter of Thomas Dowling. Bartholomew Regan was the son of John and Catherine (Cain) Regan, both natives of the Emerald Isle, and the parents of five children, Timothy, Catherine, John, Bartholomew and Honora.

Bartholomew Regan was educated in the public schools of his native land and began farming when a young man. He was not engaged in this occupation very long until he came to America, and after his marriage, in 1852, located in the little town of

Waynesville, in Warren county, Ohio. Fifteen years later he moved to Clinton county, locating on a farm in Liberty township, where he lived four years. He then removed to Wayne township, where he spent the rest of his life. Of the eight children born to Bartholomew and Julia (Dowling) Regan, two, John, the third born, and William, the youngest, are deceased, the living children being Patrick, Johanna, Thomas, Catherine, Timothy C. and Mary.

Educated in the common schools of Wayne township, Thomas Regan began farming in Wayne township on land where he now lives. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of fertile land, comprising a well-kept farm. He raises a considerable amount of live stock, in addition to the crops common to this section of Ohio, and has made a very substantial success of his farming operations. In 1907 Mr. Regan remodeled his barn, and has made many other improvements on his place.

On January 7, 1890, Thomas Regan was married to Rosa Clement, daughter of Hubert and Victoria (Bigonville) Clement, and to this union have been born eight children, namely: Mary J., a graduate of the Centerville high school, who is now teaching in the same school; Leona, a graduate of the Centerville high school, who is now attending the university at Athens, Ohio; Anna, also a graduate of the Centerville high school; Louise, who also attended the Centerville high school and was graduated therefrom; Thomas H., a student in the Centerville high school, and William, Irene and Pauline, students in the school at Centerville. The last two named are twins. The mother of these children died in 1913, keenly mourned by her husband and children.

Like his father before him, Mr. Regan is a member of the Catholic church, and a Democrat in politics. He is a good farmer, a good father and a good citizen, and is held in high esteem throughout the neighborhood of his home.

JOHN T. HEMPSTEAD.

John T. Hempstead, who owns an attractive farm in Liberty township and who is a well-informed man and citizen, was born on October 28, 1847, in Chester township, this county, the son of Thomas and Eliza E. (Moore) Hempstead, both of whom also were born in this county. Eliza E. Moore was the daughter of George B. and Matilda (Kirby) Moore, the former of whom was a native of Ohio and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Wilmington at the time of his death, but had erected many buildings in Wilmington. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and an artist. So proficient was he as an artist that he was able to draw his own likeness by looking into a mirror.

Thomas Hempstead was the son of John Hempstead, who was twice married, the first time to a Miss Howland, to which union five children were born, Thomas, Frank, Myra, Mary and Lucy, all of whom are deceased except Myra, who is at present living at Winchester, Indiana, eighty-six years of age. John Hempstead was a carpenter by trade, who came to Ohio before his marriage. He was a member of the Friends church. Thomas Hempstead was educated in the common schools and engaged in farming on a small tract of land in Chester township, where he lived at the time of his death, on November 20, 1847. He and his wife had only one child, John T., the subject of this sketch. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Thomas Hempstead married Isaac Ellis, of Greene county, Ohio, and to them were born two children, Frank M. and Aaron, the latter of whom is deceased. The mother of these children died about 1890.

Educated in the common schools of Clinton county, John T. Hempstead was reared on the farm and has always been a farmer, now owning ninety-seven acres of land in the home farm and fifty-five acres elsewhere in Liberty township. He was married on December 11, 1873, to Celeste L. Jenkins, who was born near Port William, this county, the daughter of Marshall and Elizabeth (King) Jenkins, prominent members of the

Baptist church and farmers of Liberty township. To this union seven children have been born, D. K., Clyde J., Jesse C., Thomas R., Anna L., Vesta and Ellen, the latter of whom is deceased. D. K. Hempstead married Stella West and lives in Wilmington. Clyde J. Hempstead, who lives in Union township, married Bertha St. John. Jesse C. Hempstead, who lives in Liberty township, married Clara Weaver. Thomas R. Hempstead, who lives at home, married Catherine Ford. Anna L. and Vesta also live at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead are members of the Methodist Protestant church at Port William. Mr. Hempstead has served as assessor of Liberty township and takes an earnest interest in public affairs. For thirty years he has been a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and is recognized as one of the foremost farmers of his neighborhood.

CHARLES PARR.

Though not having been a resident of this county quite ten years, Charles Parr, a well-known farmer of the Westboro neighborhood, in Jefferson township, this county, has made many friends in the community in which he lives and is regarded as among the substantial citizens of that part of the county. Enterprising and energetic, he has made a place for himself in the community and is prospering.

Charles Parr was born at New Richmond, on the Ohio river, in Clermont county, this state, on October 21, 1859, son of John and Anna Mary Parr, both of whom were natives of Germany. John Parr emigrated from Germany during his young manhood, coming to America and locating near Covington, Kentucky, where he married. He was a baker by trade and for some years worked at this trade, later moving to the country, where he engaged in farming for a time. He then crossed the river and was for some time located at New Richmond, where the subject of this sketch was born. John Parr performed faithful and valiant service in behalf of his adopted country as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, serving for nearly five years as an enlisted soldier in the Twenty-third Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was veteranized. Though he saw much active service, his regiment having been engaged in some of the most serious battles of the war, John Parr never received a wound and never was taken prisoner. Some time after the war, John Parr and his family moved to Curtisville, Indiana, where the head of the family met his death in a railway accident, he having been run over by a train of cars. John Parr and his wife were the parents of eleven children. Following Mr. Parr's death, his widow continued to live at Curtisville, and the rest of her life was spent there.

Charles Parr, one of the eleven children above referred to, was reared on the farm, where much of his early life was spent. In 1882 he was appointed to a position on the Cincinnati police force and for fifteen years performed the difficult and hazardous duties connected with such service, in that time gaining a reputation as one of the best men on the force. Longing for the wider freedom of the farm, however, he gave up his post on the police force and in 1907 came to Clinton county, buying his present fine farm of one hundred and twelve and one-half acres in Jefferson township, where he since has lived in the quiet enjoyment of rural life, close to the soil and freed from the cares and anxieties of city life.

In 1893 Charles Parr was united in marriage to Emma Elseberg, of Cincinnati, who was born on June 19, 1870, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Stall) Elseberg, to which union seven children have been born, namely: Harry, Frederick, Charles, Theodore, Henrietta, Joseph and Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Parr are devoted members of St. Martin's Catholic church at Westboro, and their children have been reared in the faith of the mother church. Charles Parr and his wife are interested in all good works in the neighborhood and are held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

DANIEL WEBSTER HOGAN.

To share the burdens and honors of office for almost a quarter of a century in one community is, indeed, a mark of distinction, but such is the record of the subject of this sketch, Daniel Webster Hogan, of Blanchester, this county.

Daniel Webster Hogan was born in Wayne township, Clermont county, Ohio, on September 23, 1854, the son of Walter and Anna (Hughes) Hogan, both natives of Wales. Walter Hogan was born in Wales in 1831 and died in Columbus, Ohio, in 1878. He was the son of Daniel and Mary Hogan, who came to this country from Wales and settled in Clermont county in 1840. They both died in Columbus, Ohio. Anna (Hughes) Hogan was the daughter of Edward and Mary Hughes, who also came to Ohio about 1840 and located in Jackson county, at Oak Hill, where they both spent the remainder of their lives.

Walter and Anna (Hughes) Hogan located on a farm of a hundred acres in Clermont county. Mrs. Hogan was born in 1831 and died in 1877. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, Maggie, Emma, Alice, Sarah, Daniel W., the subject of this sketch, and Walter, who was only four years of age when his mother died.

Daniel Webster Hogan lived on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he entered the employ of a railroad company as a brakeman on a freight train and followed that occupation for two years. He then took up farming again for three years, after which he went into the lumber business and has been thus engaged for the last thirty-five years. He has been a resident of Blanchester for the last thirty-two years. In 1877 he was married to Nannie Templin, who died on January 8, 1899. To this marriage there were born three children: Scott, an attorney in Chicago; Arthur, who is deceased, and Edna, who is the wife of George E. Hunter, of Blanchester. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hogan, in April of 1899, married Maud Alice Huff, of Martinsville, this county, but no children have been born to this union.

The father of Daniel Webster Hogan was a Democrat in politics, but Daniel Webster Hogan has been a life-long Republican. He served as county commissioner of Clinton county for a term of six years and nine months, was trustee of Marion township for six years, a city councilman for fifteen years and a member of the school board of Blanchester for a period of twelve years.

In all his official capacities as well as in his private business, Daniel Webster Hogan has been of inestimable service to his community. Always a man of resource and judgment, he has conserved the interests of his people, above everything else and is very properly regarded as among the leading citizens of Blanchester.

EDWARD M. GOODWIN.

Edward M. Goodwin, now a well-known, prosperous and self-made farmer, of Marion township, this county, was born on January 3, 1861, in Warren county, Ohio, the son of Levi and Hannah (Runyan) Goodwin, the former born in Virginia in 1837 and the latter in Warren county, Ohio, in 1845. Levi Goodwin died in Clinton county in 1905, two years after moving to the county, and his widow died in 1906.

Mr. Goodwin's paternal grandparents were residents of Warren county, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, David Runyan, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and for years lived in Warren county, but both he and his wife died in Clinton county. Mr. Goodwin's father was a farmer, a stanch adherent of the Republican party and a member of the Baptist church. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, Edward M., Belle, William, Herman, Allie, Lewis, Ora, Robert and Edith, all of whom are living.

Edward M. Goodwin received his early training on the farm. He received a good education in the common schools and early took up farming. After coming to Clinton county, he located in Marion township, where he has prospered, now owning three hundred and twenty acres of land and is regarded as one of the best farmers in that

township. He is a stockman and has made large profits out of raising hogs. Mr. Goodwin's land is well situated, the entire three hundred and twenty acres being made up of three farms, all of which adjoin. His son-in-law, Harry Donohoo, lives on one farm of one hundred and eight acres, and a son, Emmet L., lives on another farm of one hundred and twenty acres, while Mr. Goodwin himself occupies a farm of ninety-two acres, all being mutually helpful in the management and operation of the farms.

On December 24, 1884, Edward M. Goodwin was married to Emma White, who was born in Indiana on March 17, 1863, the daughter of Noah White, a farmer and millwright, who came to Clinton county in 1865. Her father died in 1903 in Clinton county, Ohio, and her mother died in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin three children have been born, Emmet, Edna and Gladys, the latter of whom married Harry Donohoo.

Not only is Mr. Goodwin one of the leading farmers of Marion township, but he is also one of its leading citizens. A Republican in politics, he has served as trustee of the township for nine years and was a member of the school board for about twenty years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES W. HALLSTED.

James W. Hallsted is a veteran of the Civil War and a retired farmer of Blanchester, this county. He was born on January 8, 1841, in Brown county, Ohio, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Barr) Hallsted, both natives of Ohio, the former of whom was born in Brown county in 1813.

Joseph Hallsted was the son of Joseph and Juliana (Allison) Hallsted, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Brown county, Ohio, where the former died. His wife died in Fairmount county, Ohio. They were farmers, and he was identified with the Whig party. They had six children, Nellie, Hannah, Jemima, Alanson, Joseph and Charles. Mr. Hallsted's maternal grandparents were early settlers in Brown county, Ohio, and there both died.

Joseph Hallsted, father of James W., was a miller by occupation and he built a mill on the East fork, in Brown county. In 1851 he went to California, and was killed when a tree fell on his cabin. His wife had died a short time previously, in February, 1850. Joseph Hallsted was identified with the Whig party, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had six children, three of whom are living and three of whom are deceased. James W. is the subject of this sketch. The other two living children are Elizabeth Jane and Juliana. The deceased children are as follow: Henry A., who died duirng the Civil War; Mary Ellen and William H.

Joseph Hallsted, before his marriage to Sarah Barr, had been previously married to a Miss Dunham, by whom he had six children. All except Alanson, the fourth born, are deceased, the others having been Asa, Joseph, John, Peter, who was killed while fighting for the Union in the Civil War, and a daughter, who died in infancy.

James W. Hallsted was reared on the farm and attended the common schools, where he received his education. In 1883 he came to Clinton county and purchased the farm where William Turner Tedrick, his son-in-law, now lives. Later he sold this farm and purchased another farm of one hundred and two and one-half acres in Marion township, four miles east of Blanchester. After living on that farm until 1908, Mr. Hallsted removed to Blanchester, where he now lives retired.

In 1861, at the age of twenty years, James W. Hallsted enlisted in Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the expiration of his term of enlistment, he enlisted in the veteran regiment and served four years, seeing much active service throughout the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns. At the battle of Jonesboro he was wounded.

A short time after his return from the war, Mr. Hallsted was married, on August 15, 1866, to Nancy Jane Sheldon, the daughter of Benjamin and Louisa (Gustin) Sheldon, and a native of Brown county. Her father is deceased, but her mother is now living in Blanchester and is ninety years old. To this union there was born one daughter, Louise, who is assistant in the First National Bank at Blanchester.

On August 7, 1869, Mr. Hallsted married, secondly, Sarah A. Berger, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, on August 8, 1855, the daughter of Florin and Nancy (Gustin) Berger, natives of Germany and Clinton county, Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Hallsted's paternal grandfather was Lucian Berger, who, after coming to this country from Germany, settled in Brown county, where he and his wife died. Mrs. Hallsted's maternal grandparents were John B. and Eleanor (Marshall) Gustin, who also were early settlers in Brown county, Ohio, but who later removed to Clinton county, where both died. Mrs. Hallsted is the second, in order of birth, of the ten children born to her parents, the other children being Peter, Jemima, Enoch, John L., Andrew, Benajah, Flora, Ella and Fannie, all of whom are living.

Mrs. Nancy (Gustin) Berger died on October 28, 1873, at the age of thirty-nine years, six months and three days. Some time after her death, Florin Berger married, secondly, Mary Welch, by whom he had five children, Joseph, Lucia, Eunice, Mamie and Stanley, all of whom are living. Florin Berger is now living in Brown county, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hallsted five children have been born. Asa, Elizabeth, Gula, Isla and Harry, all of whom are living.

James W. Hallsted is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Hallsted are members of the United Brethren church, and are active in the religious work of the community in which they reside and where they are held in high esteem.

HOWARD McCUNE.

Back in the days when Wilmington, county seat of Clinton county, was a mere village, on the corner of Walnut and Main streets stood a large frame house known as the McCune home. It was occupied by the family of Samuel McCune, a well-known hatter of Wilmington during his generation and a well-educated, cultured and refined gentleman. He was the grandfather of Howard McCune, the subject of this sketch. The McCunes have always been a family of wide and liberal culture and of generous political views.

Howard McCune was born at Harveysburg, in Warren county, Ohio, on November 22, 1852, the son of William and Ann (Collett) McCune, the former of whom was born on November 1, 1824, at Wilmington, and died on June 17, 1870. William McCune was married on October 30, 1849, to Ann Collett, who was born on March 14, 1824, near Harveysburg, in Chester township, Clinton county, the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (McKay) Collett. Sarah McKay was born on November 11, 1799, in Warren county, Ohio. The McKay family, which had come from Virginia originally, located in Clinton county in what is now Chester township, then a part of Warren county, as early as 1814. Sarah McKay was married to Jonathan Collett on April 30, 1823. Jonathan Collett was the son of Daniel and Mary (Haines) Collett, the former of whom was born on February 2, 1752, and the latter, October 10, 1753, both devout Episcopalians. Daniel Collett entered the army of the Revolution under Captain Wright, of Martinsburg, Virginia, serving at Valley Forge, White Plain and at the defeat of General Gates. He also rendered services when the Virginia volunteers were encamped in Pennsylvania and was at the battle of Monmouth. He resided in Virginia forty years and was, for many years, justice of the peace, appointed for life or during good behavior. He held his courts monthly, and it is said that there was more dignity and decorum in the justices' courts in those days than is to be seen in the higher courts of Ohio today. To Daniel and Mary (Haines) Collett were born eight sons and one daughter, who, with the brother and sister

HOWARD McCUNE.

of Daniel Collett, John and Sarah, are the ancestors of all the Colletts in Clinton and Warren counties. Daniel Collett was the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Collett.

Stephen Collett, who was also the father of Moses, was born on November 17, 1718, and died in 1783. He was born at sea and was of French Huguenot descent. His mother, who was born on August 11, 1725, died on the voyage to America. Stephen and Elizabeth A. Collett were the parents of eight children.

Howard McCune's paternal grandparents, Samuel and Rachel (Sexton) McCune, were both born in Virginia, the former on September 16, 1790, and the latter August 17, 1793, the daughter of Judge Sexton, later one of the best-known and most influential residents of Xenia, Ohio. The Sextons, for several generations back, were members of the Friends church. The McCunes are of Scottish descent and were composed of the strictest Presbyterians. Samuel McCune and Rachel Sexton were united in marriage at Xenia, Ohio, on September 21, 1815, and, in 1819, moved from Clermont county, this state, to Wilmington, this county, where, for many years, they were active in all good works thereabout. Samuel McCune was first a Whig and later a Democrat. He and his wife both were Baptists, and their children were reared in that faith. There were nine of these children, namely: Joseph, born on July 9, 1816, who married Emeline Arbegust on November 2, 1837; Elvira, August 17, 1818, who married Thomas Caruthers on September 18, 1853; Mary Jane, August 1, 1821, who married Thomas Wilson on March 2, 1864; John, May 12, 1823, who married Mary T. Nugent on July 2, 1862; William, the father of the subject of this sketch; James, November 4, 1826; Lucinda, January 25, 1832, who married James Caruthers on September 13, 1855, and Catherine and Caroline, February 17, 1835, the former of whom married Robert Steele on March 17, 1853.

William McCune, the fifth child born to Samuel and Rachel (Sexton) McCune and father of Howard McCune, was educated in the common schools of Wilmington and was well informed for his day and generation. He was an adept at mathematics and was a rapid mental calculator. When a young man he learned the tanner's trade and operated a tan-yard at Harveysburg, in Warren county, Ohio, working at that business until 1861, when he moved to a farm in Adams township, this county, where he spent the rest of his life. To William and Ann (Collett) McCune nine children were born, as follow: Oscar C., born on March 13, 1851, who married Laura Maltbie on September 4, 1879; Howard and Horace (twins), November 22, 1852; William C., February 11, 1856, who married Jennie Smith on February 2, 1887; Sarah and Rachel (twins), who died in infancy; Martha, January 18, 1860, single; Mary, February 3, 1862, who is the wife of Edwin Doster, and George E., January 10, 1864, who married Mattie Elston. Mr. and Mrs. McCune were members of the Baptist church, in which church William McCune was a deacon all of his married life, and their children were reared in that faith. William McCune voted the Republican ticket and served as justice of the peace for twenty years, during all of which time never was a decision of his reversed. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Howard McCune received his elementary education in the schools of Harveysburg. He later attended the Hickoryville school and supplemented this course by attendance at the State Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, for two years. After finishing his course, he returned home and taught school for eight years in Warren and Clinton counties and in 1882 entered Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, where he spent three years. In the year 1886 he was engaged in the real-estate business at Wichita, Kansas, and in 1887 returned to this county, locating on a farm seven miles east of Wilmington, in Richland township, known as the Anderson Woods farm, which had been owned by General Anderson, who surrendered Ft. Sumter at the opening of the Civil War. Mr. McCune has been living on this farm ever since. It was purchased by his brother, W. C. McCune, and now belongs to the latter's widow. It consists of four hundred acres, being one

hundred and sixty rods wide and four hundred rods long. Howard McCune has been engaged in general farming and stock raising during late years and ordinarily feeds about eighty head of cattle annually. He owns the old home place of one hundred and thirty-two acres in Adams township and has an interest in land adjoining. He also owns a saw-mill and lumber-yard at Melvin, which he operates during the winter for the employment of his teams and men.

In this county Howard McCune is well known for the skillful methods he employs in farming, and he is frequently engaged as a speaker in farm institute work in different parts of the state. He is vice-president of the State Corn Improvement Association and is a well-known judge of corn at corn shows in this and other states. Politically, Mr. McCune is a member of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Baptist church and has been a deacon since early manhood. At the present time he is a deacon in the First Baptist church at Wilmington and superintendent of the Sunday school. In Clinton county the name McCune stands for honor, integrity and good citizenship, and the subject of this sketch is no exception to this rule.

ALVA RADO DONOHOO.

Alva Rado Donohoo, a farmer of Jefferson township, this county, has been prominent in the educational affairs of Jefferson township and for ten years served as trustee of that township. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, on May 8, 1859, the son of C. P. and Lydia (Baker) Donohoo, both natives of Highland county.

C. P. Donohoo was the son of John and Ann (Malcolm) Donohoo, both probably natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Highland county, Ohio, in pioneer times and there engaged in farming. John Donohoo made several trips to the west, but died in Highland county. Mr. Donohoo's maternal grandparents, Philip and Rachel (Springer) Baker, were natives of Pennsylvania and among the early settlers of Highland county. They first located in Brown county, Ohio, in 1810, but in 1823 settled near Harwood Chapel, in Salem township, Highland county. They reared eleven children and spent the rest of their lives in that community. At the time they settled in Highland county there were only four families on the North fork of White Oak.

Mr. Donohoo's father received a limited education in the schools of Highland county, but was a wide reader. For many years he was a justice of the peace at Pricetown and lived there until his death as did also his wife. They had six sons and six daughters. C. P. Donohoo had offered his services as a soldier during the Civil War, but had a crippled hand and was, therefore, not accepted for service in the Union army.

Alva R. Donohoo was educated in Highland county, Ohio, and, after leaving school, became an efficient stationary engineer. He took up farming, however, in Highland county, and in 1894 moved to Clinton county, where he purchased twenty acres of land in Jefferson township. In 1899 Mr. Donohoo purchased his present farm of sixty-one acres, but has retained the original twenty-acre tract. He has erected excellent buildings on the home farm and makes a specialty of raising potatoes.

On April 5, 1890, Alva R. Donohoo was married to Sydney Cochran, daughter of Jacob B. and Jane (Colvin) Cochran, natives of New Market township and Hamer township, Highland county, respectively. Mrs. Donohoo is one of ten children born to her parents. Her paternal grandparents were Jacob and Mary (Ferris) Cochran, natives probably of Virginia. Her paternal grandfather moved to Kentucky early in his life and in 1816 immigrated to Highland county, where he entered a tract of over one hundred acres of land from the government. Mrs. Donohoo's maternal grandparents, Thomas and Hannah (Ashcraft) Colvin, were natives of the Old Dominion state. They first immigrated from Virginia to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and in 1803 to Kentucky. Finally, in 1804, they moved to Highland county, Ohio, where they settled on a hill in the woods in Hamer township and there built a cabin. They cleared a little tract of land and

subsequently owned over three hundred acres. Mrs. Thomas Colvin died in 1829. Thomas Colvin was the son of James and Fannie (Salisbury) Colvin, natives of England. James Colvin was reared in Dublin, Ireland. He immigrated to America and later became a soldier in the patriot army during the American Revolution. His widow subsequently moved to Highland county, Ohio, and her remains are buried in Hamer township. Hannah Ashcraft was the daughter of a Welshman and a Scotch lady, the latter of whom was born near Glasgow. They came to Virginia from the old country and later moved to Pennsylvania about the time of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Donohoo's father spent all of his life in Highland county, Ohio, where he was a farmer. His aged widow lives with Mrs. Donohoo and is now ninety-four years old. She is possessed of a remarkable memory and is exceptionally well preserved physically.

Mr. and Mrs. Donohoo are the parents of three children, Trueman H., Harry A. and Glenn. Harry A. married Gladys Goodwin, the daughter of Ed Goodwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Donohoo are both church members, he a member of the Christian church and she of the Universalist church.

MICHAEL TURNER.

Among the most extensive farmers of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, during the past generation, was Michael Turner, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, who was born in 1828, the son of Daniel and Susan Turner, whose family history is given in the biographical sketch of F. P. Pence, contained elsewhere in this volume.

Michael Turner was educated in the schools of Clermont county, and later came to Clinton county and became a farmer on land now ocupied by his widow in Clark township. In the beginning he had only a little frame house at the edge of the woods, but at the time of his death he was the owner of five hundred acres of good farming land. His father had given him one hundred and ten acres, and upon this tract of land he made his home during practically all his life. He erected a large brick house, built a new barn and many outbuildings on his other land. During his entire life he was an extensive stock breeder. He passed away quietly at his home on August 22, 1907.

During the Civil War, the late Michael Turner was a member of the famous "squirrel hunter's" organization, which was recruited to resist Morgan's raid. During his life he gave liberally of his means to the support of religious movements, but was not a member of any church. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, from the time he attained his majority.

On October 26, 1854, Michael Turner was married to Mary Philhower, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, a daughter of William and Lucinda (Snyder) Philhower, natives of New York state and New Jersey, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Turner's wedding trip consisted of a ten-mile ride on horseback. Mrs. Turner's paternal grandparents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Hart) Philhower, who settled in Clermont county in pioneer times. Jacob Philhower was a farmer and died on his farm in that county. His widow later passed away at the home of her daughter in Indiana. Mrs. Turner's maternal grandfather was Abram Snyder, a native of New Jersey, and a farmer by occupation, who settled in Clermont county in the early days. Mrs. Turner's father was educated in Clermont county, but later emigrated to Illinois. His death occurred while on a visit to Ohio, while his wife died at their home in Illinois. He owned about five hundred acres of land in Richland county, Illinois, and reared a large family of children, only two of whom are now living, Mrs. Turner and Jacob Philhower.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Turner were the parents of five children, two of whom, Anna and Susan, the second and third born, died in infancy; Alvaretta, the eldest, became the wife of D. L. Hogan, of Blanchester, this county; Daniel, the fourth born, is engaged in the lumber business at Lynchburg, Ohio, and William is retired and living in Martinsville, this county.

No citizen of Clark township was more highly respected and esteemed at the time of his death than the late Michael Turner. No man made a more consistent, earnest effort to succeed than he. Broad-minded and liberal in his views and charitable as regards the faults and failings of others, his loss was keenly felt by the people of the community where he had lived so long.

JAMES HADLEY.

Any community takes pride in those citizens who are leaders in worthy public movements and any community is especially ready to honor a man who makes a good fight for better schools. Not only is James Hadley, of Adams township, a representative of one of the very old families of Clinton county and a family of very religious instincts and habits, but for nearly a half century he has been prominent in the public life of the township.

James Hadley was born on July 27, 1846, in Adams township, this county, the son of Samuel L. and Mary J. (Harvey) Hadley, both born in Clinton county, the former on January 30, 1821, in Vernon township, and the latter, January 17, 1825, in Adams township, the daughter of Eli and Sarah (Fallis) Harvey. Eli Harvey, the son of William Harvey, was married twice. His first wife was Sarah Fallis, daughter of John and Mary Fallis, who died in July, 1835, at the age of thirty. His second wife was Ruth Fisher, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Fisher. Eli Harvey, who lived about two miles west of Todd's fork, was born in North Carolina in 1803 and died in April, 1872, at the age of sixty-nine. He was buried at Springfield. The children by his first wife were: Lydia, Mary, William Penn, Esther, Ann and Sarah. The children by his second wife were: Joseph, Isaac, Hannah, John, James and Sina.

The paternal grandparents of James Hadley were Jonathan T. and Rebecca (Harvey) Hadley, both natives of North Carolina, the former born on March 14, 1793, in Chatham county, and the latter, in 1795, in Orange county, the daughter of Isaac and Lydia Harvey. She came with her parents to Clinton county in 1806. Jonathan T. Hadley was the son of Simon and Elizabeth Hadley, of North Carolina. He immigrated to Ohio in 1810 and settled in what is now Adams township, near the line of Warren county. Nine children were born to Jonathan T. and Rebecca Hadley: Elizabeth, Lydia, Samuel L., Ruth, Isaac, Simon, Deborah, Milton and Harlan H. Jonathan T. Hadley died in 1880 and his wife on June 20, 1876, at the age of eighty-one years. Both are buried at Springfield.

The late Samuel L. Hadley received only a limited education. He was a farmer all of his life in Adams township, this county. One hundred and thirty acres of land was given to him by his father, and to this he added one hundred and twenty acres, thus being the owner of a total tract of two hundred and fifty acres. Ten children were born to Samuel L. and Mary J. (Harvey) Hadley, of whom James, the subject of this sketch, was the second born, the other children, in the order of their births, being as follow: Martha, born on February 13, 1845, who died on February 14, 1875; Anselom, August 4, 1848, who died on November 20, 1884; Calvin, August 15, 1850; Emma, December 15, 1853; Anna, November 11, 1855; Esther, October 9, 1860, who died on October 7, 1863; William P., August 24, 1872; Edwin, October 24, 1857, and Mary Etta, April 20, 1865, who died on November 19, 1870. Samuel L. Hadley and wife were members of the Friends church and their children were reared in that faith. He was a Republican and served many years as a member of the school board. Mrs. Mary J. Hadley died in 1885 and Samuel L. Hadley died on May 8, 1897.

James Hadley, who was educated in the common schools of Adams township, spent two years at Spiceland Academy, at Spiceland, Indiana, and later attended a select school at the Springfield meeting house taught by Calvin Pritchard. He has been a farmer all

JAMES HADLEY AND FAMILY.

of his life and has erected practically all of the buildings standing on his farm of ninety acres. He also owns another farm of seventy-seven acres.

On September 9, 1869, James Hadley was married to Isabella Moore, who was born on September 23, 1850, the daughter of John H. and Ruth (Lindley) Moore. John H. Moore, a lifelong resident of Clinton county, was born in Adams township on September 8, 1817, and died on September 30, 1908. His father, Joshua Moore, was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio about 1868, following the vocation of cabinet-maker, carpenter and millwright. He was married in 1814 at the Springfield meeting house to Nancy Strattan, the sister of David Strattan, a pioneer of the county, this having been the first marriage ever celebrated within the walls of that edifice. Later Joshua Moore moved to Lytle's creek, in Adams township, where he spent the rest of his life. He was born on October 17, 1791, and died on February 7, 1875. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, David, John, Sarah A., Micajah, Joseph, William, Joshua, Harriet, Nancy, Benjamin, Jehu and Seth. Mrs. Moore died in 1881, at the age of eighty-four years. John H. Moore was successively a farmer, weaver, cabinet-maker, miller, merchant and carpenter. On June 25, 1840, he married Ruth Lindley, a native of Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and to this union were born four children, three of whom lived to maturity, namely: Lindley M., a dentist in Chicago, who died on January 20, 1914; Oliver, a druggist in Kansas City, Missouri, and Isabella, who married James Hadley. Mrs. Hadley's mother died on March 31, 1869, and her remains were buried in the Springfield meeting house cemetery. On November 28, 1877, Mrs. Hadley's father married, secondly, at Philadelphia, Mary A. Haines, who lived near that city, to which union one child was born, Joseph H., of Mt. Hamilton, California.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. James Hadley: Edgar L., of Coffeyville, Kansas, who married Ida Villars and has two children, Irena, who married James Merritt, of Elk City, Kansas, and Harold; Alontie H., of Wilmington, this county, who married Belle Nazard and has six children, Catherine, Mabel, Louise, Seth, Robert and Clarence; Louie May, who is the wife of Charles L. Brown, of Lebanon, Ohio, and has three children, Ruth Isabella, Edith A. and Norman Hadley; Everett M., a farmer of Adams township, this county, who married Ethel Crites and has three children, Howard J., Herbert and Anna E.; Bertha A., Ruth Anna and Mary Edith, who are still at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley are members of the Friends church and he is trustee of the church and clerk of the meeting. As a Republican, he was elected trustee of Adams township and has also served for many years as a member of the board of education.

JESSE GARNER.

Jesse Garner, now a well-known undertaker and farmer of Westboro, this county, was born near Martinsville, in Clark township, this county, February 2, 1853, one of the eleven children born to James and Grace (Moon) Garner, both natives of the southern part of Clinton county.

James Garner was the son of William and Ann (Hockett) Garner, natives of Tennessee and pioneers settlers in Clinton county. William Garner died in Jefferson township. Grace (Moon) Garner was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Comber) Moon, who settled near Martinsville, this county, in pioneer times. There they had a large farm and there they spent the remainder of their lives.

The late James Garner was educated in the schools of Clinton county and there began farming. When Jesse was five years old, his parents moved to Grant county, Indiana, where they remained for five years and then returned to Jefferson township, this county, where James Garner again took up farming and also followed carpentering. He was preacher in the Friends church for forty years.

Jesse Garner was educated in this county and has lived practically all of his life in Jefferson township. He owns fifty-five acres near Westboro and seventeen acres else-

where. In 1892 he moved to Westboro and, after locating there, became accustomed to accompanying his brother-in-law, E. J. Moon, a well-known undertaker of the time, on his business trips. Afterward he purchased Mr. Moon's business, attended the Clarke School of Embalming at Cincinnati and became a practical undertaker. Since that time he has taken post-graduate work under Carl L. Barnes, of Chicago.

On November 7, 1882, Jesse Garner was married to Mary Miranda Haines, daughter of Mordecai Haines, to which union have been born four children, Mont J., Cora, Verda and Carl. On December 17, 1901, Mr. Garner married, secondly, Gula Hallsted, daughter of James W. Hallsted, and to this union have been born four children, Burdett, Grace, Elma May and Thelma Fay (twins).

Elected as a Republican to the office of trustee of Jefferson township, Mr. Garner served one term, twenty-four years ago, in that capacity. He and his wife and family are all members of the Friends church.

TIMOTHY M. MURPHY.

Timothy M. Murphy, one of the more extensive farmers of Jefferson township, this county, was born on July 5, 1863, the son of Daniel and Catherine C. (O'Connell) Murphy, both natives of County Cork, Ireland.

Daniel Murphy was the son of Martin and Catherine Elizabeth (Magner) Murphy, also natives of County Cork. The former was a cabinet-maker by trade. Catherine C. O'Connell was the daughter of Matthew and Johanna (O'Brien) O'Connell, who lived and died in County Cork, where Matthew O'Connell was the overseer of a large estate. Daniel Murphy was educated in Ireland and became a splendid reader and mathematician. He was also a profound student of Latin. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and was married in his native land. He came alone to America in 1847, at the time of the famine in Ireland, and about 1849 had saved enough money to pay the passage of his wife and five children to America. After their reunion, the family remained in Lawrence, Massachusetts, until 1857, when they came to Clinton county, locating on the farm now owned by Timothy M. Murphy, Daniel Murphy purchasing fifty-seven acres of land, on which he erected a log house, on the site of his son's present home, and later bought other land until he owned seventy-five acres. After rearing a family of ten children, he and his wife passed away, on this farm. They were members of the Catholic church.

Timothy M. Murphy was educated in the local schools of Clinton county, and has always lived on the home place. He owns about two hundred and eighty-five acres of land, and has excellent buildings on the farm. Mr. Murphy is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

On April 19, 1893, Timothy M. Murphy was married to May Spilker, who was born near Dodsonville, Highland county, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Eunice E. (Chase) Spilker, who were born and were married near Bremen, Germany, and several children county, Indiana. Thomas Spilker was the son of Christian and Katherine (Aumun) Spilker, who were born and were married near Bremen, Germany, and several children were born to them in Germany. Christian Spilker was a well-to-do citizen in his own land, being a proprietor of a paper-mill. He was an officer in Napoleon's army at the time of the siege of Moscow, but later fought against him at Waterloo. He once carried an important commission across the Alps. In 1833 he came to America, and, during the winter of 1833-34, had a camp on the present site of Cincinnati. In the spring of 1834 he purchased a farm of three hundred acres near Dodsonville, and there spent the rest of his life.

Mrs. Murphy's maternal grandparents were David C. and Hannah (Hostetler) Chase, natives of Washington county, Indiana, and Orange county, Indiana, respectively. They were married in 1845 in Orange county, Indiana, and remained in Indiana until

1853, when they moved to Lovington, Moultrie county, Illinois. David C. Chase died in Moultrie county in 1894, and his widow died in 1905, at the home of Mrs. Murphy's mother. David C. Chase was a blacksmith and farmer in Indiana, but engaged exclusively in farming in the state of Illinois, where he owned one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, now a part of the town of Lovington. Mrs. Murphy's father, Thomas Spilker, was an apprentice to the harness trade under Doctor Dennison, of Lynchburg. He worked at this trade until twenty-one years old and then engaged in farming. He died on the old home farm near Dodsonville in 1897 and his widow is still living on the old farm. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are still living, the others having died in infancy. The Spilkers were members of the Lutheran church.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Timothy M. Murphy, as follow: Anna A., John E., Daniel, Mary E., Margaret L., Catherine E. and Timothy, Jr.

Not only is Mr. Murphy a successful farmer, but he is a public-spirited citizen and a man who is popular in the neighborhood of Westboro, where he lives.

JOHN R. ROSS.

For more than thirty years, John R. Ross, of Blanchester, Ohio, resided on the "Level Stock and Poultry Farm," comprising two hundred acres and located near Level, in Warren county, Ohio, an estate of which he is proprietor. In 1912 he took his son, Roy J. Ross, into the business as a partner and, after turning the farm over to the son as manager, purchased a nice home in the little city of Blanchester, where, with his good wife, he now resides. Mr. Ross has been prominent in the agricultural, civic and political life of this community for nearly a half century.

John R. Ross was born on November 24, 1850, at Cozaddale, Warren county, this state, the son of P. W. and Sarah (Frybarger) Ross, both natives of Warren county, the former born in 1812 and the latter in 1814, of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction. The paternal grandparents of John R. Ross were Benjamin and Lucinda Ross, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Warren county in 1804, entering land near Foster. The paternal grandfather, who was a farmer by occupation, served in the War of 1812. The maternal grandparents of John R. Ross were Lewis and Betsy (Custer) Frybarger, natives of Pennsylvania, who located in Warren county, also about 1804 or 1805. They were farmers by occupation and various members of the family had served in the early wars of this country. Lewis Frybarger was a blacksmith, as well as a farmer.

P. W. Ross, the father of John R., was educated in the pioneer schools of Warren county, especially at Cozaddale. He owned one hundred and thirty acres of land and lived on that farm until his death. A Democrat in politics, he was influential in his community and held various offices. The family were members of the Freewill Baptist church and he served as trustee of the church for more than thiry-five years. Four sons and three daughters were born to P. W. and Sarah Ross: Lewis F., Mary Ellen, James W., Nancy Katherine, William P., Eliza J. and John R., the subject of this sketch.

John R. Ross was educated in the common schools and at the Goshen high school under Prof. George E. Hill. He resided on his splendid farm of two hundred acres near Level in Warren county, a farmer known as the "Level Stock and Poultry Farm," and for thirty years was an exhibitor at the state and county fairs, winning many premiums on horses, mules, cattle and sheep. During his active career as a poultry fancier, he won more prizes than any other breeder in southern Ohio and has shipped his poultry and eggs to most every state in the Union. During recent years, he has not engaged in poultry raising, but has given his attention exclusively to raising thoroughbred Holstein cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Mr. Ross operates, in all, more than four hundred acres. He has served as president of the Clinton County Agricultural

Association, which has held fairs at Blanchester for the past ten years. During this period, especially, he and his son have been extensive breeders of registered Holstein cattle. Mr. Ross has served two terms as president of the Ohio State Holstein Association and he is a member of the national association. Mr. Ross was a promoter of the Ross pike and the state road from Wesley Chapel, west.

John R. Ross was married on April 3, 1871, to Maria G. Jones, who was born on November 17, 1853, and to this union eight children have been born, Clayton B., born on July 6, 1873; Charles J., December 18, 1875; Clyde W., October 21, 1877; Gertrude, January 13, 1880; Mattie, May 6, 1885; Roy J., June 18, 1887; Cora Belle, February 20, 1891, and Howard F., February 26, 1893.

In 1912, Mr. Ross took his son, Roy J., into his business as a partner and appointed him manager of the farm. The Ross family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Ross has been a member of Fithian Lodge No. 373, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, since 1875, and is also a member of Excelsior Encampment No. 100, at Blanchester. He is also identified with the Citizens Protective Association of Edenton and Blanchester and is otherwise prominent in the public affairs of Warren and Clinton counties.

JAMES B. CLARKE.

James B. Clarke, who, since 1910, has been a member of the well-known mercantile firm of W. P. Hammer & Son, at Westboro, this county, and before that time a well-known contractor, was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1874, the son of John H. Clarke.

Mr. Clarke was educated in the high school at Concord, New Hampshire, and in Dartmouth College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. After being graduated from college, he entered construction work with a contracting firm in Ohio and later was engaged in the same business with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Altogether he was engaged twelve years in contract building and construction. After his marriage, he located at Westboro, where, since 1910, he has been a member of the firm of W. P. Hammer & Son. This business was established by William P. Hammer and his cousin, John T. Hammer, in 1875. Later John T. Hammer dropped out of the firm and John A., a brother of W. P., became a member of the firm. Still later the firm became W. P. Hammer & Son, which name is still retained, although the present members of the firm are John B. Hammer, a son of William P. and Anna (McCrady) Hammer, James B. Clarke and Mrs. James B. Clarke. Mrs. Anna McCrady Hammer is a sister of Mrs. James B. Clarke's mother, who was Susie McCrady, they being daughters of Samuel and Phoebe (Vandevert) McCrady, of Warren county, who, subsequently, located in Westboro.

On April 29, 1906, James B. Clarke was married to Hallie Hammer, who was born at Westboro, daughter and only child of John A. and Susie (McCrady) Hammer, the former of whom was a native of Westboro and the latter of whom already has been referred to. Mrs. Clarke's paternal grandparents were John T. and Druscilla (Lane) Hammer, both natives of Tennessee, the former of whom built the first house in Westboro. John T. Hammer and his cousin, William Hammer, immigrated from Tennessee to Westboro, and became prominent in that neighborhood. John T. Hammer at one time owned a great deal of land in and near Westboro and William P. Hammer was a soldier in the Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and treasurer of Jefferson township for several years.

The Hammer family, for the most part, have been identified with the Christian church. Mr. Clarke, who is a well-known citizen of Clinton county, is the present chairman of the Republican county central committee and is, therefore, well known throughout Clinton county. He was appointed to the office of district assessor of Clinton county by Governor Willis.

GEORGE WIELERT.

George Wielert, now superintendent of the Hershey-Rice Manufacturing Company, of Blanchester, Ohio, who recently retired from the presidency of the Business Men's Club, of Blanchester, was born on November 17, 1863, in Cincinnati, the son of Louis and Christina (Stuebe) Wielert, both natives of Hanover, Germany. Louis Wielert was born in 1833 and located in Cincinnati with his parents in 1848. He died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who came to Cincinnati about the same time as her husband, died at the age of seventy-three.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Wielert were Christian Louis and Dorothy Wielert. Mr. Wielert's father was associated with former Mayor Tafel, of Cincinnati, in promoting gymnasium work in the Queen City. Having received a thorough course in gymnastic training in the German schools, Louis Wielert became an instructor in Cincinnati. He was also a tin and brass turner and was an excellent mechanic, having learned these trades in his native land. After being engaged in the tin and stove business for many years, he retired to accept a place as city water-meter inspector. During his entire life, he was a stanch Republican. The Wielert family were members of the German Protestant church and Louis Wielert was a life member of the Turner Society.

Standing six feet and two inches tall, Louis Wielert was a man of powerful build. He served in the Ninth and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from 1862 until 1866 and during this entire period was not wounded nor taken prisoner. The Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was a German regiment, recruited from the Turner Society of Cincinnati. Five sons were born to Louis and Christina Wielert, of whom four grew to maturity.

George Wielert, who was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and in the Cincinnati high school, was also graduated from the art school of Cincinnati and became an engraver. After finishing his education, he became a designer for a wholesale dry-goods company of Cincinnati and remained with that concern until March 29, 1909, when he became superintendent of the Rice overall factory at Blanchester. Mr. Wielert has built up this excellent business to its present capacity and is still enlarging it.

In 1888 George Wielert was married to Anna B. Schwein, of Cincinnati, who has borne him three children: Amor George, who is auditor for the Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati; Irvin Louis, who is a mechanic at Wilmington, until Russell Jacob, who is with Charles Haworth at Wilmington.

Fraternally, Mr. Wielert is a member of the Knights of Pythias. The Wielert family are members of the German Protestant church and active in the affairs of that denomination.

GEORGE E. HUNTER.

George E. Hunter, the president of the People's Cash Grocery Store, and a well-known business man of Blanchester, Ohio, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, in 1866, the son of Kirts and Susan (Poling) Hunter, the former of whom was a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and the latter a native of Hocking county, same state. Kirts Hunter was a farmer by occupation.

George E. Hunter was educated in the public schools of Hocking county, and was reared on his father's farm in that county. After leaving school he established a general store at Haynes, in his native county, which he operated for sixteen years, being very successful in that line. In 1905 he removed to Blanchester and purchased the interests of Logan S. Lorish, grocer, in his store, and continued the business of that location until 1910, when the store was incorporated as the People's Cash Grocery Store, with George E. Hunter as president, at which time the store was moved to its present location. Mr. Hunter is interested in the Star Hame Company, of which he is now serving as vice-president.

In 1889 Mr. Hunter was married to Ella Mettler, and to this union two children

were born, Nellie F. and Porter E. In 1907 Mr. Hunter married, secondly, Edna Hogen, a daughter of D. W. Hogen, and to this union has been born one child, Jeannette Hogen Hunter.

Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Universalist church. Fraternally, George E. Hunter is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

LOGAN S. LORISH.

Logan S. Lorish, a well-known real estate dealer of Blanchester, Ohio, was born on August 21, 1867, a son of Henry and Esther (Lacey) Lorish. Henry Lorish was born on October 26, 1826, in Fairfield county, Ohio, the son of Nicholas Lorish, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and followed that vocation until his death in 1846. Nicholas Lorish married Magdaline Apt, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who died at Columbus, Ohio, in 1863. Henry Lorish was reared as a farmer lad, and in 1842, when sixteen years old, began to learn the trade of harness making at Baltimore, in Fairfield county, Ohio. Some years later he moved to Wilmington, in Clinton county, and followed his trade there until his death. He was married on February, 1856, to Martha G. Miller, a native of Warren county, Ohio, but a resident of Clinton county. The one child born to this marriage died early in life, and Mrs. Lorish herself died in 1863. About two years later, on September 20, 1865, Henry Lorish married Esther A. Lacey, a native of Clinton county, and to this union two sons were born, Sherman T. and Logan S. Henry Lorish was prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, and was a member of Star of Hope Lodge No. 127, and Hiawatha Encampment No. 7. Although born and bred in a hotbed of Democracy, he always voted the Republican ticket. His first wife was a member of the Baptist church, and he and his second wife were members of the Christian church. Both are now deceased.

Logan S. Lorish was graduated from the Wilmington high school in 1884, and during the next twelve years was salesman in a general store in Blanchester. On three different occasions he purchased grocery stores, built up a good trade and then sold them. In 1909 he engaged in the real-estate business, and here in Clinton county enjoys a large patronage.

In 1897 Logan S. Lorish was married to Lizzie Watkins, of Blanchester. In 1906 he married, secondly, Irene Brandenburg, of Westboro, and to this union one child has been born, Lavone S.

Fraternally, Logan S. Lorish is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Republican in politics, and active in the councils of his party locally. He served as councilman of Blanchester for eight years, and as a member of the school board for seven years, during which time he was clerk of the board. He was one of the organizers of the Business Men's Club, of Blanchester, and is now its president.

GUY H. IRVIN.

Guy H. Irvin is a well-known grocer of Blanchester, who was born on January 27, 1891, the son of George and Frances (Miller) Irvin, the former of whom was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 22, 1855, and the latter in Clinton county.

George Irvin was the son of Samuel and Martha (Crosley) Irvin, the former a native of Ross county, Ohio. Samuel Irvin was the son of Andrew and Sarah (Shipley) Irvin. Samuel and Martha Irvin moved from Ross county, Ohio, to Hamilton county, Ohio. They had eight children, Nathan, James, Benjamin, Carrie, George, Abram, Emma and Dora. Nathan and Benjamin are deceased. Samuel Irvin died in 1899 at the age of seventy-eight and his wife died in 1908, at the age of eighty-two. George Irvin was educated in the public schools and was a farmer by occupation. He came with his parents to Clinton county when about one year old. He owns a farm in Marion township

and has been an extensive stock dealer, but is now living retired. He is a Republican in politics and his wife is a member of the Friends church. By his first marriage, to Frances Miller, there were born six children, Ralph, Marjorie, Edward, Ben, Guy H. and Norman. Mrs. Frances Irvin died in 1896 and in 1897 Mr. Irvin was married to Phoebe Rude, of Clinton county, who was born in 1863, the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Rude, and to this union two children were born, John and Georgiana. Nicholas Rude was a farmer by occupation, a Republican and a member of the Friends church. George Irvin died on May 17, 1915, at Blanchester and his widow is still living.

Guy H. Irvin was educated in the schools of Blanchester and taught school for about four and one-half years, beginning at the age of sixteen years. Later he became a partner in the firm of Lorish & Irvin, grocers, of Blanchester, the store being thus operated until September 14, 1913, when Mr. Irvin took sole charge of the store.

In August, 1912, Mr. Irvin was married to Mabel E. Norman, the daughter of Elroy Norman, of Blanchester, and to this union has been born one child, George E.

Fraternally, Guy H. Irvin is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Irvin is a member of the Baptist church.

ISAAC C. MILLER.

Isaac C. Miller, a well-to-do farmer of Jefferson township who was born in Clinton county, on June 27, 1878, is the son of C. C. and Electra E. (Kibby) Miller and a brother of Ephraim Kibby Miller, whose biographical sketch is contained elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Miller's father was born near New Vienna, this county, on March 26, 1837, and his mother was born near Clarksville, in Clinton county. The father farmed all his life in Clinton county with the exception of a short period in which he was engaged in school teaching as a young man. He owned a farm in Washington township, but the last thirty years of his life were spent in Jefferson township. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and after the war was a member of General Sherman Post No. 360, Grand Army of the Republic. To C. C. and Electra E. (Kibby) Miller were born ten children, E. T., L. N., P. V., Malcolm, Cora, Nina, Grace, E. K., Bertha and Isaac C.

Mr. Miller's paternal grandparents were Isaac and Margaret (Hildebrant) Miller, the former of whom was born on July 30, 1812, near Farmers Station, and the latter, November 26, 1820, at Hunterton, in Hunterton county, New Jersey. The paternal great-grandfather was Isaac Miller, Sr., who was born on February 5, 1777, the son of Peter and Catherine (Rhodes) Miller. Peter Miller was a native of Wales, born in 1740, who, after coming to America, served in the Revolutionary War. Isaac Miller, Sr., was the first of the Miller family to settle in Clinton county. He came to the county at the age of twenty years with a party of surveyors. It was his business to keep the company supplied with fresh meat, which he did with his rifle, being a splendid shot. Afterwards he went with the party to Kentucky and thence to Tennessee. In 1801 he returned to the vicinity of Farmers Station. Isaac Miller, Jr., was a farmer by occupation and spent practically all of his work in this community.

Mr. Miller's maternal grandfather was Ephraim Kibby, who was born at Columbia, three miles below the mouth of the Little Miami river, in what is now Hamilton county, Ohio, December 12, 1795, and died on August 14, 1876. Ephraim Kibby's father came to Hamilton county in 1789 and was one of its earliest settlers, about 1800, removing from Columbia to the neighborhood of what is now, Hopkinsville, Warren county, settling on land owned by Capt. Alexander Hamilton, opposite the great bend in the Miami river. The house in which he lived at that time had no chimney. A fire was built in the center of the cabin on the dirt floor. From that place the family moved to Deerfield on the Miami river and from there to the farm owned by Captain Armstrong, located on a road leading from Deerfield to Lebanon. While living on this farm, the father of Ephraim Kibby died, about 1809. Three or four years later the mother died. Ephraim Kibby then

lived with his brother John, who was a tanner near Hopkinsville. He learned the trade and continued in the business after his brother had abandoned it, at that time he being about nineteen years old. He was employed as a substitute in the War of 1812, and with the money thus earned began his active career. After his marriage in 1815 to Nancy Vandervort, he and his wife came to Clinton county, locating at Clarksville and there made preparations to establish a tanning business. Ephraim Kibby never drank or used tobacco in all his life. He traded his tanning business for one thousand acres of land in Washington and Vernon townships, in March, 1840, and from 1840 to 1865 or 1866 was engaged in farming. At the latter date he retired to Wilmington, where he spent his last days. He married, secondly, Tamzen Whitmere, but there were no children by this second marriage. By his first marriage twelve children were born, two of whom died in infancy. Two of these children are still living, among whom are Mrs. Nancy Deacon, aged eighty-four years, of Westboro, and Mrs. Electro Miller, who lives near Westboro and who is seventy-eight years old. Paul G. Kibby, one son of Ephraim Kibby was a soldier in the Civil War and served in an Illinois regiment. He died of his wounds in Tennessee. Jonah Kibby, another son of Ephraim, served in the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a member of Company D, and after returning from the war, emigrated to Indiana, where he died.

Isaac C. Miller was educated in the public schools, and after leaving school took up farming. He owns seventy acres of land, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Miller was married in 1905 to Estella Hunter, a daughter of Andrew Hunter of Clark township.

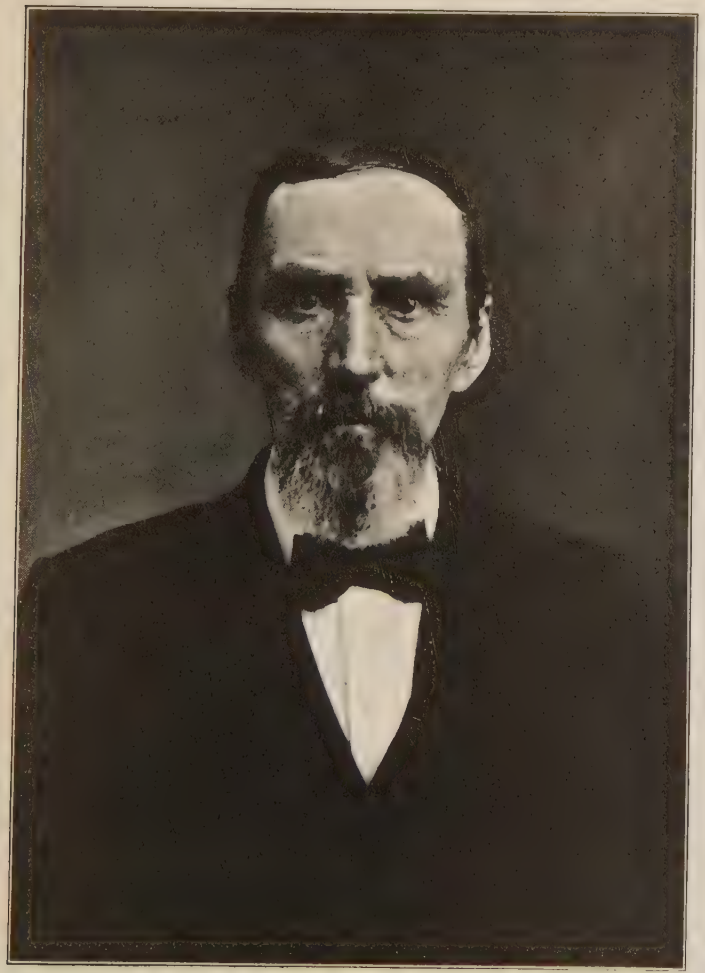
Mr. Miller is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Isaac C. Miller is a prominent member of Grange No. 1779, of Westboro.

ANDREW J. JOINER.

Andrew J. Joiner, a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen of Wilson township, this county, was born in that township on January 15, 1842, the son of Joshua and Mary Ann (Stricklin) Joiner. Joshua Joiner was born on August 18, 1806, in North Carolina, and died on January 26, 1854. On January 7, 1830, he married Mary Ann Stricklin, who was born on June 13, 1812, in North Carolina, a daughter of Nathan and Jemima Stricklin, and died on September 4, 1893. Joshua Joiner and wife came to Ohio in 1842, and settled in Clinton county. They were prominent members of the Baptist church and had a family of nine children, as follow: Elizabeth S., born on April 14, 1831; Marion, November 6, 1833; Elisha, November 19, 1834, who died on June 16, 1865; Johnson, October, 1836; Nathan, August 4, 1838; Joshua, May 28, 1840; Andrew J., January 15, 1842; David H., May 16, 1848, and Martha, February 17, 1850. Joshua Joiner was the son of Nelson and Susan (Figurer) Joiner, both natives of the Old Dominion state, who removed from Virginia to North Carolina, settling three miles from Murfreesboro, where Nelson Joiner became a large landowner and an extensive slaveholder.

Andrew J. Joiner was educated in the common schools and has been engaged in farming practically all his life. He married Martha Ann Clemons, who was born on September 2, 1853, the daughter of Robert and Mary (Bishop) Clemons.

Mrs. Joiner's father, Robert M. Clemons, was born on July 4, 1816, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, and died on June 23, 1882. On April 30, 1835, he married Mary Bishop, who was born on June 14, 1815, in Albermarle county, Virginia, and to this union fourteen children were born, namely: Lucy Ann, born on March 24, 1836; Benjamin, January 28, 1838; Mary E., September 30, 1839; Robert, September 13, 1841; Nancy J., March 28, 1843; William W., December 24, 1844; Sarah M., November 4, 1846; Joseph, August 20, 1848; Thomas, August 10, 1850; Charles L., September 10, 1851; Martha A., Septem-



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW J. JOINER

ber 2, 1853; James M., August 12, 1855; Harvey W., October 13, 1857, and Emma B., September 1, 1859. Robert Clemons, the father of these children, who was a farmer by occupation, came to Ohio about 1846, and brought his family with him. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Robert Clemons died on August 15, 1891. The father of Robert Clemons was Robert Clemons, Sr., a farmer by occupation, who removed from Virginia to Missouri in an early day and there spent the remainder of his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Joiner have no children. Mr. Joiner owns three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land in Wilson township, located three miles from Sabina. In 1904 he built a handsome and commodious house on his farm, and has made many other improvements on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Joiner are members of the Methodist church and Presbyterian church, respectively.

HARRY HALL.

Harry Hall, a resident of Midland, Ohio, and a well-to-do farmer of Clinton county, is descended from patriotic stock. Mr. Hall was born in 1886, at Pansy, in Clinton county, a son of James Samuel and Dora Jane (Deck) Hall, the former born on June 25, 1860, at Pansy, and the latter, in 1861, near Jeffersonville, in Fayette county, Ohio.

The paternal grandparents of Harry Hall were James and Priscilla (Statler) Hall, the former a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born near Newark, and the latter, born near Pansy. James Hall was a son of Reuben Hall, a native of Muskingum county, a blacksmith by trade and a pioneer of the Pansy neighborhood in Clinton county, who lived retired after coming to this county. His son, James, the grandfather of Harry Hall, enlisted in Company I, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on October 12, 1864, and served with distinction until July 15, 1865. He died on July 20, 1898. He was a school teacher and farmer by occupation and lived near Pansy the most of his life, the first five or six years of which he spent in Midland City on a small farm, where his grandson, Harry, now lives. He had two brothers, Jonathan and Joseph, the latter of whom was a soldier in the Mexican War, and the former, a soldier in the Civil War. Priscilla Statler, who became the wife of James Hall, was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Harris) Statler, of Virginia, early settlers at Pansy and large landowners. Their son, Isaac, who was a soldier in the Civil War, survived the war, and is still living.

Mr. Hall's maternal grandparents were Edward and Rebecca (Robison) Deck, natives of Fayette county, Ohio. Edward Deck was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife emigrated to Illinois, where they both died within the same week, leaving Mr. Hall's mother an orphan at the age of six years. Rebecca Robison's parents were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Fayette county, Ohio. Her mother before her marriage was Nancy Allen. Five brothers of Rebecca Robison served in the Union army during the Civil War.

James Samuel Hall, who received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Pansy and Midland City, farmed with his father for some time and then entered the hotel business about 1889 in Midland City, at the same time managing a farm of seventy-five acres near Midland, and three hundred acres near Pansy after his father's death. About 1905 he retired from the hotel business, but continued to live in Midland until his death. To him and his wife was born but one son, Harry, the subject of this review.

Harry Hall was educated in the schools of Midland City, and after leaving school was engaged as a telegraph operator, having learned that art at Midland City. He not only worked in Midland City, but also at Chillicothe, Ohio, and at Seymour, Indiana, in the latter two places being employed in the dispatcher's office. After six years at the telegrapher's key, he returned to Midland City, and has since been engaged in general farming.

On June 30, 1914, Harry Hall was married to Florence Moon, of Midland, the daughter of B. V. Moon. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take an active interest, while fraternally, Mr. Hall is a member of the state and national grange. He has served as clerk of the corporation of Midland, and is now a member of the town council of that village.

WILLIAM TURNER RANKIN.

William Turner Rankin, a native of Burtonville and a farmer of Jefferson township, was born in August, 1879, the son of John and Margaret (Stroup) Hunley Rankin, both natives of Ohio.

The paternal grandparents were John and Jane Rankin, natives of Ireland, who located in Clinton county early in life and who were pioneer farmers near Port William. The maternal grandparents were James and Mary (Smith) Stroup, both of whom lived and died in Highland county, Ohio. James Stroup was a farmer by occupation.

Mr. Rankin's father, John Rankin, was educated in the public schools of Clinton county, and farmed near Port William and Burtonville. He died in 1895 in Clinton county, and his widow died ten years later in the same county. They had two children. Mrs. John Rankin was the mother of two children by her previous marriage.

William Turner Rankin was educated in the local schools and engaged in farming upon attaining his majority. In 1909 he purchased fifty-four acres of land in Jefferson township, upon which he now lives. Mr. Rankin is engaged in general farming and has attained a satisfactory measure of success.

On February 10, 1905, Mr. Rankin was married to Nellie McCullum, a native of Clinton county, who has borne him one child, Marjorie Helen.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and they are members of the local organization of the grange.

LEWIS JEFFERSON SPICKARD, M. D.

Dr. Lewis Jefferson Spickard, for years past a well-known physician in Blanchester, Ohio, was born in Hillsboro, in Highland county, Ohio, September 5, 1860, the son of George and Mary Ann (Tedrick) Spickard, both natives of Highland county. The paternal grandfather of Doctor Spickard, Alex Spickard, who married a Deeds, was a native of Highland county and his wife of Greene county. The paternal great-grandfather of Doctor Spickard was Alex Spickard, a native of Ireland, who came to America early in life and served in the War of 1812. After that war, he located in Highland county, where he became a farmer and where he died. His son, Alex Spickard, was also a farmer by occupation and lived and died in Highland county. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Spickard was John Tedrick, a native of Virginia, who married a Barton and settled in Highland county in pioneer times and became a well-known farmer there.

George Spickard received the rudiments of an education in the schools of Highland county and became a farmer, but died at the age of thirty-three years. To George and Mary Ann Spickard but two children were born, Robert, who died in infancy, and Lewis J., the subject of this sketch.

Lewis Jefferson Spickard received a common-school education in Highland county and, after finishing the common-school course, entered Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1897. Immediately afterward he took up the practice of his profession at Russell Station, Ohio, but, after being there for four and one-half years, moved to Highland, where he practiced for two and one-half years. In 1901 he moved to Blanchester and, for the past fourteen or fifteen years, has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at that place, during which period he has built up a large and flourishing practice and enjoys the confidence of the public, who believe in his professional ability and who admire him as a man and citizen.

In 1883 Doctor Spickard was married to Frankie Shepherd, who died on March 2, 1890, after having borne him one son, Raymond, who is a dentist at Hyde Park, Cincinnati. In 1897 Doctor Spickard married, secondly, Ethel Bazell, of Lawrence county, Ohio.

Doctor and Mrs. Spickard are members of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal churches, respectively. Fraternally, Doctor Spickard is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Clinton County Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Association and is prominent in the affairs of both organizations.

FRANK D. SAVILLE.

Frank D. Saville, formerly a successful motorman and conductor of various street, interurban and electric railway lines and now a successful farmer of Jefferson township, was born on the farm where he now lives in Jefferson township, October 24, 1883, the son of Joseph C. and Sarah A. (Oliver) Saville, natives of Virginia and Marion township, Clinton county, Ohio, respectively. The paternal grandfather of Frank D. Saville was Joseph Saville, who died in Virginia. His maternal grandparents, Benjamin J. and Eliza Jane (Clelland) Oliver, after their marriage settled on the farm, where their daughter Sarah, the mother of Frank D. Saville, was born. Benjamin J. Oliver erected excellent buildings which are still standing. He and his wife died on this farm.

Joseph C. Saville was educated in the schools of Virginia and, after completing his education, came from Virginia to Ohio, settling in Clinton county. He was accompanied by a number of companions and they made the trip from Virginia to Ohio on horseback. He married in Greene county and became a successful farmer there. After the death of his wife, he moved to Clinton county. He began farming in Clinton county on the farm now owned and occupied by Frank D. Saville and owned there ninety-six acres of land, on which he put up excellent buildings. Joseph C. Saville also took a minor part in the Civil War, but was not an enlisted soldier. His horses were commandeered for use in the Union army and he went along to care for them. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Ora B. (deceased), Frank D. and Emmett L., who lives on the old farm.

Frank D. Saville was educated in the public schools of Clinton county and, except for two years, has always lived on the old farm. During these two years, he was a conductor and motorman on an electric railway line in California and on an interurban road running out of Cincinnati. Mr. Saville has added ten acres to the old home farm. He is engaged in general farming, but specializes in thoroughbred Poland-China hogs.

On March 20, 1910, Frank D. Saville was married to Mattie Ross, the daughter of John R. Ross, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume. To this union has been born one son, Homer Francis. Mrs. Saville is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an active worker in the various church enterprises.

JOHN FRAZEE.

Among the well known business men of Blanchester, this county, is John Frazee, who was born in that city, June 27, 1848, the son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Frazee, the former a native of Warren county, Ohio, and the latter, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Frazee were Isaac and Elizabeth (Lee) Frazee, both natives of New Jersey. The paternal great-grandparents were John and Elizabeth Frazee, also natives of New Jersey, where they lived all their lives. Isaac Frazee came to Ohio in 1805, settling in Warren county, where he purchased five hundred acres of land from Jonathan Dayton, the original deed for which was signed in 1787. Dayton purchased this land from Scott Sims, who received a patent from the government. Isaac Frazee served in the War of 1812, and moved to Blanchester about 1832 or 1833, where

he entered into a partnership with W. H. Baldwin, and with whom he conducted a general store until his death.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Frazee were John and Sarah (Ryder) Robinson, natives of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, who, in 1837, moved to Brown county, Ohio. John Robinson was a farmer by occupation, and died in Brown county. His widow later moved to Blanchester, where her death occurred.

Educated in the common schools of Warren county, John Frazee moved to Blanchester with his parents, and during a few years of his early life, was engaged in the mercantile business. He served as justice of the peace until 1857, when his death occurred. He had been active in the councils of the Democratic party, and a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity. His wife was a widow at the time of his marriage to her, and was the mother of three children by a former marriage, namely: Melissa, who became the wife of Francis Hartman; Martha Williams, unmarried, and Ambrose N. Williams, formerly judge of the probate court of Clinton county. By his marriage to Mrs. Williams John Frazee's father had two children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the elder, the other child having been Sarah Elida, who died at the age of twelve years.

John Frazee was educated in the schools of Blanchester, and learned the trade of a house painter, which occupation he followed for twenty years. Subsequently he became associated with Alex Crosson in the retail lumber business in 1880, and is still engaged in this business.

In 1880 John Frazee was married to Mrs. Martha J. (Sircoulomb) Williams, of Westboro, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Frazee are members of the Universalist church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested, while fraternally, Mr. Frazee is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is an old-line Republican, and served four terms as mayor of Blanchester, as well as several terms as a member of the town council. He is a highly respected citizen of the town and county, where he has lived all his life.

MOSES G. MADDEN.

Two of the best-known citizens of Wilson township and, in fact, of Clinton county, are Moses G. and Solomon Madden, brothers, who, with their sister, Rachel, occupy the old Madden homestead of one hundred acres in Wilson township and which was purchased in 1859.

Moses G. Madden was born in Wilson township, this county, on October 10, 1837. He and his brother, Solomon, are the sons of Solomon, Sr., and Ruth Madden, who were among the early settlers of Clinton county. Solomon Madden, Sr., was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, September 29, 1793, and immigrated to Clinton county in 1811 with his parents. George Madden, the father of Solomon, was born in 1759 in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, the son of Barnabas Madden, a native of England, who immigrated to the American colonies before Revolutionary days. Solomon Madden, Sr., married Ruth Robbins, of Wayne county, Indiana, March 11, 1819, and they settled in Adams township, this county, where they lived for seventeen years, at the end of which time they moved to what is now Wilson township, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on October 6, 1849. His widow lived to be more than eighty years old. She was the daughter of Moses Robbins and was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, August 8, 1802, and settled with her parents in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1817. Moses Robbins was born in North Carolina in 1770 and was the son of John Robbins, born in 1734. The latter was a Baptist minister and a chaplain in the American army during the Revolutionary War. He died in 1834, having reached his one hundredth year. George Madden, the father of Solomon Madden, Sr., was twice married. His first wife

MOSES G. MADDEN. RACHEL MADDEN. SOLOMON MADDEN.

was a Mrs. Reynolds and to this marriage there were born two children, one of whom was Francis. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Carter.

George Madden was a soldier in the American Revolution. During the war Elizabeth Carter and her father carried him from the battlefield after he had been wounded. Later he and Elizabeth were married, very much to the chagrin of the latter's father, he having opposed the marriage because he did not believe in war and did not want his daughter to marry a soldier.

To Solomon, Sr., and Ruth (Robbins) Madden were born ten children, Elizabeth, Cyrus, Alice, John, Mary Ann, Solomon, Jr., Henry, Moses G., William H. and Rachel. Of these children, Solomon, Jr., born on March 11, 1832, Moses G. and Rachel are the ones referred to in this sketch, and they are the only living members of the family. William H., Moses G. and Solomon, Jr., were soldiers in the Civil War. William H., who enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Moody, was taken with typhoid fever soon after enlisting and returned home and died. After his death, Moses G. and Solomon enlisted, simultaneously, on May 2, 1864, in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Lew Wallace. Moses G. and Solomon, however, were separated. The latter was taken prisoner at Perryville, Virginia, but escaped in about one hour and rejoined his regiment. Moses G. was engaged in the battle of Monocacy and in several minor skirmishes. He received an honorable discharge on August 30, 1864, at Camp Dennison, his brother, Solomon, receiving his discharge in the same month.

Moses G., Solomon and Rachel Madden are all devout members of the Friends church and none of them has ever married. They all live together on the old home farm in Wilson township. Moses G. Madden was elected trustee of Wilson township in 1876 and held the office for many years. Both he and his brother vote the Republican ticket and have been more or less active in the councils of the party for many years.

EPHRAIM KIBBY MILLER.

Ephraim Kibby Miller is a successful farmer of Jefferson township, where he owns a farm of seventy-eight acres. He was born near Cuba in Washington township, this county, July 20, 1873, the son of C. C. and Electra E. (Kibby) Miller, natives of New Vienna and Clarksville, this county, respectively, the former of whom was born near New Vienna on March 26, 1837.

Mr. Miller's paternal grandparents were Isaac and Margaret (Hildebrant) Miller, the former born on July 30, 1812, near Farmers Station and the latter, November 26, 1820, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. His paternal great-grandfather was Isaac Miller, who was born on February 5, 1777, the son of Peter Miller, a native of Wales, born about 1740, who came to America and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine Rhodes, a native of America but of Dutch descent. They were members of the Lutheran church. Peter Miller was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but never returned from that war. Isaac Miller, Sr., was the first of the family to come to Clinton county. He came at the age of twenty years with a party of surveyors to the present site of Farmers Station. It was his work to keep the company in fresh meat. He was a splendid shot and had no difficulty in providing abundant game. From Clinton county, he accompanied the party to Kentucky and thence to Tennessee with John McKibben, the owner of the estate in Clinton county which they had come to survey. In 1801 he returned to the vicinity of Farmers Station. Isaac Miller, Jr., was a farmer during his entire life in the vicinity of Farmers Station.

The maternal grandparents of Ephraim Kibby Miller were Ephraim and Margaret Nancy (Vandervort) Kibby, early settlers on the present site of Clarksville. Ephraim Kibby was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1795 and was a farmer by occupation.

He died on August 14, 1876. Ephraim Kibby's father was an early settler in what is now Hamilton county. Later he moved to what is now the neighborhood of Hopkinsville, Warren county, and settled on land owned by Capt. Alexander Hamilton, opposite the great bend in the Miami river. His history is referred to elsewhere, in the biographical sketch of J. C. Miller, presented elsewhere in this volume.

C. C. Miller, the father of Ephraim Kibby Miller, spent all of his life in Clinton county. He was a farmer by occupation, but had taught school during his young manhood. He owned a farm in Washington township, but spent the last thirty years of his life in Jefferson township. He was a soldier in the Civil War and, after the war, belonged to General Sherman Post No. 360, Grand Army of the Republic. C. C. and Electra Miller were the parents of ten children, E. T., L. N., P. V., Malcolm, Cora, Nina, Grace, Ephraim K., Bertha and I. C.

Ephraim Kibby Miller was educated in the public schools of Jefferson township and has always been a farmer. He owns seventy-eight acres in Jefferson township and is a general farmer and stockman.

On February 27, 1902, Ephraim K. Miller was married to Lillian Pursel, of Adams county, the daughter of Frank Pursel, and to this union has been born one daughter, Marjorie E., born on December 26, 1902.

WILLIAM GARNER.

There are few families living in Clinton county today which have become more numerous than that of the Garners. William Garner, a well-known farmer of Clark township and for twelve years a trustee of Wilmington college, was born just a short distance from Martinsville in Clark township, November 12, 1850, the son of James Garner, who married Grace Moon, born in this county in 1823, a daughter of Joseph Moon.

In 1915 the Garner family held its twenty-fourth annual reunion in Clinton county. The earliest known ancestor of this family was John Fusha Garner, a native of Tennessee or North Carolina, who had a son, James Garner, who was married about 1793 to Mary Moon, and who subsequently located in Clinton county. Mary Moon was the daughter of Joseph Moon, but not the Joseph Moon heretofore referred to. To James and Mary (Moon) Garner were born fifteen children, William, John, Joseph, Riley, Ira, James, Rebecca, Elizabeth, James, Jr., Jane, Polly, Nancy, Matilda, Sarah and Elizabeth. Of these children, William, who was born on April 20, 1794, married Ann Hockett, a native of Clinton county, born on August 1, 1797. They had thirteen children: John, born in 1818; Elizabeth Andrew, 1819; James, 1820; Ruth Andrew, 1822; Jesse and Mary, 1823 and 1825 respectively, who died in childhood; Rebecca Pyle, 1827; Susana Greene, 1829; Jeptha, 1831, who was a physician in Tennessee; Nancy, 1833, who died in childhood; Riley, 1835; Rachel Moore, 1836; Martha Coppock, 1838. John, the second child born to James and Mary (Moon) Garner, married and had six children, Mary, Amos, Irena, Polly, James and Elizabeth. Joseph, the third born, married and had seven children, Silas, James, Mary, Martha, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Nancy. Riley, the fourth born, married and had nine children, Sallie, Joshua, Rebecca, Louisa, Olive, Mary Ellen, William, Susan and Emiline. Ira, the fifth born, married and had ten children, Martha A., Joseph, Milton, Richard, Pleasant, Isabel, Rebecca, James, Asa and Mary Matilda. James, the sixth born, married and had eight children, Rachel, Ellen, John, Elbridge, Jefferson, George, Romeo and Bessie. Rebecca, the seventh born, married and had seven children, Joseph, Riley, John, Sallie, Mary, Ann and James. Rebecca's family lived in Utah. Elizabeth and James, the eighth and ninth born, died in infancy. Jane, the tenth born, married and had seven children, Lydia, William, Asa, Reuben, Mary Jane, Jabez and James. Polly, the eleventh born, although married had no children of her own. She, however, adopted ten children. Nancy, the twelfth born, married and had eight children, Elizabeth, Zimrine, Asa, Mary, Ann, James, John and Pleasant. Matilda, the thirteenth

born, married and had five children, Eliza, Jefferson, James, Mary and Martha. Sarah, the fourteenth born, married and had six children, Silas, William, James, Leander, Albert and Mary Ann. Elizabeth, the fifteenth child, married and had four children, Mary, Rachel, Edom and Matilda Ann.

William Garner, the subject of this sketch and the fourth born in a family of eleven children, was educated in the public schools of Clinton county and became a farmer. First, he rented land, but, in 1898, purchased forty-eight acres of land in Jefferson township, where he now lives. In 1910, Mr. Garner erected a comfortable house, and has been engaged in general farming for some time.

On January 1, 1874, William Garner was married to Louisa Hammer, who was born at Westboro, this county, on July 19, 1854, a daughter of John and Drusella (Lane) Hammer, and to this union five children have been born, Hattie, Frank, Ethel, Cecil E. and Velma, all of whom have taught school.

So far as the records are available, the Garner family have all been members of the Friends church. Mr. Garner served for twenty-five years as a member of the school board in this county and for eleven years in the same capacity in Brown county, Ohio, and was a member of the board of trustees of Wilmington College for fourteen years.

PHILIP A. STEWART.

Philip A. Stewart is a well-to-do farmer of Jefferson township, Clinton county, where he owns and farms ninety acres of land. He was born on the farm where he now lives on August 5, 1874, the son of Minor D. and Amanda J. (Mossman) Stewart.

Minor D. Stewart was the son of John and Mart Experience Stewart, the former born in 1793, near Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, and the latter, also born in New Jersey, four years later, in 1797. John Stewart was a farmer in New Jersey who emigrated to Ohio in 1816, locating near where Lebanon is now situated. About 1820, he came to Clinton county and located in Marion township. In 1836, he moved to Jefferson township, Clinton county, and purchased the farm upon which his grandson, Philip A., now lives. The farm was in a virgin state at the time, and John Stewart cleared and drained the land. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and lived until June 19, 1880. His wife had died, many years previously, April 16, 1862. They had eleven children, as follow: Mary Ann, who was born on July 29, 1817; William, August 4, 1819; Jonathan, October 20, 1821; Rebecca, April 27, 1823; Joshua, May 4, 1826; Daniel, May 5, 1828; Abigail, April 4, 1830; John, March 12, 1832; Susannah, February 8, 1834; Elizabeth, August 26, 1836 and Minor D., November 11, 1838. The father of these children was a Democrat in politics.

Minor D. Stewart, who was the youngest of these children and the father of Philip A., was educated in the common schools of Jefferson township. In 1864, when still a young man, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied General Sherman on his march to the sea and took part in all the engagements of that army. He participated in the Grand Review at Washington, and was discharged on June 13, 1865. After the war he came back to Clinton county and farmed the rest of his life in Jefferson township, where he owned one hundred and thirty-six acres of land. On May 13, 1873, he was married to Amanda J. Mossman, who was born on February 1, 1856, daughter of George and Perscilla (Fox) Mossman, of Clinton county, and the eldest of three children born to her parents, the other two being William and Mary. To this union ten children were born, as follow: Phillip A., born on August 5, 1874; Alva, March 21, 1877; Maggie, who died in infancy; Cora, August 30, 1880, died early in life; Nettie, December 13, 1882; John, October 16, 1884, who died on February 26, 1915; James, July 16, 1887; Mabel, April 18, 1891; Howard, May 22, 1896, and Frank, July 27, 1899, who died on March 12, 1912. Minor D. Stewart, the father of these chil-

dren, was a Democrat and a member of the Friends church. He died on April 28, 1907, and since his death, his widow has joined the Christian church.

Philip A. Stewart, the eldest child in his father's family, was educated in the schools of Clinton county, and worked on the farm until attaining maturity, when he went to Cincinnati and there learned the carpenter's trade. He worked at the carpenter trade in Hamilton county for ten years, and was married in Hamilton on April 10, 1909, to Leona P. Bobbitt, who was born on October 19, 1884, daughter of James and Delia (Williams) Bobbitt, both natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Ohio, locating in Butler county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, both now being deceased. They were the parents of ten children, William R., Nannie J., Carrie, Clarence E., Elizabeth, Alvin G., Leona P., Ethelyn, Leroy and Letha. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Stewart owned thirty-seven acres of land near the city, but upon returning to the old home place, purchased the same and now farms ninety acres of land. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: Gordon A., born on February 15, 1911; Verlin D., July 24, 1912, and Lois A., May 3, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Friends church and are held in high regard throughout the neighborhood in which they reside.

CHARLES E. JENKINS.

Charles E. Jenkins is a well-known and highly respected farmer of Sabina, this county, who manages the W. T. McClintock farm of six hundred and fifty-three acres and who, during the period of twenty years in which he has been in charge of this farm, has become a well-to-do citizen.

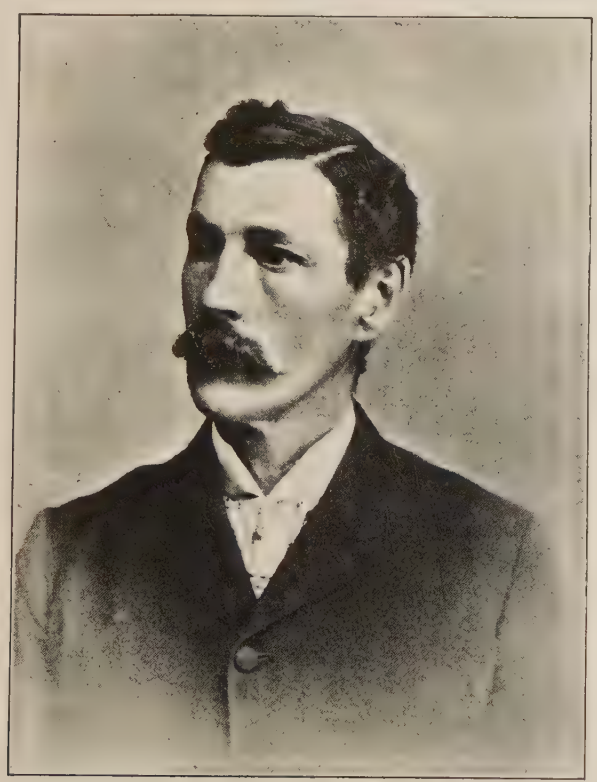
Charles E. Jenkins was born on June 13, 1849, in Adams county, Ohio, the son of Josiah and Catherine (Middleton) Jenkins, farmers in various Ohio counties and in the state of Iowa. The father was born in Adams county in 1824 and died on September 10, 1914. The mother was born at Bainbridge, in Ross county, Ohio.

The late Josiah Jenkins was educated in the common schools of Adams county and, when a young man, engaged in farming in that county. He farmed there until 1859 and then lived two years in Bentonville. From Bentonville he removed to Fayette county, Ohio, where he lived from 1864 until 1880, in which latter year he moved to Logan county, where he remained about six years, at the end of which time he moved to the state of Iowa, where he spent the rest of his life. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, whose names, in the order of their birth, are as follow: Lowell G., Charles E., Anna, Josiah, Lydia, Electris E., Martha, William, Jefferson L. and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Jenkins were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a Democrat in politics.

The paternal grandparents of Charles E. Jenkins were Electris V. and Lydia Jenkins, the former of whom was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia. He came from Virginia to Ohio in 1810, making the journey in an ox cart. His family located near Sinking Spring, in Adams county, where they lived until 1850, when they moved to Bentonville, and there he died. They reared a family of twelve children.

Charles E. Jenkins also was educated in the common schools of Adams county and began farming in that county. Later he farmed in Fayette county for about twenty-five years. In 1894 he came to Clinton county and located in Richmond township, on the W. T. McClintock farm of six hundred and fifty-three acres. Although Mr. Jenkins removed to Sabina in 1914, he continues to manage the farm and is engaged somewhat in stock raising in connection with the raising of cereals. He has a beautiful new home in Sabina and has the privilege of enjoying all the comforts of life.

In 1870 Mr. Jenkins was married to Elizabeth Snider, daughter of Alfred L. and Sarah (Kneddler) Snider, the former a native of Highland county, Ohio, and the latter a native of Fayette county, the daughter of George Kneddler. Alfred L. Snider came from Virginia to Fayette county in 1808. He was the son of William Snider, a native



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. JENKINS.

of Pennsylvania, a farmer and carpenter by occupation, who migrated to Highland county, this state, in pioneer times. Sometime before the Civil War he emigrated to Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life. George Kneddler was the son of Peter Kneddler, a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War.

To Charles E. and Elizabeth (Snider) Jenkins eight children have been born, namely: Anna A., who died in her youth; Una, who also died young; Frederick L., who married Maud Persinger and has three children, Hazel L., Wayne and Elizabeth; Austa, who died at the age of twenty-one; Orval, who married Mary Baker; Crayton Earl, who married May Green; Dow, who married Florence Howard, and Ruth, who is unmarried.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. No resident of Sabina is more highly respected by his fellow townsmen than he and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all.

DANIEL O. KESTER.

Daniel O. Kester, a well-to-do farmer of Clark township, Clinton county, Ohio, was born on October 19, 1870, within one mile of his present home. He is the son of John and Mary M. (Johnson) Kester, the former of whom was born in Clark township, September 24, 1839, and the latter of whom was born on January 8, 1847, in Highland county, Ohio. John Kester was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Kester and was reared on a farm. He was educated in the Martinsville high school and, having learned the carpenter's trade, worked at it for many years with his father. Afterward, he was engaged in the live stock business and in threshing in Clinton and Highland counties. In December, 1877, he bought a Cooper steam traction engine, the first in Clinton county. His wife was the daughter of C. H. and Sisley Johnson, of Martinsville. They had five children, of whom three, Orland W., Daniel O. and Stanley, grew to maturity. The parents were members of the Friends church and Mr. Kester was a Republican in politics.

Daniel O. Kester was educated in the public schools of Clinton county and in the Martinsville high school. Subsequently, he was a student for some time in a business college at Delaware, Ohio, but has always followed farming in Clark township, where he owns eighty acres of land.

On August 19, 1897, Daniel O. Kester was married to Mary Fisher, the daughter of Eli and Rebecca Jane (McFadden) Fisher, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 27, 1842, the son of Cephas and Jane (Leech) Fisher, and the latter born in Clinton county, November 28, 1841, the daughter of John and Elizabeth McFadden. Eli Fisher grew to manhood on a farm in Green township and, when twenty years of age, enlisted on August 15, 1862, in Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until his honorable discharge, June 17, 1865. He was married to Rebecca Jane McFadden on February 1, 1866. They had two children, Charles, born on December 29, 1866, and Mary, December 25, 1871. Eli Fisher was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the encampment.

Of the remote ancestry of Mrs. Kester, her great-grandparents were James and Jane Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Tennessee soon after 1800 and about 1804 moved to Highland county, Ohio, settling near Monroe, where he and his wife lived until their death. Cephas Fisher was a young man when his father's family moved to Tennessee. He was twice married, the first time to Rachel Stanfield, who died on May 5, 1844, leaving eight children, among whom were Rebecca, who married Isaac Atkinson, of Story county, Iowa; Cephas, Jr., of Henry county, Iowa; and John. Mr. Fisher later married Mrs. Jane Atkinson, whose maiden name was Leech, and to them were born one child, Eli, the father of Mrs. Kester. Cephas Fisher, Sr., died on December 30, 1862,

at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Cephas Fisher was a member of the Friends church and the Fishers helped to establish a church at Fairview.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Kester were John and Elizabeth (Newcomb) McFadden, the former of whom was born in Mason county, Kentucky, September 23, 1808, the son of John and Sophia (Kelly) McFadden, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1800 and settled at Marietta, Ohio. They later moved to Mason county, Kentucky. On a trip down the Mississippi river, John McFadden, Sr., was taken with yellow fever and died at Natchez, Mississippi. About 1811 the widow and her family moved to Brown county, Ohio, and in 1821 to Clinton county, locating near Centerville. She died in 1830. John McFadden, Jr., was married on May 1, 1834, to Elizabeth Newcomb, a native of Pennsylvania, born on October 26, 1810, the daughter of William and Anna Newcomb, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of New Jersey. Ten children were born to this union, among whom were Jehu, Mary Ann, Harrison W., Rebecca J., William N., John C., Sophia, Thomas N. and Hannah E. Charles, another son, died of wounds received in the battle of Lookout Mountain, December 27, 1863. He was a member of Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. John McFadden, Jr., served as school director in Green township for thirty-one years and as township trustee for fourteen years. He was a worthy member of the Christian church and active for more than forty years.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O. Kester, namely: Warren, born on December 1, 1898; Donald, July 14, 1903; and Edith, March 9, 1905, all of whom are living at home.

Mr. Kester is a Republican. The Kester family are all members of the Friends church and active in its work.

LEMUEL A. JOHNSON.

Lemuel A. Johnson, a farmer of Clark township, was born January 31, 1866, the son of Jeptha Jefferson and Rebecca Jane (Drais) Johnson, the former of whom was a native of Clinton county, Ohio, and the latter of whom was a native of Highland county, Ohio.

Jeptha Johnson, who was a son of Anderson and Judith Ann (Vance) Johnson, was educated in the pioneer schools of Clinton county. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and at the close of the war returned to Clark township, Clinton county and now lives retired in Lynchburg. To Jeptha J. and Rebecca J. (Drais) Johnson were born four children, Lemuel, Florence, Angie Elzina and Jesse J.

The paternal grandparents were Anderson and Judith Ann (Vance) Johnson, the former of whom was born in September, 1816, and the latter of whom was born in 1828, in Lynchburg, Virginia. Judith Ann Vance came to Clinton county, Ohio, with her parents, Jacob and Lucy Vance, at the age of six years. Jacob Vance was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at his trade in Clinton county after emigrating to this state. Anderson Johnson was a son of Ashley and Sarah (Walker) Johnson, the latter of whom lived to be one hundred and seven years old. Both were early settlers in Clark township and prosperous farmers of Clinton county. Anderson Johnson became a great apiarist in his section of the country, where he owned one hundred and twenty acres of land.

Mr. Johnson's maternal grandparents were J. B. Drais and wife, natives of Bainbridge, Ohio. J. B. Drais was a blacksmith by trade and a carpenter. He was also a veterinary surgeon in the early days. He was a man of most generous impulses, and although he was sole heir to his father's estate of two hundred and forty acres, divided it among his brothers and sisters. He died on the old farm in Highland county at the age of seventy-five years.

Lemuel A. Johnson received his education in the public schools of Clinton county, and has always engaged in farming. In 1910 he purchased the old home farm and has added to it until he now owns eighty-five acres.

Lemuel A. Johnson was united in marriage to Jennie Garner, a daughter of Silas and Julia (Starr) Garner. Mrs. Johnson was born in Clinton county, August 30, 1872, and is a cousin of Jesse Garner, represented elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of one daughter, Pearl Lucile, still at home. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her daughter is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

HUGH McCOY.

The gentleman whose sketch follows, is one of the successful, well-to-do farmers and stockmen of Union township, this county. His honest dealing and integrity have won for him the admiration and confidence of those with whom he has business transactions, and his host of good, substantial friends bear witness to the fact that he believes in the old maxim of "live and let live."

Hugh McCoy was born on May 23, 1850, on Cowan's creek, Union township, this county, a son of Robert and Sarah (Fife) McCoy. He attended the public schools in Union township, and later attended Wilmington College. As a small lad, he helped his father on the farm, being the eldest son. He remained with his father until he was married, when his father gave him fifty acres, and he bought fifty acres more on the "mud road" in Union township, where he lived until 1896, in which year he moved to a new house on his farm. He later bought two hundred and seven acres, making his land holdings in all, three hundred and seven acres. Mr. McCoy raises and sells, annually, several carloads of cattle, hogs and sheep. He is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Friends church, in which they are both elders. He is a director in the Citizens' National Bank at Wilmington, and also serves as director in the Clinton County Mutual Insurance Company.

Robert McCoy, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1819, and died on February 12, 1883. His wife, who was born also in County Tyrone, Ireland, in May, 1821, died on March 28, 1904. She and her cousin, James Doan, immigrated to Philadelphia about 1840, and it was there she met and married Mr. McCoy. He grew up on a farm in Ireland, and about 1839, immigrated alone to Philadelphia, where he joined his father's sister, who had married Mack Fife, who had prior to that time located in Philadelphia and operated a box factory. As a young man, Mr. McCoy was employed in his uncle's box factory for nine years, and while there, about 1848, he was married. About the year 1849, he emigrated to Ohio and rented a farm for a few years in Union township, Clinton county, and later on, bought one hundred acres in Union and Green townships, to which he subsequently added another farm on the west, and adjoining his home place, on which he lived until the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-four years of age. When he died, he owned over five hundred acres of land. He served as school director, and in politics, voted the Republican ticket. He and his wife belonged to the United Presbyterian church. Robert McCoy was a general farmer, and was thrifty and strong. He started with no money, but was wealthy at the time of his death. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, Hugh, Margaret J., David, Robert, William, Charles B., and James. Margaret became the wife of Isaac Wood, and is now dead. They lived on a farm in Union township; David lives at Wilmington, where he runs the "La Mar" theater; Robert M., lives at Wilmington, and is a retired farmer; William lives on a farm in Union township; Charles B. lives at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and is an electrician; James lives on a farm in Union township.

Hugh McCoy's paternal grandparents were Hugh and Margaret McCoy, who lived and died in Ireland, the wife dying when the children were small. They were both Presby-

terians. The maternal grandparents were David and Nancy Fife, both born in County Tyrone, Ireland. They were farmers, and belonged to the Presbyterian church in Ireland, the former dying in Ireland, after which the widow joined her children in this county, where she spent her last days.

On October 31, 1877, Hugh McCoy was married to Margaret Ellen Oren, who was born in Clinton county, and by whom he has had five children, as follow: Oliver R., who lives on a farm in Green township, married Elizabeth Barrett and has two children, Richard Hugh and Margaret B.; Ethel, who is still at home; Leo J., who is cashier of a bank at Richwood, Ohio, married Elizabeth King and has two children, Elmore King and Gertrude Ellen; Mary Elsie, a teacher of Latin in Wilmington College, is a graduate of that college, who received her master's degree from Ohio State University and taught in the University of Kansas before taking up her work at Wilmington, and Arthur, unmarried, who is assisting in the operation of the home place.

ALTON L. SNOWDEN.

Clinton county is remarkable for the many old families which reside within its borders; remarkable for the number of worthy citizens whose ancestry is traceable directly back to the earliest colonial days. No class of people have had a greater influence in shaping the destiny of this county, in determining the status of its religious, moral and social life than the members of the Society of Friends, of whom Alton L. Snowden, a well-known resident of Wilmington, is a worthy representative. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors have been prominent Quakers in different parts of the country for centuries. Of the former it may be said that the family was well established in America by his great-grandfather, the proprietor of Snowden manor, near Baltimore. On the maternal side the family goes back to the coming of Samuel Littler, one of the immigrants who accompanied William Penn to America.

Alton L. Snowden was born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, August 8, 1868, the son of Charles Edward and Rachel (Linton) Snowden, the former of whom, born in October, 1835, in Maryland, died in 1892, and the latter of whom, born in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, in 1850, died in August, 1912.

Mr. Snowden's paternal grandparents, Richard and Mary (West) Snowden, were natives of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, where representatives of the family had been established long before the time of Richard Snowden. He was an iron manufacturer and Snowden manor was a great estate near Baltimore, which Richard Snowden's father owned. His family were Hicksite Quakers. About 1836 Richard Snowden and his family came to Clinton county and first lived on Mr. Wall's farm, Chester township, but he finally purchased a farm in Chester township, and later removed to Union township, where he died. His family also were Quakers.

Of the maternal grandparents, it may be said that Rachel Linton was the daughter of Seth and Sarah Ann (Moore) Linton, orthodox Quakers, the former born on October 10, 1812, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, and the latter, December 7, 1819, in Clinton county. Seth Linton was the son of Nathan and Rachel (Smith) Linton, the latter of whom, born on January 18, 1790, died on April 4, 1859. Rachel (Smith) Linton was the daughter of Seth and Elizabeth (Littler) Smith, the former of whom, born on May 19, 1761, died on April 1, 1837, and the latter, born on April 9, 1769, died on July 7, 1842. Elizabeth (Littler) Smith's father was Samuel Littler, who emigrated to America with William Penn. Seth Linton grew up in Clinton county, and was well versed in pioneer history. He was educated in the subscription schools of the county and in the school taught by his father in the milk-house on their farm. After finishing his education he assisted his father on the farm, and when still a young man purchased two hundred acres of land for five dollars an acre. This land he improved and afterwards sold for fifty dollars an acre.

Early in life Seth Linton began to familiarize himself with the nursery business and this business occupied a large share of his time. He owned two hundred and thirty-three acres of land, on which was located a nursery consisting of the best varieties of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery. He also owned an orange grove of ten acres in Florida. On September 21, 1836, Seth Linton was married to Sarah Ann Moore, at Lytle's Creek meeting. She was the daughter of Joshua and Nancy (Stratton) Moore, the former of whom, born on October 10, 1791, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, died on February 7, 1874, and the latter, born on November 16, 1797, died on December 19, 1881. Joshua and Nancy (Stratton) Moore were married at Springfield meeting and had twelve children, nine sons and three daughters.

By his marriage to Sarah Ann Moore, Seth Linton had six children, namely: Nathan M., who was born on March 18, 1838, is an attorney and a member of the Ohio Legislature; Nancy L., January 3, 1840, is the wife of Thomas McMillan, a farmer; Rachel, October 8, 1841, married C. E. Snowden, a farmer; Joshua, April 2, 1843, married Olive Hadley and had six children; Oliver, August 15, 1845, married Sarah Hiat, and Amanda, November 11, 1848, married Jacob Lewis, a farmer.

Mrs. Seth Linton was an ordained minister of the Society of Friends, the orthodox branch, and attended each yearly meeting held in the United States with the exception of one held in Kansas. She traveled many thousands of miles during her ministry, always paying her own expenses. She was well known throughout Clinton county and the state of Ohio, and was highly respected. Mr. Linton was very liberal with his children, and gave each a large sum of money when they attained their majority. He was strongly opposed to the use of tobacco and all intoxicating liquors and in politics was a Prohibitionist. He and his family were members of the Society of Friends, as had been their ancestors for two centuries.

The late Charles Edward Snowden was an infant when the family came to Clinton county. He grew up in Chester township, and subsequently was married. Two years after his marriage he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Union township, two and one-half miles from Wilmington, and lived there until his death. He owned a nice home, but spent a few winters in Florida for the benefit of Mrs. Snowden's health. In 1876 he planted an orange grove in Orange county, Florida, and owned this grove at the time of his death. He was a member of the board of trustees of Wilmington College, and president of the Clinton County Farmers Institute for several years. Early in life he had been identified with the Republican party, but later became a Prohibitionist. He and his wife were members of the Center meeting of the Quaker church, and attended services there regularly. He died on his farm. Charles Edward and Rachel (Linton) Snowden were the parents of four children, of whom Mary, the eldest died at the age of twenty-one in 1885; Alton L. was the second born; Seth lives on a farm in Union township; Sarah married Carl Lukens and they live in Wilmington.

Alton L. Snowden attended the district schools and later entered Wilmington College, where he was a student for some time. After leaving college he worked with his father on the farm for several years, and then traveled for the Globe Carriage Company at Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years. He came home on account of his father's failing health and purchased a small farm near his father's home, and lived with his father until the latter's death. Afterwards Mr. Snowden purchased the interest of the other heirs in the home farm. In October, 1913, he removed to Wilmington, where he is now living on West Main street. Until 1913 he was engaged in farming and since that time has been engaged in traveling for the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

On April 8, 1890, Alton L. Snowden was married to Cecelia Kight, who was born at Piedmont, Virginia, the daughter of Enoch and Sarah Kight, who located at Columbus, Ohio, when their children were small and there died. Enoch Kight was a contractor and he and his family were active members of the Third avenue Methodist Episcopal church

of Columbus. To Mr. and Mrs. Snowden have been born six children, Sarah, Charles, Myrtle, Arthur, Mary and Thomas. Charles Edward Snowden married Ilo Carroll, and they live on Mr. Snowden's farm in Union township; Myrtle lives with her uncle, John A. Kight, of Columbus, and Arthur is a student in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Snowden are members of the Friends church and he is identified with the Republican party.

EVERT BERNARD.

Evert Bernard is a prosperous farmer of Wilson township, this county, who is manager of a farm of one thousand acres of fertile land in Clinton county belonging to C. A. Bosworth, of Cincinnati. He was born in Richland township, this county, November 12, 1878, and is the son of Thomas Bernard.

Reared on the farm and educated in the country schools, Evert Bernard was married to Eva De Long, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Eva (Richardson) De Long. William De Long was a well-educated man, and a teacher for some time in his early years. He was surveyor of Ross and Pike counties, Ohio, and owns eighty acres of land, on which he and his wife now live. After his marriage, Mr. Bernard located on the farm he now occupies. It is the farm upon which his father lived for a period of twenty-eight years.

To Evert and Eva (De Long) Bernard four children have been born, Ruth, Russell, Almedia and John. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and are active in the work of the Sunday school, Mr. Bernard at present being superintendent of the Reesville Methodist Protestant Sunday school. He has also served on the school board, and is fraternally a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

FREDERICK FERKEL.

Frederick Ferkel, farmer and dairyman of Marion township, this county, was born on February 10, 1857, in Germany, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Frank) Ferkel, both of whom were also natives of Germany, the former born in 1825 and the latter in 1827. They located in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1865, and came to Clinton county in 1890, and here Jacob Ferkel lived until his death in 1906. His wife had passed away six years previously. They were earnest and devoted members of the Lutheran church. Although a farmer by occupation, Jacob Ferkel, while living in Cincinnati, was engaged in the bakery and grocery business. He was a Republican in politics, but never took a very active part in political affairs.

Frederick Ferkel lived on a farm in his native land and received some of his early educational training in the schools of Germany. After coming to America in 1865, with his parents, who settled first in Cincinnati, he completed his education in the public schools of that city, and afterwards learned silver-and nickel-plating, with the J. R. Kinsley Company, now located on Sixth street, Cincinnati. Mr. Ferkel worked at this occupation from 1870 until he came to Clinton county. After coming here he settled at Wilmington and for a time worked with auger bits and harness snaps, doing all the plating for two years for the Irvin Auger Bit Company, and the National Safety Snap Company. In the meantime Mr. Ferkel removed to the farm where he now lives. He owns fifty-five acres of land and is engaged in general farming and dairying.

Frderick Ferkel is one of seven children born to his parents. The eldest child was Andrew. Jacob was drowned in the Ohio river in 1877, at the age of twenty-five years. Mary is the wife of Jacob Frey, of Clinton county. George is a resident of Clinton county, living near Hales Branch. Henry lives at Canon City, Colorado, and Lizzie is the wife of Edward Mohring, of Cincinnati.

Frederick Ferkel was married in 1879 o Elizabeth Bauer, who is a native of Saxony, Germany, the daughter of John and Margaret Bauer, who came to America from Germany in 1865, and settled in Cincinnati, where Mrs. Ferkel's parents both died, her father in 1886 and her mother in 1884. To this union, six children have been born, Mary M., Christina F., Alice Elizabeth, Charles F., Caroline and Viola M., all of whom are living, with the exception of Charles F., who died at the age of two years. Mr. Ferkel and family are all earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take an active and interested part. Fraternally, Mr. Ferkel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically, he is an adherent of the Republican party.

MICHAEL TOOHEY.

Michael Toohey is an enterprising farmer of Jefferson township, this county, who was born on the farm where he now lives, November 1, 1867, the son of Hugh and Mariam (Halpim) Toohey, natives of Ireland and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively.

The paternal grandparents died in Ireland. The paternal grandfather was a farmer by occupation and a soldier in the English army during the Revolution. The maternal grandparents, Nicholas and Sarah (McCarty) Halpim, were both natives of Virginia, who moved to Cincinnati in pioneer times, having been married in Virginia before emigrating to Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Nicholas Halpim, was a grocer, and subsequently he removed to Perry township, Brown county, Ohio, and opened a country store about seventy-five years ago. He owned a farm of two hundred acres, which his son managed. He and his wife remained in Perry township until their death. For many years he was its justice of the peace. His sons, William and Nicholas were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War and were killed in the service. His son Daniel fought on the Confederate side and was also killed.

Hugh Toohey, father of Michael, was educated in Ireland, and, after receiving a good education, left his native land at the age of eighteen for Australia. He did not like Australia, however, and came to America, spending nine months in the voyage from Australia to America. He had been sent to Australia by the English government, and from Australia he and a friend worked their way to America and landed in New York City, proceeding thence directly to Cincinnati, Ohio, but Hugh Toohey soon settled in Clinton county, where he assisted in building the railroad from Hillsboro to Westboro. After that he became a farm hand, married and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. He at first rented land where Thomas Conner now lives, but afterwards removed to the Joel West farm. Finally, in the spring of 1867, he purchased the farm owned by Charles Dingy, a tract consisting of fifty acres, where his son Michael now lives. Afterwards he added to this tract forty acres of land, which he purchased from James Murphy, and then the Harvey Williams farm of sixty-four acres, making in all one hundred and fifty-four acres. When he was married, he had but one horse and all the furniture which he possessed could have been put in one wagon. He cleared most of the first fifty-acre tract and also the forty-acre tract, and erected the buildings which are now standing on the farm. Hugh and Mariam (Halpim) Toohey were the parents of twelve children.

Michael Toohey has always lived on the old farm in Clinton county, and now owns the entire tract of land which his father had and where he is engaged in general farming. Mr. Toohey was married on September 1, 1904, to Anna Bowman, who was born in Perry township, Brown county, Ohio, a daughter of Peter Bowman, and to this union two children have been born, Hubert and Urusla.

Mr. and Mrs. Toohey are members of the Catholic church and are liberal contributors to its support. They are highly respected citizens of Jefferson township.

NATHAN ROBERTS.

"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die," and surely such is true of Nathan Roberts, the subject of this sketch, for he is and will be remembered with deepest affection by all who knew him.

Nathan Roberts was born on March 12, 1824, and died on January 22, 1913. He was the son of Henry and Eleanor (Walker) Roberts, natives of Virginia, who left their home on the Potomac river and emigrated to Kentucky, where they lived for a few years, until, about the year 1820, they came to Clinton county and located where the cemetery now is at Antioch church, in Green township, and on that farm they spent the remainder of their days. They were the parents of the following children besides Nathan, the subject of this memoir: Edward, who died in his early manhood; Cynthia, who married Henry Noble, and who, with her husband is now deceased; Nancy, who married Henry Collins, and who, with her husband, is now deceased, and Elizabeth, who is also deceased.

Nathan Roberts attended the public schools at New Antioch and lived on the home farm until he was grown. He sold his share of his father's estate and his father-in-law, David Hester, gave his wife fifty acres of land in Union township. He then purchased fifty acres more and kept adding to his possessions until he finally owned two hundred and fifteen acres of very profitable land. In 1877 he built a fine brick residence on this place and since his death his daughter, Lida, has lived there. Nathan Roberts was noted for the fine sheep he raised and for his careful, systematic farming.

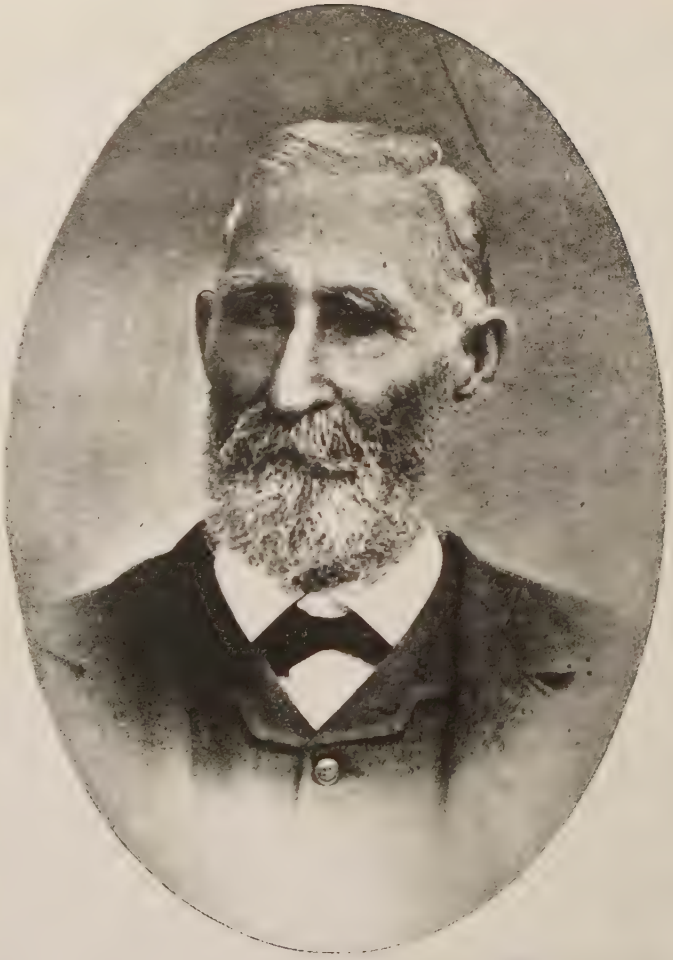
On March 7, 1850, Nathan Roberts was united in marriage to Elizabeth Catherine Hester, who was born in Union township, Clinton county, on July 9, 1830, and died on December 17, 1892. She was a daughter of David and Mary (Vandervort) Hester, among the earliest settlers in Clinton county, whose lives in this county were spent in Union township, on a farm now owned by R. M. McCoy. To this union were born one son and two daughters, namely: Rose, who married William Ludlum; William, who lives in Wilmington, and Lida, who resides on the old home place in Union township. Miss Lida Roberts is unmarried and stayed with her parents until their death. She attended the Wilmington schools and has an excellent education. She is a member of the Christian church of New Antioch and is very devoted to the memory of her parents.

Nathan Roberts had a hard struggle for existence, having been quite young at the time of the death of his father. Nevertheless he proved his worth and left a name that is revered.

JOHN THOMAS MYERS.

John Thomas Myers is a self-made farmer of Vernon township, this county. He was born on July 21, 1859, in Kentucky, the son of Abram and Elizabeth (Myers) Myers, both natives of Kentucky, who died when John Thomas, who was the youngest of four children, was only twelve years of age, at which time he was compelled to shift for himself. He had three sisters, Margaret, Martha and Susan.

Beginning at the age of twelve years, Mr. Myers worked for James Villers, of Clinton county, at seven dollars a month. After working for seven years, his wages had been raised to thirteen dollars a month. Later he worked for Charles Richardson and received sixteen dollars a month. Altogether he worked by the month twelve years, and his largest wage was twenty dollars a month. When he was about twenty-four years old, he rented the James Losh farm for one year and then rented the farm he now owns, comprising one hundred and thirteen acres of land. Mr. Myers did not purchase the farm for some sixteen years after he had first moved to it. In the meantime, he had lived on another farm for three years. He also owns thirty-one acres of land in Vernon township, in another tract, and has a total of one hundred and forty-two acres, upon which he has made many substantial improvements. He is an extensive raiser of hogs, and a general farmer and stockman.



MR. AND MRS. NATHAN ROBERTS.

RESIDENCE OF MISS LIDA ROBERTS.

On January 7, 1883, John T. Myers was married to Mary Elizabeth Hoover, a native of Grant county, Indiana, born on May 4, 1862, the daughter of Levi P. and Christina (Tharp) Hoover. Mrs. Myers' parents were both natives of Ohio, her father having been born in Clinton county in 1836 and her mother in Greene county, October 7, 1835. Levi P. Hoover died in 1862, and his widow died on July 16, 1915, at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Myers' maternal grandparents were John and Matilda (Gerard) Tharp, natives of Virginia and pioneers in Greene county, this state, where the latter died. The former died in Grant county, Indiana. Mrs. Myers was one of four children, born to her parents, the others being Charles Franklin, Rosella Ann and John William.

To John Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoover) Myers ten children have been born, one of whom, Lelia, the sixth born, is deceased, the living children being Clyde C., Edith Orilla, Creola May, Gladys Marie, Mary Christina, Hazel Rosella, Mabel Wilota, Charles Franklin and Harold John.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Myers votes the Republican ticket, but he has never been a candidate for office and has never aspired to office.

ZIMRI F. HAINES.

As early as the seventeenth century the Haines family was well established in England, and in that time spelled their name Hayne. They came from Aynho-on-ye-Hill, Oxon, Northamptonshire, England. The armorial ensigns of the family date back to 607, Richard Haines was a member of the Society of Friends prior to 1676, and with his wife, Margaret, and four children, Richard, Jr., William, Thomas and Mary, sailed for America, April 27, 1682. During the voyage the father died and was buried at sea, and after his death, another son, Joseph, was born in mid-ocean. The mother and her five children landed at Burlington, New Jersey. Of the five children born to Richard Haines and wife, Thomas, who was born in 1675 in England, was married in 1692, to Elizabeth Austin, and died in 1753 in New Jersey. Of the children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Austin) Haines, George was born about 1709 in New Jersey. He married Margaret Lamb, and they had one child, Isaac, who was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, and who died on August 26, 1810. Isaac Haines and his wife, Elizabeth, were the parents of one son, Isaac, Jr., who was born on April 20, 1761, and who died on July 10, 1842, in Clinton county, Ohio. Isaac Haines, Jr., married Keziah Woolman, who was born on June 10, 1766, and who died on December 8, 1853, and to this union ten children were born, Isaac, Zimri, Elizabeth, Keziah, Rachel, Israel, Susannah, Granville, Abigail and Mordecai. Of these children, Zimri, the second in order of birth, was born on July 11, 1789, in New Jersey, and died on August 26, 1868, in Ohio. He married Elizabeth Compton, who was born on July 25, 1800, and who died on June 6, 1886. She was a native of North Carolina and came from that state to Ohio in a wagon with her parents when she was but four years of age, the family locating in the New Burlington neighborhood in this county. Zimri Haines emigrated from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. Later he emigrated to Greene county, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, Samuel, Elwood, Eber, Clayton, Aseph, Eli, Elizabeth, Zimri, Sarah, Phoebe, Rebecca A. and Mary Ann.

Of the above children, Eli, the father of Zimri F. Haines, was born on August 12, 1827, in Caesar's Creek township, Greene county. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools. On November 24, 1858, he was married by the Friends ceremony in Highland county, to Emily S. McPherson, who was born in Highland county on February 7, 1837, the daughter of Stephen and Mary McPherson. She was a distant relative of General McPherson, who was a prominent figure in the Union army during

the Civil War. Eli Haines and wife were the parents of six children, Stephen A. and Mary Elizabeth (both deceased), Jennie M., Zirmi F., Eleanora and Jesse Curtis.

Zimri F. Haines, the subject of this sketch, was born on February 9, 1868, in Chester township, this county. He was educated in the public schools of Chester township, first attending the Buck Run school and later the school at New Burlington. When a young man, he began farming in Wayne township, Warren county, Ohio, and about 1898 moved to Chester township, Clinton county, where he is now living, and where he owns two hundred and thirty-five acres of land. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

On February 6, 1890, Zimri F. Haines was married to Ella C. Compton, the daughter of Amos and Anna (Mendenhall) Compton, farmers of Greene county, Ohio. Mrs. Haines is the youngest of a family of nine children born to her parents. Four of these children, Emma, Mary E., Recia A. and Walton, are deceased. Besides Mrs. Haines, the living children are Samuel T., William E., Martha and Lucy A.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines are the parents of three children, Everett E., born on January 24, 1893; Luther G., January 23, 1897, and Homer H., May 16, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines are members of the Friends church and Mr. Haines is a trustee and an elder in the church, having served in these capacities for several years. He is independent in politics.

DAVID H. JAY.

David H. Jay, a farmer of Clark township, this county, who owns a farm of eighty-four acres north of Martinsville, was born on August 18, 1844, in Chester township, this county, son of John and Lydia (Compton) Jay, and is the eleventh in a family of twelve children, the others being Rebecca, Elizabeth, Amos, Layton, Mary, Samuel, Elijah, Sarah, Lydia Ann, James and Martha.

John Jay, father of David H., was born in North Carolina in 1798 and died in Ohio in 1884. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1802 and was a farmer in Clinton county practically all his life. They were all members of the Friends church. Layton Jay, father of John Jay, was born in North Carolina in 1771, one of a family of six sons and five daughters born to William and Elizabeth Jay, who lived in North Carolina all their lives. William Jay, the father of William Jay, was born in 1720, probably in Maryland. Layton Jay married Elizabeth Mills, to which union were born ten children, five sons and five daughters. Layton Jay died in 1812.

David H. Jay was educated in the public schools of Chester township and in the Friends subscription schools, as well as in a select school taught in his father's house. He has been engaged in farming all his life and now overseers eighty-four acres of land, upon which he resides, and which is located north of Martinsville.

In 1872 David H. Jay was united in marriage to Hattie E. Hunt, daughter of John and Phebe F. (Walker) Hunt, and to this union two children have been born, Josie E. and Adena S. Mr. and Mrs. Jay were members of the board of control of Wilmington College for twenty years.

For many generations Mrs. Jay's family have been members of the Friends church. Jacob Hunt, the founder of her family in this country, came to America from London, England, in 1635, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts. His son, William, removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and William's four sons, Abner, Thomas, Eleazar and William, Jr., removed to Guilford county, North Carolina, about 1750, and named their meeting after New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Of these four sons, Thomas had a son, Abner Hunt, who came from Virginia, Highland county, Ohio, about 1813. Abner Hunt had a son, Thomas, who came to Clinton county in 1818. Thomas Hunt's son, John, was the father of Mrs. David H. Jay. John Hunt came to this county when a mere lad, with his father, and located at Martinsville, where he became an

efficient cabinet-maker and undertaker, trades which he followed during his entire life. He was also postmaster at Martinsville for many years. He and his wife reared a family of seven children, namely: Martha Jane, Maria Elizabeth, Eliza Ann, Will W., Sue A., J. Milton and Hattie E.

CLAYTON C. HARTMAN.

A thrifty young farmer of Union township, this county, is Clayton C. Hartman, who was born in that township on October 3, 1875, the son of Nathan G. Hartman, who was born on January 3, 1846, in the same township, and who was married on April 3, 1872, to Elizabeth Conard, who was born on February 3, 1846, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Enos and Grace (Stacy) Conard.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hartman were James and Marie (Mendenhall) Hartman, the former of whom was born, January 17, 1795, in Harrison county, Virginia, and the latter, January 18, 1805, in North Carolina, daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Harlan) Mendenhall. James Hartman came to Ohio when a young man and located in Union township, Clinton county, following farming there the remainder of his life. He became the owner of seventy-five acres of land, which he reclaimed from its wilderness state. He served valiantly as a soldier in the War of 1812. James Hartman and wife were the parents of three children: Jonathan H., who married Mary C. Hartman; Hannah Ann, who became the wife of William Hartman, and Nathan G., the father of Clayton C. James Hartman and family were earnest and devoted members of the Friends church, and politically, he voted the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hartman's paternal great-grandfather, George Hartman, was a native of Germany, who came to America when a lad. The vessel on which he made the voyage to this country was lost at sea. When the ship was found the passengers, who had little money, were compelled to sell themselves, or give a number of years' labor, in order to complete the voyage. Mr. Hartman was compelled to bind himself to two years of labor. Later he became a farmer in Virginia and reared a family of five sons and four daughters, namely: Ganer, Joseph, George, John, James, Nancy, Abigail, Margaret and Elizabeth.

Nathan G. Hartman received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Union township. He inherited twenty-five acres of land and added to this until he is now the owner of six hundred and forty acres of fine farming land. He also has a splendid home in Wilmington, where he lives, and other property in that city. In 1906 he retired from active farm life and moved to Wilmington. By his marriage to Elizabeth Conard, there were nine children, Charles E., Frank C., Clayton C., Blanche, Alvin, Anna Salome, George H., John Clyde and J. Arthur. The mother of these children died on September 27, 1900, and on November 11, 1903, Nathan G. Hartman married, secondly, Sarah E. Thompson, the daughter of James and Ann Maria Thompson. Politically, Mr. Hartman votes the Republican ticket, and fraternally, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Clayton C. Hartman received his education in the common schools of Union township, and was also a student in Wilmington College for three years. After leaving college he drove a huckster wagon for a few months, and for the next three years sold books through the central part of Indiana. In 1900 he returned to the farm in Union township, living on his father's farm until 1905. In that year he moved to his father-in-law's farm in Greene township, where he lived for one year. In 1906 he purchased a farm in Wayne township of ninety acres, and four years later bought forty acres more. He makes a specialty of feeding and selling hogs, and sells on an average of five hundred head annually. He does his own shipping to Eastern markets. He buys about two-thirds of the feed required. By a certain treatment he keeps his hogs immune from cholera. He ships some live stock on commission for his neighbors. In 1914 he built a commodious

house, which is one of the most conveniently arranged and thoroughly equipped country homes in Clinton county. There are electric lights and running water in the house, and all other modern conveniences. All the equipment is operated by an engine in the basement so shut away that the labor of the machinery is practically silenced. The arrangements on the farm for watering and feeding the stock are equally complete.

In 1904 Mr. Hartman was married to Martha Fisher, the daughter of J. W. and Etta (Armstrong) Fisher, and to this union have been born three children, Beatrice C., Elizabeth R. and Walter F.

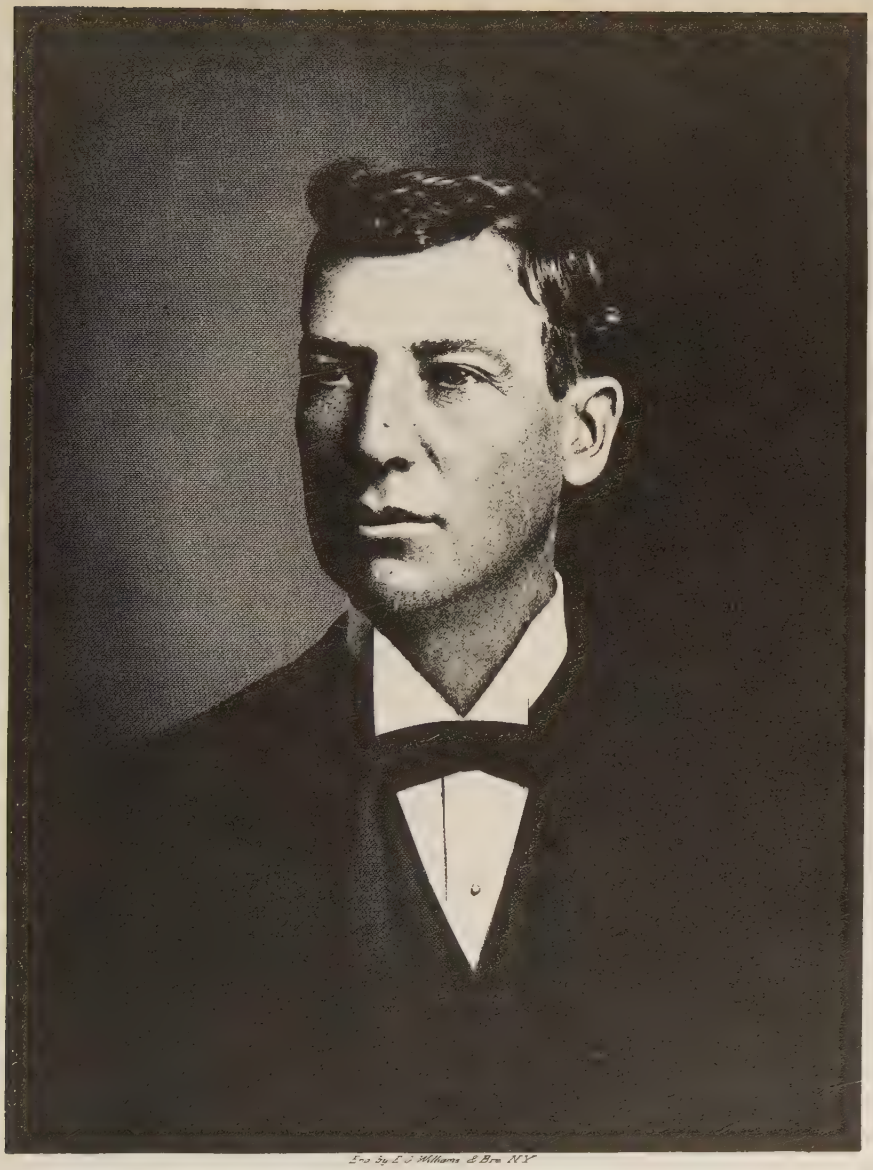
Mrs. Hartman is a member of the Christian church of New Antioch, in which she takes an active interest. Mr. Hartman is a Republican in politics, while fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

PROF. ABEL C. BRIGGS.

The life of the scholar or professional man seldom presents any striking incidents which seize upon public feeling and attract public attention. When a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men, however, as to gain their confidence and through that confidence to serve them efficiently in many capacities, he becomes a conspicious figure in the life of the community. Prof. Abel C. Briggs, instructor in mathematics at Wilmington College since 1908, is a well-informed and symmetrically developed man, who has not permitted his interests in education to prevent his development along other lines. He has kept abreast of the times, not only in educational methods and affairs, but in the affairs of the business world about him.

Abel C. Briggs, a native of Clinton county, was born near Wilmington, but his family later moved to Washington township, where they lived on a farm. His paternal grandfather was Abel Briggs, a native of New Jersey, who came to Ohio about 1829. His wife, the paternal grandmother of Abel C., had died before that date. His maternal grandparents, Enos and Christina (Crouse) Clevenger, were natives of Virginia, and immigrated to Ohio in 1825. Professor Briggs' father was Samuel Briggs, a native of New Jersey, who was brought to Ohio by his parents at the age of nine years. The mother, Catherine Clevenger, was a native of Clinton county. They were married in 1849 and had five children, four sons and one daughter. Doctor Briggs and Prof. Abel C. are the only members of the family now living. The father died in 1871 and the mother in 1910.

Abel C. Briggs attended the district schools of Clinton county and later the village school at Martinsville. He was always fond of study and preferred mathematics to any other work. When a very young man he engaged in teaching, for which he had a natural aptitude. He received his first certificate and taught his first school at the age of sixteen. His success as a teacher was attained by making himself master of every branch of learning which he attempted to teach, but later he turned his attention to surveying and engineering and in 1880 entered the University of Cincinnati to study for the degree of Civil Engineer. His mathematical attainments were sufficient to entitle him to the degree of Civil Engineer when he left the university but it was necessary to finish those supplementary branches, first, which he abandoned to accept the position with the Champion Bridge Company. At the university he had the good fortune to be under the tuition of the eminent Professor Eddy, since of the University of Minnesota. During this association a strong attachment grew between them, which continued in after years. During his summer vacation in 1883 he was employed in the office of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, then under construction; engineering department under Bouscaren as chief engineer. He left there, however, in 1884 to accept a position as assistant engineer with the Champion Bridge Company, of Wilmington. The next year he was appointed chief engineer and the year after that became a stock-



Eng by L G Williams & Bro NY

A. C. Briggs

holder in the company and was elected secretary of the corporation. He still holds both positions and his connection with the firm has had no small part in its recent growth and development. Professor Briggs has always been interested in educational work and especially the educational progress of Clinton county. During the past seven years he has been an instructor in mathematics in Wilmington College. The department of mathematics of this institution is rising to rank with any in the state under his able tuition.

Abel C. Briggs was married in 1894 to Ethel Cast, the daughter of Simeon S. and Mary (Villars) Cast and a native of Clinton county, born and reared in Washington township. Three children have been born to this union; Mary Estelle, Sara Lucille and Ronald Cast.

The Briggs family are all members of the Friends church of Wilmington and Professor Briggs is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a worthy citizen; one who has performed well all of the duties of life, both public and private. The secret of this success in his life work was thoroughness and a conscientious devotion to duty.

PATRICK MULVIHILL.

The United States is the most cosmopolitan nation of the earth. Her citizens are drawn from every country and every clime, and a residence of a few years in this country so imbues her alien people with the American spirit that they become among our best citizens. No nation has furnished better or more substantial citizens to this country than has the fair island of Ireland. From the Emerald Isle have come many families which have won honored places in the country. Among the many families of Irish descent who have come to the great Buckeye state there is none more deserving than the Mulvihill family of Clinton county, which family now consists of two brothers and two sisters, sons and daughters of Patrick and Bridget (Welch) Mulvihill, who came here from Ireland.

Patrick Mulvihill was born in Ireland, the son of Jerry Mulvihill, also a native of that island, who never came to America. He was a farmer and a prominent member of the Catholic church. His wife was a Miss Shone before her marriage and they had nine children, Patrick, John, Edward, Michael, Jerry, Margaret, Catherine, Johanna and Mary. Of these children, Patrick, the eldest, received a meager education in the schools of his native land. He married Bridget Welch, who was also a native of the same island, and they afterwards came to America, proceeding to Ohio, locating in Highland county, near Leesburg. They came to this country about 1855 and, after having lived in Highland county until 1867, located in Clinton county, where they rented a farm. During the remainder of Patrick Mulvihill's life, he rented land in Clinton county. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church at Washington C. H., and he voted the Democratic ticket. He died on November 11, 1880, at the age of forty-six years, his widow surviving until August 9, 1907. They were the parents of four children, John, born on February 18, 1856; Mary, March 10, 1861; Michael, April 9, 1865, and Hannah, July 18, 1867.

Since the death of the parents, these four children have been living together and farming in Clinton county. Until 1890 they rented land, but now own two hundred and twenty-one acres in Richland township, about three miles out of Sabina. In 1895 they built a large barn and have since improved the farm in many ways, until it is one of the best farms in the community and they are regarded as among the best farmers. All of the members of the family are identified with the Catholic church at Washington C. H., and the two brothers, John and Michael, vote the Democratic ticket. The Mulvihills are all well known throughout Richland township and are all highly respected.

ELMER THOMAS McPHERSON.

Elmer Thomas McPherson, a native of Liberty township, this county, is a well-known mechanic and inventor connected with the Irwin Auger Bit Company, director in the Union Loan and Savings Company, and vice-president and founder of the Wilmington Automobile Company. He has lived in Clinton county all his life, with the exception of a few years.

Born on July 28, 1876, Elmer Thomas McPherson is the son of Henry C. and Anna (Hunnicutt) McPherson, the former of whom, born near Highland, in Highland county, Ohio, in September, 1845, died in August, 1910, and the latter, born near Port William, Clinton county, in 1852, died in May, 1905.

Mr. McPherson's paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Rachel (Starns) McPherson, both born near Leesburg, in Highland county, who spent all their days in that county. Benjamin McPherson was a farmer by occupation and his family were members of the Quaker church. Mr. McPherson's maternal grandparents were Thomas and Susanna (Bailey) Hunnicutt, natives of Virginia, who came to Clinton county when very young people. Thomas Hunnicutt was a farmer in Liberty township, where he owned about five hundred acres of land. The family were all members of the Friends church.

The late Henry C. McPherson, who grew up on his father's farm in Highland county, was a natural mechanic. Emigrating to Clinton county he was married in this county, and owned one hundred acres of land on the Clinton and Greene county line, in Liberty township. He lived upon this farm until 1889, when he moved to Lancaster, Ohio. In 1891 he moved to Harriman, Tennessee, and in 1893 returned to this county, locating at Wilmington, where he worked as an engineer for the Irwin Auger Bit Company until his death. He was a Republican and the family were members of the Friends church.

Of the eight children born to Henry C. and Anna (Hunnicutt) McPherson, two, Fred, the third born, and Maud, are deceased. The former died in May, 1913, and the latter, who was the fifth born, died at the age of eighteen years. The living children include Elmer Thomas, who is the eldest of the family and the subject of this biographical sketch; Olive, who married Alonzo Curl, a resident of Wilmington; George B., who married Nina Van Tress, lives in Wilmington and who is an auger-bit maker; Vada, who is a teacher of music; Lula, who married Howard Collins, a toolmaker, of Detroit, and Ralph, who married Hazel Doan, of Wilmington, and who is an auger-bit maker in Wilmington.

Elmer Thomas McPherson received his education in the public schools at Bowersville, Orchard Grove, and Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. McPherson is a natural mechanic. He began his mechanical career working for the Harriman Tack Company, then went to the Bailey Bit Company, at Harriman. From 1893 to 1898 he was engaged with the Irwin Auger Bit Company, at Wilmington, as trip-hammer man, and afterward, from 1898 to 1901, was engaged with the Ohio Tool Company, at Columbus. In 1901 he returned to Wilmington and since that time has been foreman of the forge and tool department and power plant of the Irwin Auger Bit Company. He invented a machine for making dies, which is now used by his employers. He has also invented a straightening machine, which is being kept for the use of the Irwin Auger Bit Company. In addition to these inventions he has also invented several small parts of machines. He takes a great deal of interest in this work, and is an invaluable employee to his company, which is the largest enterprise in the city of Wilmington.

On January 1, 1901, Elmer T. McPherson was married to Georgiana Palmer, who was born in Wilmington, Ohio, the daughter of Jonathan and Melinda (Darbyshire) Palmer. Jonathan Palmer died in April, 1903, at the age of seventy-five, and his widow is still living, seventy-four years old. She was born and reared in Wilmington, the

daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (McGruder) Darbyshire, early settlers, who came to this county from Pennsylvania. The late Jonathan Palmer was a carpenter and served as a member of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, throughout the Civil War. His widow is a member of the Seventh-Day Adventist church. Jonathan Palmer was a contractor and builder and assisted in the erection of the school house at Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have two children, Mildred, born on June 14, 1902, and Edith Aileen, November 20, 1905.

In 1905 Elmer T. McPherson purchased a home at the corner of Mulberry and Burdsall streets in Wilmington, where he and the family still live. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and was elected as city councilman for the term of 1916-17. The McPherson family are all members of the Friends church except the wife of Elmer Thomas,. who is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church, and takes a prominent part in the work of this church. They are highly respected citizens, industrious, broad-minded and liberal and are popular in their wide circle of acquaintances.

FRANK BRANDENBURG.

Frank Brandenburg is a well-to-do farmer of Clinton county. He was born in Warren county, this state, north of Lebanon, February 16, 1854, the son of Samuel and Susan (Kinney) Brandenburg, both natives of Warren county, born south of Lebanon.

The paternal grandfather of Frank Brandenburg was Jacob Brandenburg, an early settler in Warren county and very probably a native of Maryland. He was of German descent and a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Brandenburg was Daniel Kinney, one of the early settlers of Warren county and probably a native of Virginia.

Of Samuel Brandenburg, the father of Frank, it may be said that he was left an orphan when a mere lad, and that, having been deprived of all educational opportunities, his education was most meager. His wife's mother having died when she was a girl, she also was reared by strangers. They were farmers practically all of their lives, he having come to Clinton county about 1861. His death occurred at his home near Wilmington. A brother of Samuel Brandenburg, Silas by name, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and survived the war. The family were members of the Christian church.

Frank Brandenburg was educated in the schools of Warren, Clinton and Clermont counties. In 1880 he purchased seventeen acres of land near Westboro and moved to that farm from Warren county, where he lived until 1888, when he purchased fifty-five and three-quarters acres, where he now lives, to which he has added until he now has sixty-seven acres. At one time he owned the adjoining farm of one hundred and four acres which is now owned by Allie Goodwin. Mr. Brandenburg's farm was entirely wanting in improvements when he moved to it, but he has erected good buildings, drained the swamps and cleared the land of the thickets and woods. He is engaged specially in the dairy business and keeps a large number of Jersey cattle. He was at one time a stockholder in the creamery at Midland.

On October 4, 1874, Frank Brandenburg was married to Mary Wilson, who was born at Camden, New Jersey, daughter of Eli and Rachel (Atkinson) Wilson, both natives of New Jersey. Her paternal grandparents were James and Louisa Wilson, who lived and died in New Jersey. Her grandfather was employed on a fishing boat and was drowned while at work. Her maternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Powell) Atkinson, natives of New Jersey, who immigrated to Warren county in 1855. There they lived until a short time before their deaths, when they moved to Darke county, Ohio. Her maternal grandfather was a woodsman and made clearing his business. Mrs. Brandenburg's father was a gardener and shoemaker. He came West with his father-in-law and located in Warren county and lived there about thirty years, later coming to Clinton county. Subsequently, he remarried and lived in Clinton county until his death. He was a soldier in

Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served over three years during the Civil War.

Of the Brandenburg family it may be said that the first representatives of the family to come to America were Absalom Brandenburg and his brother, who had resided in Berlin, where they held an enormous estate, which was confiscated by the government for ninety-nine years because the government was displeased with their acts as citizens of the empire.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg six children have been born, of whom three, George, Myrtle and Walter, are deceased. The living children are Raymond and Elmer, both of whom are at home, and Flora, who married Charles Johnson, a farmer of Warren county. Myrtle died after her marriage to Simeon Loyd.

Frank Brandenburg, who was reared a Democrat, is now a Republican and is serving his sixth year as township trustee. Formerly, he was a member of the school board. Mr. Brandenburg is well known and popular in the locality in which he has lived so long.

STANLEY T. McKENZIE.

Stanley T. McKenzie is a well-to-do farmer of Green township, this county, who was born on August 14, 1861, in the state of Iowa, the son of William and Elizabeth (Morton) McKenzie, both of whom were born in Clinton county, Ohio, the former on September 18, 1834, and the latter, July 15, 1838. The father died on January 12, 1867.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. McKenzie were William and Isabel (Kimball) McKenzie, early settlers in Clinton county. The maternal grandparents were also early pioneers of Clinton county. After his marriage William McKenzie, the father of Stanley T., removed to Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, and later to Nebraska, and died in the latter state, at Nebraska City, in 1867, leaving four children, Wilda, Perry A., Stanley T. and Geneva. An infant child had died previously. Later his widow married Eli Carson, and to this latter union were born three children, Stella, Bert and Carey. Mr. McKenzie's stepfather and mother lived at Martinsville, this county.

Stanley T. McKenzie was reared on the farm and was educated in the schools at New Antioch, Green township. He has always been engaged in farming, and was for four years engaged in that vocation in Kansas. Later he went to California for a year and worked there by the month. At one time he owned a farm in Union and Liberty townships, Clinton county, but he disposed of this farm, removing to the farm now owned by himself and his son, Julian Stephen, in Green township, two miles from New Vienna. Since 1915 Mr. McKenzie and his son have owned one hundred and eighty-four acres of land in Green township.

On December 25, 1887, Stanley T. McKenzie was married to Maggie Leininger, who was born in Germany, January 2, 1864, daughter of John and Kate (Ruch) Leininger, both natives of Germany. Mrs. McKenzie's mother died in 1872, and after her death her husband came to America, proceeding to Ohio, first locating in Highland county and later settling at Burtonville, this county, where he died in December, 1889, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and he and his wife were the parents of eight children, John, Margaret E., Sarah, Kate, Maggie, Jacob, Michael and an infant (twins), the latter of whom is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. McKenzie two children have been born, Julian Stephen, born at Ottawa, Kansas, on Deember 4, 1889, and Ethel Lucile, May 11, 1897. Julian Stephen McKenzie was educated in the schools of Burtonville. He married Jessie Record, of Wilmington, and has one son, Willard, born on May 11, 1912. Ethel Lucile McKenzie was graduated from the Mt. Pleasant high school with the class of 1915, the first class to graduate from that school, and is now a teacher in the Mt. Pleasant school. Fraternally, Stanley T. McKenzie is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees at Wilmington, while politically, he is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

STANLEY T. McKENZIE AND FAMILY

LEO F. KING.

Leo F. King is a successful liveryman, of Blanchester, Clark township, this county. He was born at Farmer's Station, Clinton county, March 28, 1877, the son of G. S. and Nettie A. (West) King, both natives of this county, the former born on April 27, 1848, in Clark township, the son of John R. and Catherine B. (West) King, the former born in 1816, in Virginia, and the latter in Clinton county. John R. King was the son of William and Nancy King, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Clark township. Catherine B. West was the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Terrell) West, pioneers of Clark township and members of old Virginia families.

John R. King owned one hundred and thirty acres of land, which he divided among his children before his death. He died at the home of his son, George S., the father of Leo F. John R. and Catherine B. King had six children, Nancy A., William H., Wyatt C., George S., E. Sanford and Sarah. William H. and Wyatt C. served as soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War.

On December 25, 1871, George S. King was married to Nettie A. West, the daughter of George and Samantha (McMaine) West, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, April 10, 1815, and the latter in Highland county. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. King were Henry and Nancy (Terrell) West. Her maternal grandparents were Enoch and Samantha McMaine, who were born near Hillsboro, but who later moved to Knox county, Illinois, and there died.

Leo F. King was educated in the public schools at Farmers Station and engaged in farming for some time in partnership with his father. He was also in partnership with his father in the grocery business at Farmers Station for three years. In June, 1907, he moved to Blanchester and there engaged in the livery business.

On December 25, 1899, Leo F. King was married to Alta Reeves, the daughter of E. V. Reeves, of Highland county, Ohio, and to this union has been born one son, Horace.

Fraternally, Mr. King is a member of the Junior Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a well-known citizen of Clark township and is highly respected by the people of that township.

EMMETT B. WHITACRE.

Emmett B. Whitacre is the proprietor of a hundred-and-forty-acre farm near Pansy, in Marion county, this county. He was born on the old homestead in Marion township, Clinton county, January 17, 1869, the only son of Lewis and Mary (Hall) Whitacre, the former of whom was born on February 5, 1840, in Warren county, this state, and the latter, December 12, 1844, in Marion township, this county.

Mr. Whitacre's paternal grandparents were George and Martha (Baldwin) Whitacre, pioneers of Warren county, who came to this county about 1855. Both are now deceased. Mr. Whitacre's maternal grandparents were James and Pricella (Statler) Hall, the former born in Muskingum county, this state, and the latter in Clinton county. Pricella Statler was the daughter of Samuel Statler, a native of Virginia and a pioneer settler in Clinton county, who died in Vernon township. The maternal grandparents spent their last days in Jefferson township, this county.

Lewis Whitacre was a farmer by occupation and for many years was prominent in the local politics of Jefferson township. He was especially prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and served many years as justice of the peace. He also served as trustee for several terms. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Lewis Whitacre died July 1, 1911, and his wife in 1885. He died in Columbus, where he had lived for two years. His wife died at Midland, in Jefferson township, this county.

Emmett B. Whitacre was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools at

Midland and Pansy. As soon as he was old enough to take up a trade, he learned boiler-making and followed that trade for six years. Subsequently, he took up farming, and for many years has lived at Pansy, in Marion township, where he owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres.

In 1895 Mr. Whitacre was married to Alice Heintz, of Columbus, Ohio, to which union there were born three daughters, Naomi Mary, Lucile Alice and Clara Viola. Mrs. Alice (Heintz) Whitacre died in 1909, and three years later Mr. Whitacre married, secondly, Mary Tornof, of Columbus, Ohio, (now deceased), to which union two children were born, Lewis Edward and Charles Benjamin.

Like his father before him, Mr. Whitacre is prominent in the local councils of the Republican party and is a justice of the peace in Marion township, a position which his father held with credit for so many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, fraternally, is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

JAMES F. GASKINS.

It is a well-known fact that public opinion practically rules this country. It was the insistent cry of the public which has effected the wonderful transformation in our political institutions during the past few decades. Public opinion, however, would be useless had it not the opportunity to find expression and there is no way in which public opinion can find its full usefulness except through newspapers. For this reason it is not too much to say that the newspapers of our country really are the rulers; that they have more power in the shaping of the destinies of our nation than Congress itself. It is interesting to note, with the recurrence of large and vital questions how one newspaper will quote the editorial opinion of others in different parts of the country and how this will be accepted as a statement of the opinion of the country as a whole. No more striking example of this fact ever was presented than was noted in the prominence given by the large newspapers of the country to the editorial opinion of other newspapers with regard to the difference between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the "Lusitania" in the summer of 1915. There are few towns in the state of Ohio which do not have a newspaper publication of some kind. Among the leading newspapers of Clinton county is the *Sabina News-Record*, edited and published by James F. Gaskins.

James F. Gaskins was born at Bentonville, in Adams county, Ohio, on April 28, 1865, the son of Aaron J. Gaskins, M. D., who was born on November 9, 1843, in Clermont county, Ohio, and who in 1864 married Celia A. Johnson, who was born on March 28, 1844, the daughter of the Rev. P. F. Johnson, a minister in the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Gaskins' paternal grandfather was Dr. John Gaskins, of old Virginia stock, who was twice married, each time to a Miss Woods. The grandfather was a physician of Bentonville, Adams county, Ohio, but during the latter part of his life was engaged in farming, at one time owning about five hundred acres of land near Bentonville. He had five children, Aaron and Sylvester, by his first marriage, and H. A., Fisher and John, by the second wife, who reared the family.

Aaron J. Gaskins, M. D., received his elementary education in the common schools of Adams and Clermont counties, Ohio, and in 1867 was graduated from the Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati. Prior to this he had served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted in 1864 and having been discharged in 1865. He began the practice of medicine at Milledgeville, Fayette county, and after practicing one year there, moved to Sabina, this county, in December, 1868, and practiced there until 1894, when he sold out his practice to Dr. O. A. West, after which he engaged in the

furniture business at Sabina until his death, June 30, 1914. At the time of his death he owned a half interest in the Clinton Manufacturing Company. To Dr. Aaron J. and Celia A. (Johnson) Gaskins three children were born, namely: James F., the subject of this sketch; Lillie M., who married M. E. McGuire, of Sabina, and Essie E., who married Henry L. Lewellen, of Sabina. The family were members of the Friends church and Doctor Gaskins was a Democrat in politics.

James F. Gaskins was educated in the common schools of Sabina and in the Sabina high school, having been the first graduate of the latter institution, finishing the course in 1883. On April 15, 1885, two years later, he began his newspaper experience with a half interest in the *Sabina News*. Four years later, in December, 1889, he sold his interest in the *Sabina News* and a month later started the *Sabina Record*. In 1893 Mr. Gaskins purchased the older paper and consolidated it with the *Record*, since which time the paper has been known as the *Sabina News-Record*. Mr. Gaskins now has the latest equipment and machinery for publishing his newspaper and long has been recognized as a distinct force in newspaper circles hereabout.

In July, 1886, James F. Gaskins was married to Almeda Bryant, daughter of W. D. and Sarah J. (Allen) Bryant, who died on October 4, 1910, leaving two children: Ralph A., who married Donna Pumphrey, is engaged in business with his father, and has three children, Rebecca Emily, Esther Louise and Donna L.; Louise, the second born, married J. D. Adams, a stenographer, of Columbus, Ohio.

James F. Gaskins is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Friends church, and for the past twenty-five years has been superintendent of the Bible school of that church. For fifteen years he has been the financial clerk of the meeting. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as secretary of his home lodge for fifteen or twenty years. He has also been clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America for some fifteen years.

James F. Gaskins is one of the leading and most highly respected citizens of Sabina, one who takes a great interest in church affairs and in public movements. His newspaper well reflects the opinion of the large public among whom it circulates and is a welcome visitor in many homes thereabout.

LUCIUS D. SHANK.

A man's reputation among his neighbors in the community in which he has spent the greater part of his life is a pretty certain index of his worth. We either influence, or are influenced by others, according to our temperament and its reaction upon our environment, and when successful in life's battle, if that success has been won honorably, a study of the individual and the causes which have entered into his success, not only becomes profitable, but becomes likewise an inspiration to similar endeavor on the part of others. In this connection, it is highly appropriate that the life of Lucius D. Shank, whose career in this county has given him prestige as a farmer and stock-raiser, be given consideration here. Mr. Shank, who was born in Marion township, Clinton county, on March 12, 1854, is the son of James H. and Margaret (Crossen) Shank, the former a native of the same township, born on April 20, 1829.

James H. Shank was a son of Henry Shank, mentioned elsewhere in this publication. The maternal grandparents, George and Charlotte (Morrison) Crossen, braved the dangers of pioneer life when they came to this county, in which they spent the remainder of their days. James H. Shank was a farmer, but when the fires of rebellion were raging in the South he was among the first to offer up his life, if need be, to save the Union. And fate decreed that this should be his sacrifice, for, having been taken prisoner by the enemy, he died of starvation in a Confederate prison pen in February, 1865. He was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant

Grove. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Lucius D., George Henry, Samuel A., Martin Elsworth (who died in infancy), and Florence May. The mother of these children died on March 21, 1906.

Mr. Shank was reared a farmer's boy, receiving his education in the country schools near his home. By hard work and personal sacrifice, he has acquired one hundred and ninety-two acres of land, being ably assisted by the co-operation of his devoted wife. It was on the 8th of February, 1877, that he married Mary Elizabeth Urton, who was born in this county on January 24, 1854, the daughter of Daniel and Nancy Ann (Brown) Urton, pioneers of this county. To this union five children have beeen born, namely: Otis J., Elva May, Veda Maud (deceased), Clarence D., and an infant son, who died.

Mr. Shank is a Republican and served his community well as a member of the school board for four years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Grange.

While Mr. Shank's life has been comparatively free from stirring adventure, having been spent in the quiet devotion to duty, it has been a life well spent, and its influence has been decidedly for good.

LEWIS C. WILSON.

Among the successful young farmers of Richland township, this county, Lewis C. Wilson, who owns a highly productive farm of one hundred and five acres in that township, should be mentioned.

Lewis C. Wilson was born on August 31, 1880, in the township where he still lives, a son of Martin A. and Mary (Custis) Wilson, the former of whom was born in Martinsburg, Ohio, and the latter of whom was the daughter of Littleton and Amelia Ann (Arnold) Custis. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Wilson, James Wilson, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and who afterward became a well-known farmer in Clinton county, married Margaret Plymire, and they were the parents of the following children: Susannah, Catherine, Martin A., James, Ellen, Samuel, Lovina, Lewis and Julia. The great-grandfather, Joshua Wilson, a native of Ohio, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Martin A. Wilson received some education in the common schools of Clinton county, but had few opportunities for schooling and most of his education was obtained by home study. When a young man he began farming in Clinton county and was engaged in this occupation practically all of his life. He owned one hundred and five acres of land in Richland township. Martin A. and Mary (Custis) Wilson were the parents of three children, of whom Lewis C. was the second in order of birth. The eldest child, Zella, became the wife of Elmer Anderson, and the youngest, Frank E., married Maud Chancelor. The late Martin A. Wilson, a Republican in politics, was a director in the county infirmary at the time of his death. He was a member of the Methodist church and belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

Lewis C. Wilson also received his education in the public schools of Richland township, principally at Sabina. He began life on his own account on a farm in Richland township. In 1908 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where for two years he was engaged in the ice business. In 1910 he returned to the farm in Clinton county, and has since been continuously engaged in farming. He owns a farm of one hundred and five acres, where he is carrying on a general system of farming and stock raising.

In 1902, at the age of twenty-two years, Lewis C. Wilson was married to Leta Pavey, daughter of G. A. and Elizabeth (Burris) Pavey, and to this union three children have been born, of whom one, Dorothy, the second born, died at the age of five years. The first born is Ralph A. and the youngest is Fred M.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist church. Like his father before him, Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE H. BENLEHR.

It is the progressive, wideawake man of affairs who makes the real history of a community. His influence as a potent factor in the civic life of the community is hard to estimate. The example which such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrates what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a large measure of satisfaction in referring, even in a casual way, to their achievements. Such a man is George H. Benlehr, one of the prominent business men and quarrymen of Clinton county, and it is entirely fitting that a review of his life work be accorded a place in this volume.

George H. Benlehr was born on October 16, 1846, in Union township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Frederick and Lavina Jane (Hawes) Benlehr, the former of whom, born near Berlin, Germany, in 1804, died on December 25, 1890, and the latter, born on April 23, 1824, in Union township, this county, died on April 10, 1849. George H. Benlehr's paternal grandparents were natives of Germany, his grandfather having died in that country and his grandmother, Catherine, having died en route to America on a sailing vessel while on her way here to join her son. They were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Benlehr's maternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Gibson) Hawes, the former of whom died on November 11, 1826, when he was a young man. His widow married, secondly, George Hartman, who died in 1852. She died in 1867, at the age of eighty years, three months and twenty-two days. Sarah Gibson was of Irish descent and her husband, John Hawes, was one of the first settlers in Starbucktown, in Union township. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Frederick Benlehr grew up in Germany, where his father owned a flour-mill. Frederick learned the butcher's trade and in 1820 left Germany and came to America. He worked for one year at six dollars a month in an eastern Pennsylvania orchard. As the result of a frost that year, the orchard yielded but one apple. Frederick Benlehr then drove six and eight-horse teams with merchandise over the National road for several years. About 1835 he bought a farm in Union township, this county, and was engaged in butchering on the farm, selling his product on the streets of Wilmington three days in the week. Later he operated a butcher shop in Wilmington, but always lived on the farm, continuing in the business until incapacitated by old age. He was an ardent Democrat.

To Frederick and Lavina Jane (Hawes) Benlehr were born three children, of whom George H. is the youngest, the other two being Louisa, who was born on February 8, 1840, and who married William E. Parker, of Independence, Iowa, ex-superintendent of the Lee county schools, and Sarah, November 5, 1841, who married Jacob Schlotter, a florist at Keokuk, Iowa.

George H. Benlehr attended the public schools of Union township. His mother having died when he was three years old, his father married, secondly, Elizabeth Lynn, to which latter union there were born three children. From the time of his infancy, George H. Benlehr made his home with his Uncle James and Aunt Sarah Hawes and with his Grandmother Hawes, while she lived.

On December 15, 1863, George H. Benlehr enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out at the end of the war, July 15, 1865, receiving an honorable discharge. His regiment was stationed in Ohio, guarding prisoners of war.

After the war, Mr. Benlehr assisted his father in butchering and farming until his father's death, in 1890. Before his father's death, however, George H. purchased the home place of one hundred and twenty-four acres and added fifty-two acres to the farm. He then bought the Probasco farm of seventy-one acres and sold the old farm. In 1913 Mr. Benlehr moved to Wilmington and now lives in that city. In 1898 he bought the

Babb quarry at Todd's fork and has quarried crushed stone and building stone ever since. Ordinarily he employs from seven to ten men.

On March 15, 1866, George H. Benlehr was married to Hannah Bowermaster, who was born and reared in Greene county, Ohio. She is the daughter of R. A. and Ann (Venard) Bowermaster and was born on March 8, 1846. Her father was born in Cookstown, Pennsylvania, and her mother in this county. Her father came with his parents to Clinton county in 1831, and later moved to Bowersville, Greene county, Ohio, where his father built the first house in that town. He was a carpenter and charter member of the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benlehr are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living, namely: Cleo Lavina, born on May 5, 1868, who married Ed Bean and lives in Highland county; Cora, September 4, 1871, who married Seymour Murphy, deceased, and now lives with her parents; Charles E., February 6, 1874, who is a missionary in India for the Christian church; Sarah L., December 21, 1876, who is the wife of Thomas Pond, of Muncie, Indiana; Catherine, June 26, 1879, who became the wife of John Fleming, a farmer in Mercer county, Ohio; Grace E., May 24, 1882, who married Ralph Duffy and lives at Urbana, Ohio; George A., December 18, 1884, who lives in Lancaster, Ohio, where he is a railroad engineer; Fred A., July 4, 1887, who is quarryman and lives at home, and Earl W., April 13, 1890, who lives on his father's farm in Union township.

Although Mr. Benlehr is actively identified with the Democratic party, he has never been prominent in its councils and takes no especial interest in politics except to cast his vote, the duty of every American citizen. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to Morris McMillan Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Benlehr has been pre-eminent in the agricultural and civic life of this county as an industrious and conscientious citizen. He gave a portion of the best years of his life to the service of his country and he has been no less faithful in the peaceful pursuits of life than he was when he responded to his country's call for service.

WILLIAM DRAKE.

When men succeed, their lives are instructive as guides and incentives to others. They furnish splendid examples of patient purpose and successful endeavor and these examples strongly illustrate what every man may achieve. William Drake, of Richland township, this county, is one of the hustling farmers of Clinton county, an example of one who has lived to good purpose and achieved a large measure of success in agriculture, the special sphere to which his talents have been devoted.

William Drake was born on September 25, 1865, in Union township, this county, the son of Charles and Frances (Wade) Drake, the former, born in 1834, on Staten Island, New York, died in April, 1907, and the latter, born in 1843, the daughter of George and Mary Wade.

Charles Drake was the son of Randolph Drake, a native of Staten Island, New York, who came to Clinton county from New York in 1848, and the family has been established in this county since that date, a period of nearly seventy years. Randolph Drake located on the farm in Richland township, where his grandson now lives, and where he owned seventy-five acres. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was identified with the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he identified himself with the latter. He was the father of eight children: David M., Charles, Caroline, who married William H. Sprague; Daniel, Elizabeth, who married Samuel Bogue; Henry and Cornelius who died early in life, and John S. Charles, the second in the family, was the father of William Drake, the subject of this sketch.

Educated in the common schools of Clinton county, Charles Drake learned the

carpenter trade when he was a young man and was engaged in contract building in connection with farming for a period of about fourteen years. Eventually, however, he quit carpentering and spent the remainder of his life in farming. In 1867 he purchased the interest of the heirs of his father's farm and spent the remainder of his life on the estate. He made most of the improvements now on the farm and shortly before his death was arranging to erect a new house, which was completed by the family after his death. He was a Republican and served for many years as school director in this township. Charles and Frances (Wade) Drake were the parents of four children, namely: William, the subject of this sketch; George, who married Ella Atley; Ella, who married A. E. Tysor, and Thomas A., who married Grace McChesney.

William Drake and his brother, Thomas A. Drake, have owned the Richland township farm of two hundred and fifty acres since 1912, and are engaged in general farming and stock raising. They are extensive breeders of the big type Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs and both are members of the Duroc-Jersey Association. William and Thomas A. Drake have a beautiful and well improved farm in Richland township. Both were educated in the public schools of Richland township, and both are well informed and intelligent citizens. They are both members of the Modern Woodmen of America.

William Drake, who is an ardent Republican, served as trustee of Richland township from 1909 to 1911. He gave to the people of Richland township a most efficient and able administration. The office is one which has to do with the intimate affairs of a rural community and necessitates a rather complete understanding of the farm and its problems, as well as the problems of education. Mr. Drake gave practically universal satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of this office. He is well known in Richland township and popular among his neighbors.

THOMAS WILLIAM CONNER.

Thomas William Conner needs no introduction to the people of Clinton county, since he is a man whom everybody knows and likes. His life has been devoted not only to promoting his own interests, but also to the welfare of the community in which he has lived for more than a decade. He is an honorable representative of one of the esteemed families of this section, a gentleman of high character and worthy ambitions; a splendid type of the intelligent, up-to-date, self-made American, one of Clinton county's most successful farmers and business men. As a citizen he is progressive in the fullest sense of the word.

Thomas William Conner was born on September 5, 1882, at Buena Vista, in Fayette county, Ohio, the son of William T. and Catherine Jane (Moore) Conner. The father was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 29, 1844, and the mother was born in Pike county, the daughter of Salisbury and Mary (Eager) Moore. William T. Conner was the son of Thomas William Conner, a large landowner in Fayette county. Grandfather Conner and his wife were the parents of seven children: Melissa, Eli, William T., Clarissa, Jane, Mary and Cinderella.

William T. Conner was educated in the common schools of Fayette county and spent all of his life on the farm. He was very successful as a farmer and owned about twelve hundred acres of land. In addition to farming he bought and sold live stock. To William T. and Catherine Jane Conner six children were born, namely: Loren E., who married Mary Martin; George E., who died while a young man; Iva M., who is the wife of Victor M. Harper; Clarissa J., who became the wife of John B. Tener; Anise, who died young, and Thomas W., the subject of this sketch. William T. Conner and wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church. He was a Democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Educated in the public schools at Buena Vista, Fayette county, Thomas W. Conner began farming early in life and in 1904 came to Clinton county and was engaged in

farming in Richland and Wayne townships. He lived on the farm until 1909, when he rented it out. He and his wife now own four hundred and sixty acres in Richland and Wayne townships. The farm is the old William Pavey homestead and was improved a short time ago by the remodeling of the house.

In 1901 Thomas W. Conner was married to Carrie E. Pavey, the daughter of William and Mary A. (Kirby) Pavey, of Sabina, this county, and to this union two children have been born, William Owen, born on April 21, 1903, and George E., April 21, 1910.

Mr. Conner is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There is no man living in the Sabina section of Clinton county who is better known or who holds a warmer place in the affections of the people than Thomas W. Conner. He is a hale fellow, well-met and, being well situated financially, is in a position to enjoy life, which he does to the utmost degree.

JOHN C. McFADDEN.

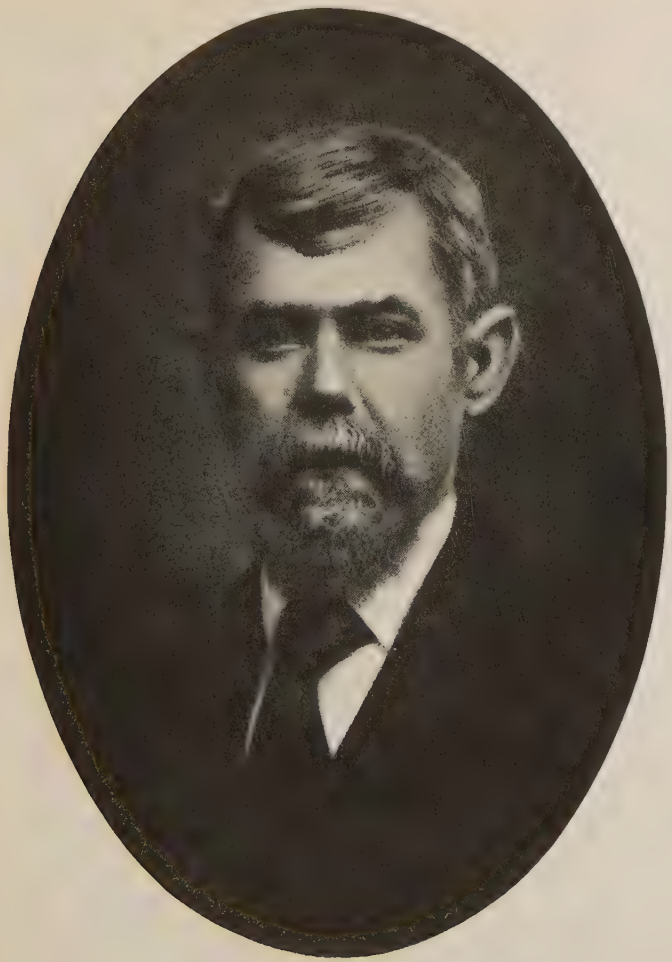
John C. McFadden, now a well-known and a well-to-do farmer of Wayne township, this county, was born on August 18, 1846, in Green township, this county, the son of John and Elizabeth (Newcomb) McFadden, the former a native of Mason county, Kentucky, born in 1808, who died in 1901, and the latter a native of Brown county, Ohio, daughter of William and Anna (Pangburn) Newcomb.

The paternal grandparents of John C. McFadden were John and Sophia (Kelly) McFadden, both natives of Ireland. John McFadden, the father of John C., received very little education, his father having died when he was a mere lad. When a young man, he worked on the Ohio river and a few years after his marriage, moved to a farm of two hundred and fourteen acres in Green township, this county, which he subsequently owned. He cleared most of this land and became quite well-to-do. Earlier in his life, he had been a pumpmaker and was very successful at that trade. John and Elizabeth (Newcomb) McFadden were the parents of ten children, Jehu, Mary Ann, Charles, Harrison W., Rebecca Jane, William N., John C., Sophia, Thomas and Hannah. Of these children, Charles was wounded during the last charge at Lookout Mountain and died as a result of his wound. Harrison W. and William N. were also Union soldiers during the Civil War. John McFadden and wife were members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. He voted the Republican ticket and served as trustee of his township for about twenty years.

John C. McFadden was educated in the common schools of Green township and began life on the farm. After farming in Green township for six years, he moved, in 1880, to the farm which he now occupies in Wayne township. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land, adjoining the little village of Centerville in Wayne township, and erected all of the buildings now standing on the farm. He has also done a great deal of clearing and ditching.

On October 28, 1870, John C. McFadden was married to Lydia Alice Hodson, who was born on February 22, 1855, and who died on August 18, 1912. She was the daughter of Cyrus and Phoebe (Davis) Hodson. To Mr. and Mrs. McFadden one child was born, Eva, born on September 25, 1872, who married Philip Morton, to which union five children have been born, namely: Albert, who died at the age of two years; Frank, who died at the age of fourteen; Alice; Elizabeth, who died on March 20, 1908, and John. It is doubtful if there are any instances of a more ardent and devoted affection between father and daughter in all Clinton county, than the affection between the venerable John C. McFadden and his daughter, Mrs. Eva Morton.

The McFadden family are members of the Christian church and John C. McFadden has served as a trustee of that church for a number of years. Mr. McFadden votes the Republican ticket.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN C. McFADDEN

EMERSON B. WEST.

Emerson B. West, a well-known farmer of Green township, this county, was born in Clinton county, June 16, 1861, a son of George and Matilda A. (Radcliffe) West, the former of whom was born in Clinton county on April 10, 1815, and the latter, in Highland county, August 18, 1828.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. West were Henry and Nancy (Terrell) West, both natives of Virginia, and pioneers in Clinton county, where both spent the most of their lives, their last days having been spent in Clark township. Mr. West's maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Garner) Radcliffe, early settlers in Highland county, Ohio, who located in that county when Mrs. George West, the mother of Emerson B., was an infant six months old. Mrs. West's mother had come to Clinton county with her parents, James Garner and wife, who had previously lived in North Carolina. In 1811 they left that state and settled near Snow Hill, in this county.

The late George West was a carpenter by trade, but owned a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres, including that where his son, Emerson B., now lives. He died on this farm, October 21, 1888, and his widow survived him a few years, her death occurring on October 30, 1892. He had been an adherent of the Republican party, but during the later years of his life had become independent in his political views. Of the five children born to George and Matilda West, three—Sarah Elizabeth, Mary Jane and Stella May, are deceased. The living children are Emerson B. and Florence Emma. George West had been previously married to Samantha McMain, and to that union there were born three children, two of whom died in infancy, Hortense and an infant son. The third child was a daughter, Annetta.

Emerson B. West spent his boyhood days on the old homestead farm. He attended the public schools of his home neighborhood, and assisted his father with the work of the farm. After leaving school he took up farming on the old home place and there he has lived ever since. Mr. West and his only living sister, Florence, make their home on the old farm. They opened their home to a twelve-year-old child from the children's home, Bessie Kidd, whom they have reared to womanhood.

Mr. West has an excellent farm of ninety-two acres where he lives, and where he carries on a general system of farming and stock raising. He is a Republican in politics, and while living in Clark township, served as trustee of that township for four years. Fraternally, he is a member of Martinsville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

PATRICK REGAN.

Patrick Regan, a pleasant and successful farmer of Wayne township, this county, is recognized as one of the well-known men of that township. By his enterprise and his progressive methods he has contributed in a material way to the general advancement of the locality where he lives. In the course of an honorable career, he has been successful in many lines, and enjoys a peculiar prestige among the representative men of his community.

Born on March 13, 1848, in County Kerry, Ireland, Patrick Regan is the son of Bartholomew and Julia (Dowling) Regan, both natives of the Emerald Isle. His paternal grandparents were John and Catherine (Cain) Regan, also natives of Ireland, who were the parents of five children, Timothy, Catherine, John, Bartholomew and Honora.

Of Mr. Regan's father it may be said that Bartholomew Regan received his education in the schools of his native land, and was married there, and after coming to America when a young man, located in the little town of Waynesville, in Warren county, Ohio. Fifteen years later he came to Clinton county, locating on a farm in Liberty township, where he lived for four years. He then moved to Wayne township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life. Bartholomew Regan and wife were the par-

ents of eight children, of whom six are living, as follow: Patrick, the subject of this sketch; Johanna, Thomas, referred to elsewhere in this volume; Catherine, Timothy C. and Mary. The deceased children were John and William. Bartholomew Regan and family were devout members of the Catholic church, and in politics Mr. Regan voted the Democratic ticket.

Patrick Regan attended school one year in Ireland, and after coming to America with his parents, pursued his education in the common schools of Warren county, Ohio. He began life on his own responsibility as a farmer in Warren county, but in 1864, went to Cincinnati, where he worked for a transfer company, remaining in that city until 1870. In that year he returned to Wayne township, this county, and after living at home for two years, removed to the farm where he is now living, comprising one hundred and forty-three acres. The house in which Mr. Regan and family are now living was built in 1903, while the barn was erected in 1911. Mr. Regan has a beautiful country home and a splendid and well kept farm.

Mrs. Regan, before her marriage, was Mary Reardon, the daughter of Michael and Mary Reardon. She died in 1880, leaving two children, Thomas N. and Matthew. Thomas N. Regan was graduated from the Indianapolis Law School and is now engaged in managing his father's farm. Matthew is a graduate is Wilmington College, and is now professor of science in the schools at Helena, Montana.

The Regan family are all members of the Catholic church, and politically, Mr. Regan is an adherent of the Democratic party.

ELIJAH VAN PELT.

Reserved and unassuming, Elijah Van Pelt is one of the splendid farmers and pleasant citizens of Wayne township, this county. He not only rents five hundred and forty acres of land, but he owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Wayne township and personally supervises the work of all this land. As a member of the board of education of Wayne township, no man has done more than he to raise the standard of the public schools and to provide educational advantages for the children of that township second to none in the state.

Elijah Van Pelt, the son of Ryan and Rebecca (Milner) Van Pelt, was born on March 10, 1858, in the township where he lives. His father was born on August 28, 1822, at Richmond, Indiana, and his mother was born on March 7, 1825, in Highland county, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Moses and Sallie (Slaughter) Milner, the former a native of Halifax county, Virginia, who immigrated to Highland county, this state, from the old Dominion state, when a young man. A few years later he returned to Virginia, married and then came back to live permanently in Highland county. Moses Milner was the son of Beverly Milner.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Van Pelt were Elijah and Lucy (Bethel) Van Pelt, the former a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born on September 19, 1794, and the latter, May 14, 1798. In 1849 Elijah Van Pelt came to Clinton county and in time came to own one hundred acres of land. Elijah Van Pelt and wife were the parents of four children: Ryan, the father of Elijah; John, born on June 20, 1829; Lydia, June 14, 1843, and Abigail, August 1, 1825, who died in infancy. The parents of Elijah Van Pelt were Jacob and Sarah (Ryan) Van Pelt, the former of whom, born on August 12, 1759, died on August 3, 1831, and the latter, born on September 22, 1761, died on August 29, 1831.

Ryan and Rebecca (Milner) Van Pelt were the parents of five children, of whom Elijah was the fourth, in order of birth. The others were Albert, born on January 31, 1851; Lydia Ann, April 17, 1853, who died on March 16, 1881; Milner, March 6, 1855, and Lucinda, December 3, 1864, who is unmarried.

Elijah Van Pelt began his education in the common schools of Wayne township and

later attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. After finishing his education, he taught school for two years and then spent two years in Kansas in the office of a county surveyor. He then returned to Ohio and began farming in Wayne township, this county, where he has become a well-known farmer and stock raiser. In 1900 he moved to the farm known as the O. B. Savage farm, comprising five hundred and forty acres, which he rents. Besides renting this land, where he lives, he owns one hundred and seventy-five acres in Wayne township. He keeps a tenant upon the farm, but manages it himself.

Mr. Van Pelt is not married. He has always been interested in public affairs and worthy public enterprises. He has taken a special interest in educational matters. The people of Wayne township owe much to Elijah Van Pelt and are very ready to acknowledge their indebtedness to him.

H. B. ELLIS.

Among the prosperous farmers of Liberty township, this county, and among the young men who are most widely known in this township is H. B. Ellis, who has a well-kept, fertile and highly productive farm of three hundred and sixty-four acres, and is engaged in general farming.

H. B. Ellis was born in Greene county, Ohio, on February 7, 1871, son of Joshua and Rachel A. (Murphy) Ellis, both natives of Greene county, the former born in Jefferson township on September 28, 1847, and the latter, in 1848. Reared on his father's farm, and educated in the country schools, H. B. Ellis was married, in 1896, to Katie A. Linkhart, who was born in Clinton county, daughter of George W. and Mary C. Linkhart, and to this union one child has been born, Orville C., who is now sixteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are prominent members of the Friends church at Dover and are regular attendants at services.

George W. Linkhart, father of Mrs. Ellis, was born in Greene county, this state, on April 5, 1843. At the age of four years he came to Clinton county with his parents and here he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on September 1, 1908. He was a son of Thomas and Eleanor Linkhart and was the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom are now dead. His widow is still living on the old home place, at the age of seventy-four years, her only son, Charles Linkhart, only brother of Mrs. Ellis, also making his home there.

Reverting to Mr. Ellis's ancestry, it may be said that his father, Joshua Ellis, was a son of Samuel and Keziah (Woolman) Ellis, the former of whom was born in Winchester, Virginia, October 4, 1800, and the latter, June 17, 1817, in Greene county, Ohio. Joshua Ellis was educated in the common schools and at the age of thirteen, in 1859, left home and went to Bowersville, where he entered the employment of J. C. Early. He remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the time he was only fourteen years old, and his father objected to his enlistment and succeeded in having it cancelled. He again enlisted, in 1863, under Captain Ary of the Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and received his honorable discharge at Cleveland, Ohio, August 7, 1865. He owns one hundred and nine acres of land in Greene county and seventy acres in Clinton county. He was married on September 23, 1867, to Rachel A. Murphy, who was born in Greene county, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Davis) Murphy, farmers. Jacob Murphy was also a blacksmith by trade. He and his wife were prominent members of the Methodist church and very active in church work. They were the parents of five children, namely: William A., born on February 2 1840; Harvey C., June 18, 1841; Israel A., 1845; Rachel A., 1848, and James L., August 3, 1857. Joshua and Rachel A. (Murphy) Ellis had two children, Harley B., the subject of this sketch and Veturrah, who was born on August 25, 1873. She was married on November 25, 1896, to George Lee Linkhart, who was born on December 5,

1870, and who died on August 28, 1908, leaving one child, Nora A., born on October 31, 1897. Mrs. Veturrah Linkhart lives at home with her parents. Joshua Ellis is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Fort William, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For some time he has been operating a motion-picture house at Port William.

Mr. Ellis's paternal grandfather, Samuel Ellis, who died on December 11, 1880, at the age of eighty years, two months and seven days, was married three times, first to Elizabeth Oglesbee, a native of Greene county, Ohio, by whom he had the following children: Mary Ann, Silas, Joseph, Almira and Isaiah. By his second wife, Keziah Woolman, Mr. Ellis's father's mother, there were born seven children, as follow: Susan, born on September 1, 1837; Eli, December 19, 1841, was a member of Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was fatally wounded in Georgia; Sarah J., January 19, 1843; Simon P., March 15, 1845, was a soldier in Company F, Sixtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was held eleven months as a prisoner in Libby Prison; Samuel N., a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served one hundred days; Joshua, H. B. Ellis's father, already referred to, and Martha, who died at the age of thirteen days. The third wife of Samuel Ellis was a Mrs. Providence, of Greene county.

The great grandfather of H. B. Ellis was Christopher Ellis, who was born on January 11, 1763, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by occupation, who came to Ohio in 1807, settling in Greene county, where he entered eight hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After his marriage in Pennsylvania, he moved to Frederick county, Virginia, and after a few years came to Greene county, this state, where he died in 1836. He had a brother, Abron, who came to Clinton county, in 1806, settling on the Anderson farm. Christopher Ellis married Eliza Carvery, who was born on September 5, 1769, and who died on September 5, 1822. The land owned in Greene county by Joshua Ellis is a part of the land originally owned by Christopher Ellis. By his first wife, Christopher Ellis had the following children: Catherine, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, John, Samuel, William, George, James, Mary, Joseph, Christopher and Elizabeth. By his second wife, who was Nancy Overly, there were four children, Martha, Tilden, Angeline and Daniel. Christopher Ellis's father was John Ellis, a native of Germany who immigrated from his native land to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1726.

WILLIAM B. STEELE.

William B. Steele, a well-to-do farmer and unassuming Christian gentleman of Wayne township, this county, was born on the farm where he still lives on July 9, 1860, the son of Absalom C. and Mary J. (Moorman) Steele, the former of whom was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, December 28, 1826, and the latter, the daughter of Thomas E. and Sabina Moorman, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky.

Absalom C. Steele was the son of Jehu and Jane (Brown) Steele, natives of North Carolina. The maternal grandparents of Absalom Steel were James and Hannah (Clark) Brown, also natives of North Carolina. James Brown died in that state and his widow subsequently became a resident of Clinton county, where she died. William B. Steele's great-grandfather, John Brown, was a native of Scotland and his great-grandparents, Clark, were natives of England, who came to America in pre-Revolutionary days. Mrs. Clark was a witness of the battle of Guilford Court House during the war of the Revolution when sixteen years of age. Jehu Steele died in his native state when his son, Absalom, was but a child. Subsequently, about 1832, Mrs. Steele and several of the uncles of Absalom Steele, with others, immigrated to Ohio in wagons and located in Highland county about two miles from New Vienna, there being at that time but one

WILLIAM B. STEELE AND FAMILY

house on the present site of that town. It was in that house that Absalom Steele grew to manhood. About 1846 he and his mother moved to New Vienna, where she died on May 25, 1869. Absalom C. Steele was married on January 9, 1851, to Mary J. Moorman, who was born in this county on February 15, 1833, one of eight children born to her parents. Her mother died in August, 1852, and her father died on October 11, 1866.

To Absalom C. Steele and wife were born thirteen children, namely: Sabina Jane, on October 17, 1851; Thomas E., October 5, 1854; Jehu, January 14, 1856; Martha A., February 13, 1858; William B., July 9, 1860; John C., January 9, 1862; Alice E., March 15, 1864; Absalom C., Jr., April 27, 1866; Rosa B., May 5, 1868; Nettie D., May 4, 1870; Frank B., May 9, 1874; Anthon F., January 10, 1877, and one who died as an infant. Mr. Steele was a stone and brick mason by trade. He located in Wayne township on January 9, 1853, and there spent the rest of his life.

William B. Steele was educated in the public schools of Wayne township and when a young man, began farming on land adjoining the home farm. In 1912 he moved to the farm where he now lives. He owns eighty-five acres of land altogether.

To Mr. and Mrs. William B. Steele have been born six children: Harry D., who married Mary L. Rouse; Elijah M., who married Ann Lawrence; Samuel L., who married Edith Rouse; William R., who married Hattie Morris; Mary E. and Fred A., both of whom are at home. Mrs. Steele, before her marriage, was Rachel A. Mathew, the daughter of E. H. Mathew.

Mr. and Mrs. Steele are members of the church of Christ and are devout in the faith of that church. Politically, Mr. Steele is a Democrat and has filled several positions of public trust, including the offices of justice of the peace, road supervisor and member of the school board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

MARK CLARK.

Among the successful farmers of Green township, this county, is Mark Clark, who owns one hundred and thirteen acres of land in that township, two miles from New Vienna.

Mark Clark was born on September 22, 1858, in Union township, Highland county, Ohio, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hildebrant) Clark, the former born in Green township, this county, on May 11, 1830, and the latter born near Snow Hill, in this county, October 28, 1837.

Isaac Clark was reared in Green township and was educated in the public schools. He owned a farm of one hundred and sixteen acres in Union township, Highland county, and also a farm in Green township of one hundred and sixteen acres and a small farm of seventy-five acres, which he bought about two years before his death and which was located near Snow Hill. He also owned property in New Vienna. He was married on March 18, 1855, to Elizabeth Hildebrant, who was the daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Crifessteen) Hildebrant, the former born on February 16, 1794, and the latter on March 27, 1796, in New Jersey, who came to this county in pioneer times. Christopher Hildebrant died on August 6, 1868, and his widow on November 1, 1882. He was a farmer by occupation and he and his wife were the parents of eleven children, namely: Ralph, born on December 28, 1816; Catherine, December 2, 1818, who died on July 21, 1858; Margaret, February 25, 1821, who died on May 12, 1868; Jesse, March 3, 1823, who died on August 15, 1905; Hezekiah, December 11, 1824, who died on September 18, 1898; Elisha, March 16, 1827, who died on January 8, 1906; Isaiah, April 15, 1829, who died on September 18, 1884; Jefferson, February 10, 1831, who died on August 9, 1910; Rebecca Jane, May 8, 1833, who died in 1910; Austin W., August 2, 1835, who died on December 24, 1863; and Elizabeth, October 28, 1837, who died on March 15, 1915. Of these children, Austin W. was a soldier in the Civil War. He was appointed sergeant on April 10,

1862, in Company G, Eleventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by Captain P. P. Lane, at Summersville, Virginia.

To Isaac Clark and wife were born nine children, as follows: Columbus H., born on April 21, 1856; Mark, September 22, 1858; Mary Frances, December 24, 1859; Samantha, April 15, 1862, who died on April 30, 1862; Grant, August 23, 1863, who died on May 3, 1889; Marley, November 22, 1865, who died on August 14, 1878; Louie, December 12, 1867, who died on July 14, 1883; Hannah, March 27, 1871, and Austin, October 28, 1878, who died on January 19, 1890. Of these children, Grant was appointed postmaster of New Vienna in November, 1897, and began serving on January 1, 1898. He served in this position until his death on May 3, 1899. His sister, Hannah, was appointed postmistress on May 16, 1899, and held the office until February 28, 1905. The father of these children, Isaac Clark, was a Republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was a member of the Christian church. He died on February 25, 1903, and his widow on March 15, 1915.

Isaac Clark was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Miller) Clark, who were early settlers in Green township, where both died. Elizabeth Miller was the daughter of Isaac and Polly (Stewart) Miller, both natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the former born on February 5, 1777, and the latter in 1787. Isaac Miller was the son of Peter Miller, who married Catherine Rhodes. He was born in Wales in 1740 and his wife in the United States. They were the parents of five children, John, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac and Elizabeth. Peter Miller came to the United States when a young man, and was married near Philadelphia. He and his wife moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and he served in the Revolutionary War. Although he died in the war, the place of his burial is not known nor is the place of his wife's burial known. Isaac Miller was bound out to John McKibben and, when ten years old, went to Kentucky. In 1801 he came to Clinton county with a son of Mr. McKibben and they kept a bachelor's house. John McKibben was the owner of one thousand acres in Clinton county and he gave one hundred acres to Isaac Miller, who bought one hundred acres from Mr. McKibben. Isaac Miller cleared most of the land and John Fletcher Miller, his son, now owns a part of it. He was a Democrat in politics and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, joining the first church in the county, at Snow Hill. He married in Warren county, near Morrowtown, about 1803, and lived in Clinton county until his death on January 5, 1857. His widow survived him but twenty-one days, her death occurring on January 26, 1857. They were the parents of eleven children, William, Elizabeth, Polly, Isaac, Jane, Catherine, Hannah, James, John Fletcher, Milton and Margaret. Polly Stewart, the wife of Isaac Miller, was the daughter of William and Jane (Armstrong) Stewart, the former of whom was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1757. He attended the public schools in Dublin, Ireland, and, when a young man, came to America, locating at Philadelphia. He was pressed into the service during the Revolutionary War and was wounded by a bayonet. He was taken to the hospital at Philadelphia, where he met Jane Armstrong, who was his nurse, and whom he later married. They proceeded in a wagon to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later to Columbia, a suburb of Cincinnati, in Hamilton county. He bought a farm in Warren county near Morrow and there they both spent their last days. To them were born eight children, Samuel, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Anna, Jane and Hannah. William Stewart's wife, soon after their marriage, was captured by the Indians. She was taken to Detroit, Michigan, and there exchanged and returned to her husband after being gone one year.

Mark Clark, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools of Union township, this county. He worked in a stone quarry for some time, but his principal business has always been farming. Mr. Clark owns one

hundred and thirteen acres in Green township, two miles from New Vienna, and is a general farmer and stock raiser.

On July 30, 1899, Mark Clark was married to Minnie Trenery, who was born in Green township, this county, on May 1, 1867, daughter of Thomas Benton and Emily (Smithson) Trenery, both natives of Clinton county. Thomas Benton Trenery was the son of John and Isabel (Cashatt) Trenery and John Trenery was the son of Thomas and Susie (Achor) Trenery, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Clark's maternal grandfather was William Smithson, who married Millie Murle. They were early settlers in Clinton county, having come here from old Virginia. Thomas Benton and Emily (Smithson) Trenery were the parents of seven children, Sarah Frances, Minnie Isabel, William Emerson, John Milton, Eva Jane, Homer Clayton and Arena, the latter of whom died at the age of three years.

Mrs. Clark is a member of the Christian church. Her father died in 1889 and her mother in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have no children. He votes the Republican ticket.

J. M. SNIDER.

J. M. Snider, who owns a beautiful farm of one hundred and forty-four acres two miles east of Sabina, and who is one of the most capable farmers in that section of Clinton county, was born on December 3, 1853, near Martinsburg, in Fayette county, Ohio, son of A. L. and Sarah (Kneddler) Snider, the former of whom, a native of Highland county, was the son of William Snider, a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter, a native of Fayette county, was the daughter of George Kneddler, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1808, settling in Fayette county. George Kneddler was the son of Peter Kneddler, a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War.

Like so many of the early settlers of Ohio, William Snider, the grandfather of J. M., was a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Highland county in an early day and who engaged in farming and carpentry. He owned a farm in Highland county, but about 1850 he moved to Iowa, where he lived on a farm the remainder of his life.

A. L. Snider was educated in the common schools of Highland county and learned the shoemaker's trade early in life, a trade in which he was engaged in Highland and Fayette counties. He died in the latter county. A. L. and Sarah Snider had seven children: George, who died at the age of about six years; Elizabeth, who married C. Edward Jenkins; J. M., the subject of this sketch; Robert, who married Anna Zimmerman; Ellis, who married Anna Higgins; Charles, who married Anna Clark; and Harrison, who died young. The family of A. L. Snider were members of the Methodist church and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Educated in the common schools of Fayette county, Ohio, J. M. Snider began farming when a young man in that county, but in 1881 came to Clinton county, where he bought a farm of eighty-two acres in Richland township. He has since added to this farm and now owns altogether one hundred and forty-four acres, upon which he has erected the beautiful house in which he lives, besides two barns and other proper buildings. The house was erected in 1898. Mr. Snider is an extensive breeder of Poland China hogs and Jersey cattle and does general farming.

J. M. Snider was married to Keturah Pavey, daughter of William and Jerdena (Conner) Pavey, and to this union three children have been born: Vernia, who became the wife of Howard Curtis; William H., employed in the National Bank at Sabina, who married Hazel Moore and has one daughter, Rosalie, and C. H., who married Lena McVey and lives with Mr. Snider on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Snider and family are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is a prosperous and highly respected citizen in Richland township and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

HORACE G. McMILLAN.

The McMillan family in Clinton county is descended from William and Deborah McMillan, residents of York county, Pennsylvania, whose descendants immigrated to the state of Ohio at an early day in the settlement of this section of the state. William McMillan was a native of Scotland and his wife of Wales, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom David, the fifth, married Hannah Huzzey. He settled on a farm later owned by his son, Thomas McMillan, comprising two hundred and fifty acres, situated in Chester township, this county. Jonathan McMillan, Sr., a brother of David, made a trip to Ohio about 1805, but later returned and brought back with him to Clinton county his parents, William and Deborah McMillan. David McMillan was born on March 2, 1772, in Pennsylvania. By his marriage to Hannah Huzzey, there were ten children, five born in Pennsylvania and five in Ohio, of whom Thomas and Jonathan were the last two to pass away. After coming to Clinton county, in 1805, with his family, David McMillan settled on Turkey Run creek, in what is now known as Chester township. He erected a log cabin and, endowed with considerable mechanical skill, made all sorts of farm implements and furniture for his own use. He was a member of the Society of Friends and died in December, 1844, his widow surviving him but two years, her death occurring on September 18, 1846. David and Hannah (Huzzey) McMillan were the parents of Thomas McMillan, who was the father of Horace G., the subject of this sketch.

The entire life of Thomas McMillan was spent on the farm. He owned about two hundred and fifty acres and was a general farmer and stock raiser. He was one of the organizers of the Clinton County Bank at Wilmington and, from the time of the organization of that bank until his death, was a director of the institution. Thomas McMillan married Elizabeth N. Adsit, a native of Union township, this county, to which union there were born six children, namely: Isabel, who died in infancy; Mary Ann (deceased), who married Henry Spray; Deborah T. (deceased), who married John Hawkins; Eliza Jane (deceased), who became the wife of Daniel McKay; Horace G., the subject of this sketch, and Palmer, who died at the age of seventeen. Upon the death of his first wife, Thomas McMillan married Mrs. Nancy McMillan, widow of Isaac McMillan and daughter of Seth and Sarah Ann (Moore) Linton, to which second marriage there was born one child, Thomas Henry, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume. Thomas McMillan was a Republican in politics and a member of the Society of Friends.

Horace G. McMillan was born on December 25, 1853, on the old McMillan farm in Chester township, his father, Thomas McMillan, having been born on the same farm. About 1885 he purchased one hundred and nineteen and three-fourths acres and built a house on the farm. Subsequently he made additional purchases, increasing the farm to two hundred and thirty-three acres. Mr. McMillan succeeded his father as a director in the Clinton County Bank at Wilmington and now holds that position.

On September 11, 1884, Horace G. McMillan was married to Alice M. Peterson, daughter of Jacob S. and Catherine (Ellis) Peterson, to which union have been born three children, Esper J., Thomas W. and Carl P., all of whom are still at home.

Jacob S. Peterson was a native of Clinton county, his father, Jacob Peterson, Sr., having been an early settler in this county. He remained at home during his minority, during which period he attended the log school house of the township. He later supplemented his elementary education by extensive reading and also cultivated a talent for music, in which art he became quite proficient. Following his early religious training, Mr. Peterson united with the German Reformed church at Xenia, still later with the Reformed organization at Caesar's Creek, and subsequently, in 1874, with the Mount Pisgah congregation. On November 23, 1848, Jacob S. Peterson was united in marriage

to Sarah Catherine Ellis, a native of Greene county, Ohio, granddaughter of Abraham Ellis, one of the earliest settlers of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson began housekeeping on a portion of the former's father's farm, where they lived for ten years, at the end of which time Mr. Peterson purchased adjoining land comprising two hundred acres. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were born the following children: Emma Clare, born on December 22, 1849, who married James W. Middleton; Ida Irene, July 23, 1852, who married George A. McKay; Orville Ellis, November 21, 1854, who married Luella B. Oglesbee, after whose death he married Evelyn Green; Alice Maria, August 16, 1860, who married Horace G. McMillan; Jacob Elmer, September 20, 1862, who married Viola Farquhar, and Eva Grace, February 4, 1869, who married Frank S. Colvin.

The McMillan family are members of the Friends church and for a number of years Horace G. McMillan has been an officer in the church. In politics, Mr. McMillan has always been identified with the Republican party.

OSCAR E. CLINE.

Among those persons who have, by virtue of their strong individual qualities, earned their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency accumulated a competency in life and obtained prominence in the community where they live, Oscar E. Cline, of Sabina, this county, is entitled to special mention. He owns a good farm of a hundred and twenty-one acres in Wayne and Richland townships, which he was actively engaged in operating until 1908, when he moved to the thriving town of Sabina.

Oscar E. Cline was born on May 31, 1874, in Fayette county, Ohio, the son of William S. and Naomi (Glasgow) Cline, the former of whom was born in February, 1837, in Fayette county, Ohio, and the latter, in January, 1836, in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Andrew Glasgow.

William S. Cline was the son of George Washington and Catherine (Feagins) Cline, the former a native of Virginia and the latter a native of Fayette county, Ohio. George W. Cline was a farmer who owned about three hundred and fifty acres in Fayette county and was one of the pioneer citizens there. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Edward, Mary, William, Andrew, Philip and John, the last named of whom died early in life. Educated in the common schools of Fayette county, this state, William S. Cline began farming in Fayette county when a young man. During the early years of his married life he also was engaged in farming in Clinton county for some three or four years, but returned to Fayette county and there spent the rest of his life. He owned three hundred and thirty acres comprising a magnificent farm. The last six or seven years of his life he lived retired at Washington C. H. To William S. and Naomi (Glasgow) Cline were born seven children, namely: Wills A., who married Ella Rice; Emma, who married H. W. Wilson; Arminta, who married J. F. Adams; Mary, unmarried; George W., who married Dora Washington; Oscar E., the subject of this sketch, and Frederick O., who married Viola Darbyshire. Politically, William S. Cline was a Democrat.

Oscar E. Cline was educated in the public schools of Fayette county and while still a young man began working on the farm. The first few years of his active life he was engaged with his father, but later began farming for himself in Fayette county. He came to Clinton county in 1901 and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres in Wayne and Richland townships, and from 1901 to 1908 was actively engaged in its cultivation. In the latter year he removed to Sabina and now operates the farm with hired men. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising and is an extensive breeder of Shire horses.

Mr. Cline married Minnie J. Pavey, daughter of William and Mary A. (Kirby) Pavey,

of Sabina, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Howard, born in 1900. Mrs. Cline is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have a beautiful home in Sabina and are held in high regard by their many friends throughout that part of the county.

Educational progress and development have always been very near to Mr. Cline's heart and for some time he has served as a member of the board of education. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He votes the Democratic ticket and takes a warm interest in the county's political affairs.

FRANK R. BAILEY.

Frank R. Bailey was born on February 25, 1877, in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Wilson and Ida L. (Lemar) Bailey, both born in the same township, the former on January 25, 1849, and the latter, January 1, 1855, the daughter of Samuel Lemar, a well known farmer of that township.

Samuel Lemar was born on January 1, 1813, the son of Charles and Elizabeth Lemar, the former of whom was born on April 12, 1786, in Virginia, son of Charles and Elizabeth Lemar. When about fourteen years of age, his mother died. In 1802, his father, with the remainder of the family, emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio, and settled in what is now known as Hocking township, where they remained until 1833. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of an education in a neighborhood school. In 1812 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rose, by whom he had thirteen children. In 1834, he removed to Chester township, this county, where he lived several years. He died in Greene county in February, 1865. His wife had preceded him to the grave many years, her death having occurred in 1847. Samuel Lemar was reared to farming and received a good education in the schools of his time. When he was about eighteen years old, he began work on the canal, which at that time was in the process of construction from Cincinnati to Cleveland, and for his services received thirteen dollars per month. Later he worked in a brickyard for ten dollars per month. In 1841 he bought a farm of one hundred acres in Chester township, where he lived until 1849. On January 1, 1835, he was married to Electa Barnes, the daughter of Samantha Barnes. The Barnes family emigrated from Dutchess county, New York, to Clinton county, about 1813. Two children were born to this union, both of whom died early in life. Mrs. Samuel Lemar died in December, 1837, and on August 29, 1844, Samuel Lemar married, secondly, Julia Ann Stingley, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stingley, to which union the following children were born: John S., Oliver W., Emma, Alice, Ida, Eva, Ella, Tinna and Samuel. Samuel Lemar served as clerk of Chester township; as trustee for twenty years and as justice of the peace for nearly forty years. He also served six years as county commissioner, having been elected to all of these offices as a Republican or Whig. He owned about five hundred acres of land in Clinton county.

Frank R. Bailey's paternal grandparents were William H. and Rachel Bailey of Chester township, this county. His father was a farmer in Chester township and owned one hundred acres of land. He and his wife had three children, James M., Frank R., the subject of this sketch, and Samuel K. Of these children, James R. married Jessie Murray and lives in Cincinnati; Samuel married Luella Fowler and lives in Athens, Ohio.

Frank R. Bailey was reared to manhood on his father's farm. His father died on April 14, 1897, and his mother, who later married E. B. Howland, is now living in Wilmington. Mr. Bailey married Katie Smith, who was born in Adams township, this county, the daughter of J. H. Smith, a well-known farmer of that township, and to this union three children have been born, Russell W., Bernice May and Carl J.

In 1907 Mr. Bailey and family moved to the farm of sixty-nine acres in Adams township, which they now occupy. They are members of the Friends church, at Springfield, in Adams township, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

JOHN T. GANO.

Among the successful farmers of Liberty township, this county, is John T. Gano, who owns one hundred and twenty acres of land comprising a productive and highly profitable farm. Mr. Gano was born in Washington county, Iowa, on September 1, 1856, the son of John S. and Rhoda (Beech) Gano, the former of whom was born probably in Virginia. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John S. Gano died when his son, John T., was an infant. After the father's death, the mother came with her family to Clinton county, locating near what was then the home of her brother. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gano, only one, John T., the subject of this sketch, is now living, Margaret and Martha, his sisters, being deceased. Mrs. John S. Gano never married again.

Educated in the district schools of Clinton county, John T. Gano engaged in farming as soon as he was old enough to be employed in such work. On August 9, 1877, he was united in marriage to Louisa Garman, who was born on the farm where she and Mr. Gano now live, the daughter of Samuel and Alice Garman, farmers of Liberty township and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gano located on their present farm. To their union four children have been born, namely: Blanche, who married Frank Shrack, of Melvin, this county, and has four children, Wilbur, Charles, Mary L. and Frank; Ethel, who married Wilbur Cline of Greene county, Ohio, and has one child, Carl; Granville, who married Emma Stobis and has three children, John L., Ellen and Beulah M., and Earl, who died at the age of three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gano are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lumberton and attend the Sunday school. Mr. Gano is trustee of the church and has served in that capacity for ten years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Daughters of Rebekah. In 1905, he built a commodious house on his farm and now enjoys all the modern conveniences of country life. No residents of Liberty township are more highly respected than Mr. and Mrs. Gano and their many friends hold them in the highest esteem.

JAMES W. CUSTIS.

James W. Custis, who has been a dry-goods salesman in Sabina, this county, for fourteen years, but who also owns two hundred and fifty acres of land in Fayette and Clinton counties, besides property in Sabina, was born on September 3, 1865, at New Antioch, this county, the son of William and Susan (Drake) Custis, the former of whom was born on September 8, 1837, in Clinton county, and the latter, April 26, 1839, in New York state, daughter of Daniel and Ann (Mersereau) Drake, natives of the Empire state. Daniel Drake came to Ohio about 1850 and purchased eighty acres of land in Clinton county, near Starbuck.

William Custis, father of James W., was engaged in the hardware business for ten years, but the rest of his life he was engaged in the dry goods business. He was a man active in local affairs, especially in religious circles, having been a prominent member of the Methodist church. His death occurred on October 12, 1906, and his widow is still living in Sabina. They were the parents of the following hildren: C. W., who married Flora Johnson, and lives in Sabina; Frank, a resident of Dayton, Ohio, where he is engaged in the grocery business; Ida B., the wife of S. R. McGuire, of Dayton; Anna, the wife of L. A. Wysong of Wilmington; James W., the immediate subject of this review; Levi, a resident of Akron, Ohio; Lula, the wife of Doctor Leightner, of Sabina, and Grace, who is the wife of Marion Kuhn, of Crooksville, Ohio.

James W. Custis was educated in the district school and the Sabina high school, from which latter he was graduated. Early in life he engaged in the dry-goods business as a clerk, and has been continuously engaged in this business since that time.

On June 9, 1891, James W. Custis was married to Rebecca J. Perrell, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on January 16, 1867, daughter of John and Margaret (Sparks) Perrell, the former of whom owned about fourteen hundred acres of land in Fayette county, and who was active in the banking business at Washington C. H., Ohio. Although John Perrell is now deceased, the family still retains the interest in the Commercial Bank at Washington C. H.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Custis located in Sabina. They have no children. They are active and earnest members of the Methodist Protestant church, and Mr. Custis has been superintendent of the Sunday school for the past eight years.

CLARENCE TRIMBLE TELFAIR.

Clarence Trimble Telfair, son of Charles and Ann (Barry) Telfair, was born on September 13, 1873, in Madison county, Ohio, but later removed with his father's family to near Hillsboro, Ohio. Charles Telfair, the father of Clarence, was born in Virginia. He was married to Ann Barry, daughter of John and Helena (Woodrow) Barry, of Hillsboro, who owned quite a large tract of land in Highland county. Charles Telfair was a member of the Masonic lodge and rose to the rank of a Scottish Rite Mason.

The children of Charles and Ann Telfair were Jean, George, Clarence, Helen and Elizabeth. Jean resides with her mother in Pittsburgh; George, who is in the wholesale hardware business in Pittsburgh married Edna Correll, of Concord, North Carolina; Helen died in 1912, and Elizabeth married Hugh V. Andrews, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clarence Telfair is a progressive, public-spirited citizen and enterprising farmer of Wilson township, his land forming a part of a survey of three thousand acres inherited by his grandfather, Dr. Isaac Telfair, from his maternal grandfather, Gen. George Mathews, of Georgia. This survey of three thousand acres, along with several other thousand acres of land, was granted to General Mathews by President John Adams for his services and heroism during the Revolution.

Clarence Telfair is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married on September 28, 1911, to Florence L. Haines, a native of Greene county, Ohio, and a daughter of Zimri D. and Sarah Alice (McKay) Haines. The children of Clarence and Florence Telfair are Edward Haines, born on August 15, 1912, and Roderick Trimble, February 27, 1914, at "Idyl-Wilde," their home near Bloomington, this county. Florence H. Telfair was born on April 1, 1884, and was the third in the family of eight children, the others being Glennora E., Tilghman, Isadora, Eber, Russell, Elton and Reva Mary. Glennora married Louis Weihe, of Belleview, Florida. Tilghman is superintendent of the schools at Rockland, Massachusetts. Isadora married John B. Telfair, of Wilmington, this county. Eber married Edna O. Peele, of near Sabina. Russell is a graduate pharmacist in Charleston, West Virginia. Elton and Reva Mary are at home. Mrs. Telfair was graduated from the Charlotte Sanatorium, Charlotte, North Carolina, and was a registered nurse of the state of North Carolina, receiving first honor. After her graduation she was superintendent of the sanatorium from which she was graduated. Before entering the profession of nursing, Mrs. Telfair was a teacher of public-school music in Cæsars Creek and Chester township. Her maternal grandparents were Tilghman and Sarah (Medsker) McKay, and her paternal grandparents were the Rev. Eber and Mary (Mendenhall) Haines. Reverend Haines was a minister of the denomination of Friends.

The Telfairs trace their ancestry back to Dr. David Telfair, who was born in Monteith, Scotland, in 1722, on Lake Monteith, Perthshire, and died in Philadelphia in 1789. He was the founder of the first Scots Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He was married to Elizabeth Duncan, daughter of Isaac and Margaret Duncan, who owned a vast estate around Philadelphia. David and Elizabeth Telfair's children were Isaac,

Anne, William and Margaret. Isaac Telfair married Jane Mathews, daughter of Gen. George Mathews, of Georgia, who was a Colonial soldier, commanding a company that assisted in defeating Corn-Stalk, the Indian chief, at the famous battle of "The Point," on the Ohio, and afterward served under General Washington in the Revolutionary War, entering the service as a colonel of a Virginia regiment. Colonel Mathews is referred to in Withers' "Chronicle of Border Warfare" as a distinguished officer, the hero of Brandywine, Germantown and Guilford. Afterward he was severely wounded, taken prisoner by the British and imprisoned on a prison-ship in New York harbor until the close of the Revolution. He was governor of Georgia for three successive terms and a Senator from that state in the Congress of the United States. For his heroism and services during the Revolution he was awarded several thousand acres of land by President John Adams.

The son of Isaac and Jane Mathews Telfair was Dr. Isaac Telfair, grandfather of Clarence Telfair. He was born on October 1, 1798, in Danville, Kentucky. After the death of his father, Doctor Telfair removed with his mother to Staunton, Virginia, where he enlisted in the navy and served as midshipman on the Algerine expedition. He afterward took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine. Doctor Telfair was married to Jane A. Boys, daughter of Dr. William Boys, of Staunton, Virginia. After practicing his profession in Staunton, Virginia, and Hillsboro, Ohio, he finally retired to his lands in Clinton county. The principal part of the survey as originally patented, has been owned by the family ever since the patent was issued. Here Doctor Telfair and wife lived until their death, at the old home, "Oak-Ridge." They were the parents of ten children, Charles, William, Jane, Martha, Maria, Virginia, Rose, Margaret, Timothy and Doctor George. William married Elizabeth Payton, of Staunton, Virginia; Jane married William H. Creighton, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Martha, Maria, Virginia and Margaret died unmarried; Rose married Harrison Denver, of Wilmington; Timothy married Doctor Wilkerson, and Doctor George married Harriet Brown, of Dayton, Ohio.

The Telfairs as a family have always been stanch Presbyterians, while the Haines family, to which Mrs. Telfair belongs, can trace their generations of Quaker ancestry back to England, from whence they came.

ROBERT C. LAWHEAD.

The Lawhead family have been residents of Clinton county for eighty years and during this long period have been prominently identified with every phase of the county's development. Robert C. Lawhead has been in public life in various capacities since 1887 and has always performed his every duty in such a way as to win the commendation of his fellow citizens. He started in public life as a school teacher and later became interested in politics. Serving first as deputy clerk of the Clinton county courts, he was subsequently elected clerk and filled that office three terms. At the present time he is teller in the Clinton County Bank, a position he has filled since 1910.

Robert C. Lawhead, the son of John W. and Cynthia A. (Canny) Lawhead, was born near New Antioch, this county, on August 29, 1860. His parents were both born near the same village and lived there all of their lives. John W. Lawhead and wife were the parents of five children: Robert C., of Wilmington; James W., of Wilmington; Rachael Ann, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, the deceased wife of L. M. Bowman; Althan, the wife of Frank Bashore, a farmer living near Cuba, this county.

Robert C. Lawhead received his elementary education in the schools of New Antioch and Wilmington, and later attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and Wilmington College. After leaving college he lived on the farm until 1887, when he became principal of the New Antioch schools, a position which he held until

1891. In the meantime he had become interested in politics and this led to his appointment as deputy clerk in 1891. He served in this capacity under Charles O. Hildebrant until 1900. In December of that year he entered the Clinton County Bank as bookkeeper and has retained his connection with the bank since that year. However, he found time during this interim to serve three terms as clerk of the county courts. He was first elected to this latter position in 1903 and held the office continuously until 1911. He had no opposition for the office when he made the race the third time, a fact which shows how well his service was appreciated by his fellow citizens. During all the time he was in the clerk's office he retained his position in the bank, doing his public work in the evenings. In 1910 he became the teller of the bank and then employed a deputy in the clerk's office until the expiration of his term in the spring of 1911. From 1891 to 1902 Mr. Lawhead was deputy state supervisor of elections and for three years was chief deputy. Since 1903 he has been a member of the Wilmington school board and has been president of the board every year except one since he became a member of the board. For many years Mr. Lawhead has been a member of the Republican county, central and executive committees.

On March 20, 1898, Robert C. Lawhead was married to Nancy P. Fleming, who was born in Illinois on July 11, 1861, daughter of Isaac B. and Mary (Duskins) Fleming, and to this union has been born one child, a daughter, Harriet, who was born on August 19, 1903.

ALVA C. HENRY.

Alva C. Henry, a splendid young farmer, of Wayne township, this county, was born near Blanchester in Clinton county, on January 6, 1886, the son of William M. and Sarah I. (Martin) Henry, the former of whom was born in Warren county Ohio, and the latter, near Blanchester, Clinton county, the daughter of James Martin.

Michael and Catherine (Doctor) Henry, the paternal grandparents of Alva C. Henry, were natives of the Old Dominion state and came from that state to Ohio about 1831, locating in Harlin township, Warren county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of eleven children: Eliza, John Newton, William M., Amelia, Jane, Marcus, James M., Mahala, Alfred, Charles and Samantha. Michael Henry voted the Democratic ticket and was a prominent figure of the community in which he lived.

William M. Henry was educated in the common schools of Warren county, and after reaching maturity engaged in farming in Highland township, that county, where he lived until 1886. At that time he moved to the farm in Wayne township, this county, now owned by his sons, Alva C. and William M., a fine tract consisting of two hundred and sixty-five acres of fertile land which will produce almost any crop grown in the temperate zone. He erected the buildings now standing on the farm and was a well-known stockman during his career. William M. and Sarah I. (Martin) Henry had three children: Clara, who married Weldon Smith; Alva C., the subject of this sketch, and William M., a veterinary surgeon at New Vienna, this county, who married Myrtle Hoskins.

Alva C. Henry obtained a good common-school education in the schools of Wayne township and, after quitting school, began farming where he now lives. Since 1903 he and his brother, William M., have owned the old home farm and it is managed very much after the same plan followed by their father.

Alva C. Henry married Jennie Kincaid, daughter of H. E. Kincaid, and to this union has been born one child, Willard M., who was born on March 29, 1914. Mr. Henry is a member of the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Memphis. Politically, he is a Democrat and fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

One would have to search diligently in Clinton county to find a farm in a better state of repair than the Henry farm in Wayne township. Alva C. built the barn in 1910 and many other incidental improvements have been added during the last few years. The Henrys are highly respected people in this community and enjoy the esteem of all who know them.

C. A. GOODWIN.

C. A. Goodwin, a well-to-do farmer of Jefferson township, this county, was born in Warren county, Ohio, May 18, 1867, a son of Levi and Hannah (Runyon) Goodwin, both natives of that county. Hannah Runyon was a daughter of David Runyon.

The late Levi Goodwin was educated in the common schools of Warren county and was reared to the life of a farmer, which occupation he followed in that county. He rented land there most of his life, but in later years moved to Clinton county, and his death occurred at Second Creek, in this county, his wife having passed away previously in Warren county before his removal to this county. The family were all members of the United Brethren church. C. A. Goodwin is one of ten children born to his parents, eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living, the other children being Edward, Belle, William, Ora, Hermie, Lewis, Burt, Robert and Edith.

C. A. Goodwin received his education in the public schools of Warren county, and in 1891 moved to Clinton county, and engaged in farming in the Pansy neighborhood. He rented land there until 1909, in which year he purchased one hundred and four acres. Two years later he purchased fifty acres additional, all of which is located in Jefferson township. Mr. Goodwin is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has made a success of his ventures.

In 1890 C. A. Goodwin was married to Iva Schooley, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, daughter of Charles Schooley, and to this union two children have been born: Verna, born in 1891, and Artemus, in 1897, the former of whom, a Jefferson township farmer, married Olive Jones, and has one son, Virgil, born on November 30, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the Christian church, and take an active interest in the affairs of the local congregation. Fraternally, Mr. Goodwin is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and their son, Artemus, are members of the local grange, in which organization they are deeply interested. Mr. Goodwin takes a good citizen's interest in local political affairs and has served his township as assessor.

JOSEPH WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Joseph W. Robinson, formerly a well-known teacher of Clinton county, and for many years connected actively with the political life of this county and especially of Green township, where he lives, was born on November 5, 1868, son of Dr. Robert K. and Isabel (Van Dervort) Robinson, both natives of this county, the former of whom was born in Richland township, and the latter, in Green township.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Robinson were Joseph and Margaret (Killen) Robinson, natives of Virginia, and Clinton county, respectively, Mrs. Joseph Robinson's parents having been pioneers of this county. The maternal grandparents were Nicholas Van Dervort and wife, also pioneers of this county. Dr. Robert K. Robinson was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and after the close of the war practiced his profession at Converse, Indiana, where his wife died in 1876. He later married Frances Darby, and moved to Prescott, Arizona, where he spent the remainder of his active life, his death, however, occurring at Kokomo, Indiana, while on a visit to that place in September, 1891. By his first marriage, Dr. Robert K. Robinson had

two children, Joseph William and Gertrude. To his second marriage were also born two children, Beryl and Fern.

After leaving the common schools Joseph W. Robinson was a student in the schools of Wilmington, completing his education in Wilmington College and at the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana. He then took up the vocation of teaching and taught five years in the schools of Clinton county. Since leaving the school room he has engaged in farming. From the time he was seven and one-half years old, he was reared in the family of Jonah Scott Van Dervort, a maternal uncle, whose wife was Angela J. Walker before her marriage to Mr. Van Dervort. Jonah S. Van Dervort died on August 25, 1911, and his widow passed away on April 6, 1915. He was the owner of the farm upon which Mr. Robinson now lives, a tract of forty-one acres, which is owned jointly by Mr. Robinson and his sister.

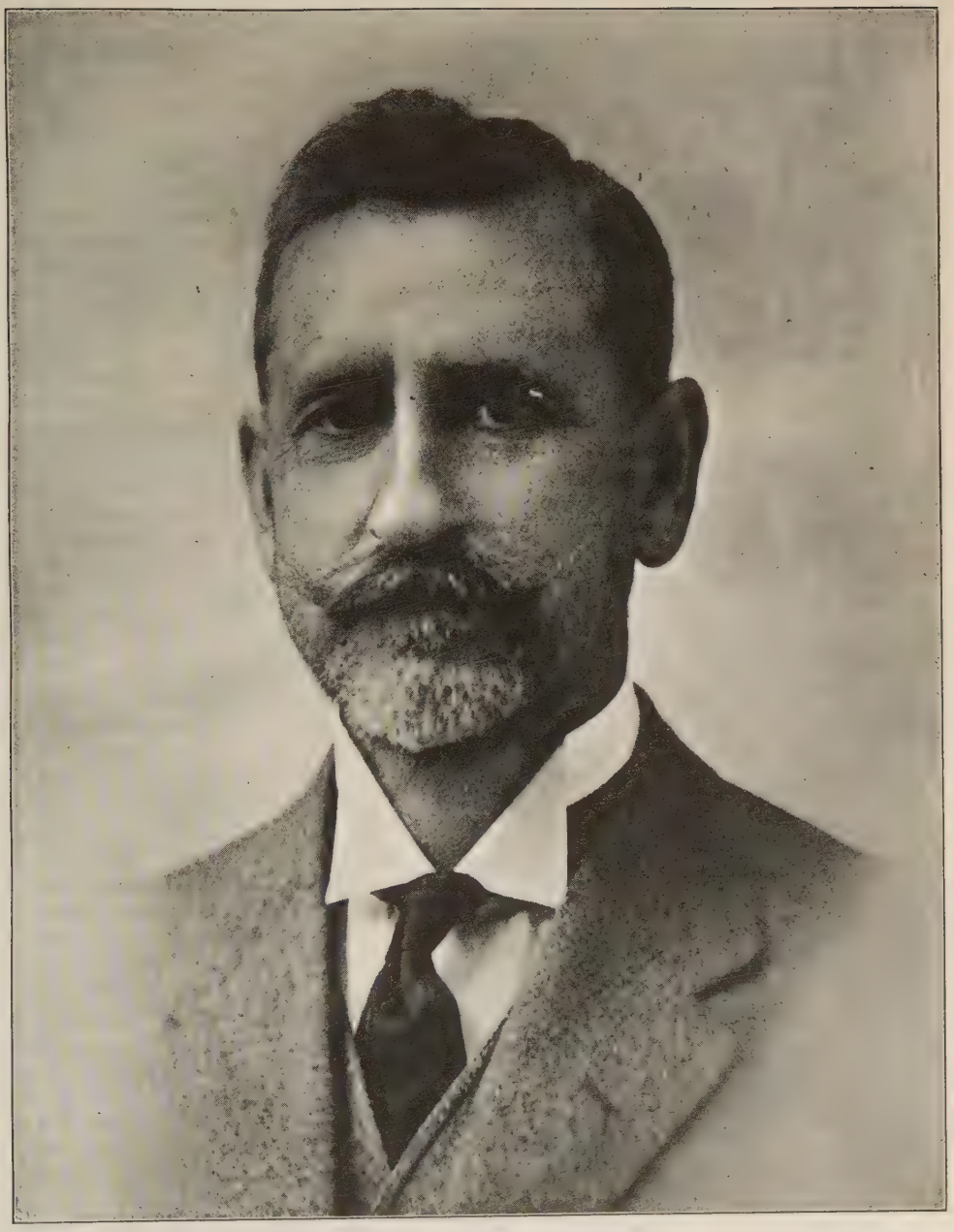
Mr. Robinson is a Republican in politics, and has served his party as assessor of Green township, and was a member of the school board for several years. He is unmarried, and a faithful and regular attendant of the Christian church at New Antioch. His sister, Gertrude (Robinson) Oglesbee, lives in Dayton, Ohio, where she has resided almost continuously for the past twelve years. Her husband, E. E. Oglesbee, is the proprietor of a feed store. She has two daughters, Isabel and Eloise, born in 1902 and 1909, respectively.

HON. OLIVER JOSEPH THATCHER.

Even before Clinton county was organized as a civil unit, the Thatcher family had established itself in this section of Ohio, Thomas Thatcher, a Pennsylvania Quaker, having located in this region in the year 1806 or 1807 and here he spent the remainder of his life. Thomas Thatcher was one of the foremost factors in the early development of Clinton county and was a man of large influence in bringing about proper social and civil conditions in the formative period of this now well-established community. The Thatchers are of English ancestry and the family has been established in America since the year 1640, when two brothers of that name left their home near Bristol, England, and came to this country. From this parent stock the family has extended to many parts of the country, the name being represented in widely separated points throughout the United States. Thomas Thatcher, the first of the name to locate in this county, was a member of a substantial Quaker family in Pennsylvania and pushed on into the wilds of this section of Ohio, actuated by the true pioneer instinct. He was a man of much force of character and early became recognized as one of the leading citizens of his time in this section. For years he operated a tannery at Wilmington and laid out what still is known as Thatchers addition to the county seat town. He died in 1824.

Thomas Thatcher, the pioneer, married Susannah Stratton, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and to this union were born six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased, namely: Joseph, Jesse, Theodocia, Ruth, David and Thomas.

Joseph Thatcher, second son of Thomas and Susannah (Stratton) Thatcher, was born in the old Thatcher home in Wilmington, this county, and there grew to manhood. Upon reaching manhood he applied himself to the trade of blacksmith and became known as one of the best artificers in that line in this part of the state. Joseph Thatcher married Deborah Hadley, who also was born in this county, a member of one of the old and influential families, and to this union eight children were born, as follow: Mary, who died at the age of twenty-one years; William, who died at the age of twenty; Mrs. Susan Brown, of Hillsboro, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah McDonald, of Wilmington; Lydia, wife of S. L. Statler, of Wilmington; Annie, who married Peter Osborn and is now deceased; Emma, deceased wife of David Jenke, and Oliver Joseph, the immediate subject of



HON. OLIVER J. THATCHER

this biographical sketch. Joseph Thatcher, father of the above children, died in 1857 and his widow survived him but five years, her death occurring in 1826. They both were devoted and influential members of the Friends church at Beech Grove and their children were reared in that faith, the family being active in all good works in the community.

Oliver Joseph Thatcher, last born of the eight children of Joseph and Deborah (Hadley) Thatcher, was born in the Beech Grove neighborhood, three miles from Wilmington, this county, on November 10, 1857, and with the exception of ten years spent in foreign travel and in study in the capitals of Europe and fourteen years as a professor in the University of Chicago, has passed his life here. He received his elementary education in the common schools of this county, supplementing the same by a course in Wilmington College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1878. Thus equipped, he entered the active ranks of the Clinton county teaching force and for two years was engaged as a teacher in the eighth grade of the Wilmington city schools. Following this term of public service he was for a year engaged as the superintendent of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, this state, after which for one year he devoted himself to private study and reading and in 1882 entered Union Seminary (affiliated with Columbia University), New York, devoting himself to the study of Semitic languages and Greek. He was graduated from Union Seminary in 1885 as honor student, having stood at the head of his class for the entire course, there being conferred upon him in recognition of this distinction, a traveling fellowship and twelve hundred dollars with which to prosecute his studies abroad. Thus honorably armed Mr. Thatcher sailed for Europe and for three years diligently applied himself to further study in universities at Berlin, Marburg, Geneva and in the American School for Classical Studies at Athens.

Upon returning to America, Doctor Thatcher was given the chair of Church History at Allegheny Seminary and for four years occupied that position, filling in his summer vacations with further research work in the University of Berlin, Germany. In 1892 Doctor Thatcher was given the chair of Medieval History in the University of Chicago, which he occupied until 1906, devoting much of his time meanwhile to the history of the papacy and religious orders. Resigning his position at the University of Chicago in 1906, Doctor Thatcher retired from teaching and returned to Wilmington. Ever interested in public affairs in Clinton county, Doctor Thatcher, in 1908, acquired a controlling interest in the *Clinton Republican* and gave that excellent paper his editorial direction for three years, at the end of which time he sold his interest and since then has occupied his spare time in literary and historical work. He has served also as an instructor in Wilmington College. In 1912 Doctor Thatcher was elected to the Ohio state Legislature from this district and was re-elected in 1914. Upon the creation of the Ohio state school survey commission in 1913, Doctor Thatcher was made chairman of that important body. This commission made a survey of the rural schools of Ohio and the report based upon this survey actuated the governor to call a special session of the General Assembly, at which the recommendations made by the commission were enacted into law, this new law being generally regarded as having given to Ohio the best code for the conduct of rural schools possessed by any state in the Union.

Since 1912 Doctor Thatcher has occupied himself chiefly in his extensive literary labors, the preparation of the manuscript of his numerous books having been an arduous labor, yet, withal, a labor of love, for in these books he has given to students the full fruit of his years of diligent research. During these years of research, Doctor Thatcher spent one year in close study in the wonderful library of the Vatican at Rome and the titles of several of his books suggest the particular character of his studies. Among these books, which are well known to students the world over, may properly be

mentioned, "A Sketch of the History of the Apostolic Church," "Europe in the Middle Ages," "A Short History of Medieval Europe," "Studies Concerning Adrian IV," and a general history of Europe, as a high-school text-book, the latter work having been prepared in conjunction with another professor. He also has collaborated with Professor McNeal, of the Ohio State University, in the compilation and preparation of "A Source Book for Medieval History," and was editor-in-chief of that monumental work in eight volumes, "A Library of Original Sources," known to all students.

Doctor Thatcher occupies a very high place in literary and scholastic circles and is held in the highest esteem by both the faculty and student body of Wilmington College, as well as throughout this entire section. Distinguished as a scholar and a statesman, no man in the state of Ohio commands a higher degree of respect and confidence on the part of the public than he and it is but fitting that there should be included in this volume of history relating to Clinton county, this modest biographical mention of the man whose unselfish services have contributed so much to the advancement of the cultural life of the community in which the most of his life has been spent.

LAWRENCE W. BRANDENBURG.

The Brandenburg family came to Ohio from Frederick county, Virginia, William Brandenburg having settled in the great Buckeye state some time before America's second War of Independence in 1812. It was he who built the first steam grist-mill ever constructed in Clinton county, a mill which was erected and operated at Blanchester. William Brandenburg was a soldier in the Mexican War.

Lawrence W. Brandenburg, formerly a well-known school teacher of this county and now a prosperous farmer of Washington township, a grandson of William Brandenburg, was born in Clinton county on February 11, 1857, son of Moses D. and Rebecca A. (Gallaher) Brandenburg, the former of whom was born, February 1, 1834, near Blanchester, and the latter, in Washington township, the daughter of Harvey and Anna (Williams) Gallaher. Harvey Gallaher was a native of Warren county, Ohio, born in 1800, who, in 1840, moved to Clinton county and located in Washington township, where he lived the remainder of his life.

The paternal grandparents of Lawrence W. Brandenburg were William and Mary (Pearson) Brandenburg, who were residents of this county for many years. William Brandenburg had come to Ohio when a small boy, some time before the War of 1812. His parents settled near Aurora, Indiana, but later located in Warren county, this state. William Brandenburg operated a steam grist-mill near Blanchester in connection with his farm, but in the later years of his life abandoned the milling business and devoted all of his time to the farm, being the owner of about one hundred and fifty acres of land in Washington township. William and Mary Brandenburg were the parents of six children, of whom Moses D., the father of Lawrence W., was the fourth, the other children being Delilah, Susannah, Aaron, Caroline and Nancy.

The late Moses D. Brandenburg received the rudiments of an education at Second Creek school in Marion township, and, when a young man, began farming in the township in partnership with his father. Later he moved to Washington township, and, after a couple of years, moved to McLean county, Illinois, where he farmed for four years, at the end of which time he returned to Washington township, and there spent the remainder of his life. Upon his return, he bought fifty acres of land in Washington township, and later added forty acres to his farm. Moses D. and Rebecca A. Brandenburg were the parents of seven children, of whom Lawrence W., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest, the other children being Laura, Templin, Rodney, Catherine, Mary and Frank. Moses D. Brandenburg and family were members of the Friends church at Beech Grove and he was identified with the Republican party.

Lawrence W. Brandenburg was educated in the common schools of Washington

township and later attended school at Martinsville. Upon leaving school, he taught for thirteen years in Clermont and Clinton counties. Subsequently he took up farming as a vocation and has since devoted all of his time to it. Mr. Brandenburg owns one hundred and twelve and one-half acres in Washington township near Cuba, where he lives. In 1913 he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres in Marion township and he oversees the farming of both tracts of land, being interested considerably in stock raising.

On April 3, 1884, Lawrence W. Brandenburg was married to Mary E. Moore, daughter of John W. and Martha H. (Haines) Moore, and to this union have been born four children, Maude, John, Ralph and Earl. Maude, the eldest, married Earl Harris and has one daughter, Lois.

As a Republican, Mr. Brandenburg served a period of six years as trustee of Washington township and has to his credit an efficient and honorable record of public service. He is treasurer of the burial fund of the Mt. Pleasant Methodist church. The Brandenburg family are members of the Friends church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS.

William N. Reynolds, the proprietor of one hundred and fifty acres of land in Green township and a successful farmer of Clinton county, was born in Highland county, Ohio, January 16, 1864, the son of Charles P. and Callie (Grice) Reynolds, natives, respectively, of Illinois and Brown county, Ohio, the former of whom was born in 1835. Callie Grice was the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Cooper) Grice, early settlers in Brown county, Ohio, who later came to Clinton county, where Charles Grice passed away, his widow spending her last days at Middletown, Ohio.

Charles P. Reynolds, the father of William N. Reynolds, emigrated from Illinois to Brown county, Ohio, about 1865. He later removed to Green township, this county, where he died in 1911. His widow died many years previously, in 1871. They were the parents of two children, William N., the subject of this sketch, and Joseph M. Charles P. Reynolds was a Democrat in politics.

William N. Reynolds, who was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools of Martinsville and Wilmington, has been engaged in farming all his life. Until 1907 he rented land, sharing the profits. In 1907 he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Green township. On September 7, 1884, William N. Reynolds was married to Cynthia Jane Brown, who was born in Union township, this county, December 18, 1865, daughter of John S. and Charlotte (Routh) Brown, the former of whom was born in Kentucky in 1817 and the latter in Clinton county, in 1825. The paternal grandparents were Elisha and Polly (Alexander) Brown, who settled in Green township, this county, in 1829, but who, after reaching advanced years, removed to Indiana, their last days being spent in Huntington county, in that state. Mrs. Reynolds' maternal grandparents were John and Jennie (Moon) Routh, both natives of Tennessee, who were married in that state. After their marriage, they came to Ohio, settling in Clinton county, some time before 1825, locating on a farm in Clark township. They died near Martinsville. Mrs. Reynolds' father owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Union township. He died in 1900, and his widow died in 1910. They were the parents of five children, Francis Marion (deceased), Daniel R., Polly, Jessie and Cynthia Jane.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds eight children have been born, as follow: Anna Bell, who married Charles A. Ward and has two children, Marjorie and Donald R.; Cora Bessie, who married Ray Murphy and has three children, Fred, Maxine and Glen R.; Oscar B., deceased; Orville N., who married Rose Slacker of Union township, and has one child, Herbert; Charlotte, John P., Georgia Opal and David H. are at home. Mr.

and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Christian church at New Antioch and their children have been reared in that faith. Mr. Reynolds votes the Republican ticket and takes a warm personal interest in good government. He is a substantial farmer and a good citizen who is held in high regard by all who know him.

JAMES H. TERRELL.

The late James H. Terrell was one of the most widely known farmers in the whole history of Clinton county. Born on March 29, 1846, he was the son of Israel A. and Sidney (Huff) Terrell, the former of whom, born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1818, died in 1906, and the latter, born in 1827, died in 1902. The late James H. Terrell died in this county, April 9, 1900. His father moved to Clinton county in 1848 and settled in Wayne township, on a farm. The country was a wilderness at the time and roads were not even laid out. He fenced his garden and his yard with cordwood and, during his life, cleared and drained a great deal of land, at one time being the owner of about eleven hundred acres, nearly half of which he had cleared himself. That times have changed and the standard of living and wages have also changed is very clearly proved by the fact that the carpenter who built Israel Terrell's house worked for thirty-seven and one-half cents a day, and the hewer worked for twenty-five cents. At the time of his death, Israel A. Terrell was the vice-president of the New Vienna Bank and a stockholder in the bank at Leesburg. He was one of the most energetic men of the community and it was an admitted fact that he could cradle more wheat than any other man in his neighborhood. He was the very soul of honor and believed strongly in education. In fact, he was one of a hundred men who helped to endow Wilmington College. Israel A. and Sidney Terrell were the parents of six children, James H., the subject of this sketch, Allen I., Sarah, William, Charles and Annie.

Of the remote Terrell ancestry, it may be said that William Terrell, who was born in 1650, came to America in 1670 at the age of twenty years with two brothers, who were sent to this country by the English King as explorers and hunters and who, for their services, received large tracts of land in Virginia. William Terrell had a son, David, who was born in 1675, and who died in 1757. He and his wife reared a family of twelve children, one of whom was David, who was born in 1698. David, Jr., married three times, the first time, Sarah Johnson, the second, Sarah Clark and the third, Martha Johnson and was the father of nine children. The great-grandfather of James H. Terrell was another David Terrell, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1763, and who died in 1858. He married Mary Anthony, who also died in 1858. They had come to Ohio in 1806 and located near Highland, in Highland county, where they reared eight children: Pleasant, Christopher, David, Joseph, Mary, Judith, Sarah and Elizabeth. The father of these children was a justice of the peace in Fairfield township for about a quarter of a century. He was a great hunter and loved to spend his time in the wilderness.

Pleasant Terrell was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1791, and died in 1837. He married Esther Haines, who died in 1846. They were the parents of six children, David, John, Israel, Mary, Narcissa and Ruth. They came to Highland county, Ohio, from Virginia, stopping awhile in Cincinnati, where Pleasant Terrell learned the brickmason's trade.

The late James H. Terrell was educated in the common schools of Wayne township and later attended Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. Before he became of age, he served as deputy treasurer of Clinton county for three years and then moved to a farm in Green township, where he farmed until 1885. He then moved to a farm in Wayne township, where he lived the remainder of his life. He became an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and was a leader in the development of pure-bred live stock in the county.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES H. TERRELL.

On December 13, 1871, James H. Terrell was married to Edith H. Nordyke, who was born on January 8, 1846, in Green township, daughter of Henry and Phoebe (Rich) Nordyke, and one of four children born to her parents, the others being Thomas, Aaron and Caroline. Henry Nordyke was a well-known farmer in Green township, this county. To this union were born six children: Tasso, who married Millie Terrell and has two children, Lois A. and Paul J.; Edith Eva, who married J. W. Woody and has two children, Mary and H. Clayton; Bertha B., who is at home; Mary Anna, who is the wife of A. J. Hollowell and has two children, Edith E. and Esther; J. Gurney and C. Clayton, both young farmers of Wayne township, who are also at home. All of the Terrell children have attended Wilmington College and four are graduates of that institution. Tasso and C. Clayton Terrell are also graduates of Haverford, both having won a scholarship while attending Wilmington College. C. Clayton Terrell also attended the Ohio State Agricultural College for one year. Edith Eva Terrell, after her graduation from Wilmington College, completed a course as a trained nurse at Cincinnati and from 1902 until 1909 was a missionary to Cuba.

The late James H. Terrell was a man greatly honored by his fellow citizens, having been elected to the state Legislature in 1883, and re-elected in 1885 without opposition. This is unusual, from the fact that he was the first representative from this district, for many years, to serve two consecutive terms. He secured the passage of numerous bills pertaining to agriculture, among these being one directed to eradicate diseases among live stock and which led to the adoption of the present law on that subject. He was also a member of the state fair board and secured the passage of a bill by which the fair grounds were purchased for fifty thousand dollars. During his legislative career, he served as chairman of the finance committee of the House. He was especially interested in the state experiment station and obtained large appropriations from the government for that work.

Mr. Terrell was a member of the Society of Friends. His energy was continually expended in developing the social and religious conditions of his community. He was broad-minded and public-spirited and was endowed with superior abilities that made him a leader among the citizens of the county. He was a frequent contributor to the press along both religious and secular lines. His popularity was due to his unselfish devotion to the causes that have made Clinton county famous.

AARON E. DOUGHFMAN.

Aaron E. Doughfman, the well-known superintendent of the Blanchester Light Company since January 19, 1906, was born on September 6, 1876, in Clermont county, Ohio, the son of William and Margaret Doughfman, the former of whom was a farmer in Clermont county, who, in 1884, came to Clinton county and located at Cuba, later removing to Blanchester, where his death occurred. Six children were born to William and Margaret Doughfman, of whom Aaron E. was the youngest, the others being Charles, Ada, Henry, John and William.

Aaron E. Doughfman received his elementary education in the public schools of Blanchester, and later took a correspondence course in electrical engineering, being a student of the course given by the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Doughfman's first position was as a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, a position which he held for eighteen months. After that he was stationary engineer for the Blanchester home factory for about three years, and then night engineer at the Jamestown, Ohio, lighting plant, after which he held the position as head engineer at the Xenia, Ohio, light plant. He then started a plant at New Vienna, Ohio, where he worked eight months, after which he became head engineer at the Wilmington light plant, and during his service of three and one-half years at Wil-

mington, assisted in the construction of a new plant. In January, 1906, Mr. Doughfman took charge of the light plant at Blanchester, where he has since been located.

In 1901, Aaron E. Doughfman was married to Ida Lever, of Blanchester, and to this union one daughter has been born, Hannah.

Fraternally, Aaron E. Doughfman is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Knights of Pythias, and the National Association of Stationary Engineers. Mrs. Doughfman is a member of the Baptist church.

ELIJAH Q. BERNARD.

Elijah Q. Bernard, a prosperous farmer of Green township, this county, was born in the township where he lives on December 30, 1874, son of Charles B. and Josie (Credon) Bernard, the latter of whom, a native of Wayne township, this county, is now deceased. Charles B. Bernard, after the death of his first wife, married Lummie Cox of Highland county, Ohio, by whom he has had five children: Bessie, who married Edward Larick; Jessie, deceased; James; Frank and Sallie. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Larick had one child, Bessie, now deceased. Elijah Q. Bernard is the only child born to his father's first marriage.

Mr. Bernard was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of Green township. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns one hundred and thirty acres of land, where general farming and stockraising are carried on. This land is a part of the old homestead, where his grandfather, George Washington Bernard, settled upon coming to Clinton county and where his father was born. Elijah Q. Bernard is an up-to-date farmer in every respect, and is keenly interested in raising Percheron horses, at the present time owning one of the finest stallions in Clinton county.

The complete history of the Bernard family may be found in the biographical sketch of James K. Bernard presented elsewhere in this volume. Charles B. Bernard, father of Elijah Q., was born on January 17, 1846, in Clinton county, son of George Washington Bernard, one of the county's most active pioneers.

On November 6, 1895, Elijah O. Bernard was married to Jessie Hunter, of Wayne township, this county, and to this union four children have been born, all of whom are living, as follow: Claude, Evelyn, Herbert, and Helen.

Politically, Elijah Q. Bernard, is a Democrat. He is an active, enterprising citizen and he and his family are held in high regard in the neighborhood in which they live.

JOHN C. BORING.

John C. Boring, the proprietor of seventy-three and one-half acres of land in Green township, this county, where he has lived continuously for the past twenty-two years, was born in that township on May 16, 1842, the son of Lafayette and Elsie (Collet) Boring. Lafayette Boring was born in Harrison county, Virginia, October 2, 1811, and his wife was born near Louisville, Kentucky. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Boring were Thomas and Ruth Boring, pioneers of Clinton county, the former of whom died in 1864. The maternal grandparents were John Collet and wife, both of whom died the state of Kentucky.

Lafayette Boring was a young man when he came to Clinton county, Ohio. He was a farmer in this county and owned one hundred and twenty-two acres of land. He died in Green township, February 11, 1883. His wife had passed away many years previously, when their son, John C., was a small child. They were the parents of five children, of whom two, Elizabeth, the first-born, and Mary, the fourth in order of birth, are deceased. The living children are Ruth, John C. and Absalom.

John C. Boring, who was reared on a farm in Green township, and educated in

the public schools, is a well-known citizen of that township. He was married on October 2, 1864, to Almira E. McKenzie, who was born in Union township, this county, the daughter of William and Lucinda (Morton) McKenzie, both natives of Clinton county, Ohio. William McKenzie was a son of John McKenzie, a pioneer of this county and a prominent citizen in the early life of this section of the state. William and Lucinda (Morton) McKenzie are both deceased. To John C. Boring and wife five children were born, Nettie Jane, Mary Etta, Geneva Louisa, Minnie and Cordelia, all of whom are living. The mother of these children died on March 6, 1911.

The venerable John C. Boring was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted on May 2, 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served one hundred days, and took part in the battle of Frederick City. Politically, he is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

Mrs. Boring was an active member and worker in the Christian church at New Antioch, where her loss was most keenly felt. She was a loving mother and devoted wife.

WILLIAM D. JARRELL.

Nothing is sweeter in all the world than the love of a dutiful and worthy son for an aged mother. No one ever adequately may tell the story of a mother's sacrifices or the anxious hours and days through which she passes while her children are being reared to manhood and womanhood. Sons and daughters cannot fully repay the debt of gratitude they owe their mother. It is her unselfish spirit which comforts them in sorrow, inspires them when they are downcast, and ministers to them when they are sick and afflicted. It was altogether praiseworthy for the country, by common consent, to set apart one day in each year called "Mothers' Day," when the thoughts of the people may turn to the unselfish life of the mothers. William D. Jarrell, a modest and unassuming man and resident of Wayne township, this county, has had an opportunity to do more for his mother during her declining years than falls to the lot of most men, and it is a credit to him and a credit to the community in which he lives that his love for this dear old mother is the kind which finds an expression in the unselfish devotion with which he is making comfortable this evening time of her life.

Mr. Jarrell was born on October 29, 1866, in Richland township, this county, and his father, Benjamin Jarrell, who was born in 1816, in Orange county, Virginia, died in 1900. Since that time his mother, who, before her marriage to Benjamin Jarrell, was Sarah E. Massie has lived with her son, William D. She was born in Adams county, Ohio, September 27, 1838, and is now near the age of eighty years. She is a daughter of William and Cynthia Massie, the former of whom was a farmer of Highland county, Ohio, a member of the Methodist church, and an active church worker all his life. She was one of thirteen children born to her parents, the others being Philena, Nancy, Henry Benjamin, Simon, Spencer, Elvira, Mary M., Alfred, Ellis, Himan T., Amanda and Sanford. Of these children, Himan T. died while young. The great-grandparents on Mr. Jarrell's maternal side were Benjamin and Nancy (Lovejoy) Massie, the former of whom was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and who, when a young man, surveyed this section of Ohio. Later in life he taught school.

Mr. Jarrell's paternal grandparents were William and Mildred (Campbell) Jarrell, the former a farmer of Orange county, Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1854, locating in Wayne township, this county, where he followed farming the remainder of his life. William and Mildred (Campbell) Jarrell were the parents of five children, William, James, Benjamin, Permelia and Mary.

The late Benjamin Jarrell was educated in the common schools of Orange county, Virginia, and when a young man engaged in the milling business, which occupation he followed all his life. He first owned a mill in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and

then removed to Richmond, that state, where he operated a mill for fourteen years. In 1854 he came to Ohio and settled in Highland county, where he operated a mill for two years. Two years later he removed to Centerville, where he built a mill, but later he sold that mill and removed to Leesville, where he built and for many years operated a mill at Lees Creek, Richland township, this county, which his son, William D., now operates. Benjamin Jarrell and wife were the parents of five children, of whom James and Thomas died early in life. William D., the first born and the subject of this sketch, has never married. Fannie married George Snow, and Sophronia is the wife of Isaac Summers. Benjamin Jarrell was a Democrat and an earnest member of the Christian church.

William D. Jarrell was educated in the common schools of Wayne township. When a lad of fourteen he began his apprenticeship in the mill owned by his father, and has been in the milling business since that time, a period of thirty-five years. Upon the death of his father he took absolute charge of the mill, and has built a part of it. He has both a grist- and saw-mill, and does custom milling of all kinds. He also buys wheat, corn and oats, and sells flour and feed. He also does a custom-sawing business, and has a large patronage.

Mr. Jarrell is Democratic and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a splendid man, not only in the home relationships of life, but in his business relations as well.

JOSEPH W. WILLIAMS.

Joseph W. Williams is one of those successful farmers of Green township who has had much to do with the agricultural development of Clinton county. He was born in Highland county, this state, May 23, 1865, son of Daniel and Mary (Hatcher) Williams, both natives of Highland county, the former born in 1837, and the latter in 1843. Mary Hatcher was the daughter of Peter and Sophia (Miller) Hatcher, both natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Highland county early in its history. They were farmers by occupation and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Peter Hatcher voted the Democratic ticket. He and his wife both died in Highland county, the former at the age of eighty-five years, and the latter at the age of seventy-four.

Daniel Williams is the son of Thomas Williams and wife, pioneers in Highland county, Ohio, who owned one thousand acres of land which they had entered from the government. Both died in Highland county. Daniel Williams is a farmer and still lives in Highland county, where he owns about six hundred acres of land. Though now living retired, he continues to look after his farm property and is known as rather an extensive cattle raiser, keeping ordinarily from seventy-five to one hundred head during the summer. He is a Democrat in politics and member of the Presbyterian church, as was his wife, who died on January 19, 1915, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of seven children, Mary Almeta, Priscilla White, Joseph W., Joshua Sanford (deceased), Olive Bertie, Thomas Elmer and Jennie Florella.

Joseph W. Williams was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of Highland county. In 1904 he came to Clinton county, and purchased one hundred and sixty-nine acres of land in Green township, where he has since been engaged in general farming, also being known as an extensive cattle feeder.

On March 5, 1890, Joseph W. Williams was married to Mary Jane Brown, of Highland county, born at Rainsboro in 1866, granddaughter of John Davis, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and a pioneer in Highland county, who died at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, Jane (Miller) Davis, died in Highland county at the age of eighty-seven years. To Joseph W. and Mary Jane (Brown) Williams have been born two children, Mary Josephine, born on October 24, 1895, and Harry Dana, April 30, 1900.

WILLIAMS FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and, fraternally, he is a member of the grange. On another page in this volume will be found a portrait of the Williams family. This was taken from a photograph made in 1910, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Daniel and Mary (Hatcher) Williams, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of John H. and Priscilla White (Williams) Heistand, and the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of Joseph W. and Mary Jane (Brown) Williams.

CHRISTOPHER C. BERNARD.

Christopher C. Bernard is a well-known farmer of Sabina, this county, whose great-grandfather, Thomas Bernard, was a prominent Virginia planter and wholesale dealer of Richmond, Virginia, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and other places.

Christopher C. Bernard was born on July 2, 1872, in Green township, this county, son of James K. and Kesiah (McVey) Bernard, both natives of Clinton county, the former of whom, born on June 19, 1835, in Green township, died on September 5, 1907, and the latter, born on January 19, 1838, in Wayne township, was the daughter of Christopher and Catherine (West) McVey. Mrs. James K. Bernard was one of eight children born to her parents and was the third in order of birth, the others being James, Henrietta, Robert, Edman, Benson, Eliza Jane and Alkana.

The paternal grandparents of Christopher C. Bernard were George W. and Harriet (McConnell) Bernard, the former of whom was born on September 13, 1799, in Goochland county, Virginia, and the latter, October 12, 1810, in Brown county, Ohio. George W. Bernard emigrated from Virginia to Highland county, this state, in 1807, with his parents and in 1832, located on the farm in Green township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life. He owned over four hundred acres of land and was engaged in general farming. George W. and Harriet (McConnell) Bernard were the parents of nine children, Thomas F., James K., Mary E., John W., Matilda J., George W., Charles B., Martha H. and Elijah M. Harriet (McConnell) Bernard was the daughter of James and Sallie (Downing) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Brown county, Ohio, later, in 1821, coming to Clinton county. George W. Bernard was the son of Thomas and Mary (Hicks) Bernard.

The father of Thomas Bernard and the great-great-grandfather of Christopher C., the subject of this sketch, was William Bernard, a native of England, who married Mary Flemings. They were early settlers in Virginia and he owned three thousand acres of land. He was a wholesale dealer in Richmond, Virginia, and lost most of his property during the Revolutionary War. His son, Thomas, was a Revolutionary soldier, who fought in various important battles of that war.

The late James K. Bernard was educated in the common schools of Green township and when a young man began farming in that township and farmed there practically all his life, having been the owner of about two thousand acres of choice land in Green and Wayne townships. In 1903 he retired and removed to New Vienna, where he spent the remaining four years of his life, passing away in 1907. His widow, the mother of Christopher C., still lives in New Vienna. They were the parents of nine children, as follow: John R., who was born on July 23, 1862; George W., August 14, 1863, Harriett C., August 16, 1864; Charles O., October 30, 1865; Martha, February 23, 1867; James E., April 3, 1868; Christopher C., July 2, 1872; Coraetta, February 7, 1876, and Oscar, September 13, 1878. The late James K. Bernard was a Democrat.

Christopher C. Bernard, who was educated in the public schools of Green township, began farming when a young man in Wayne township, and was engaged in farming there until September, 1903, at which time he retired from the farm and moved

to Sabina, where he has lived ever since. He owns two hundred and seventy-seven acres of land in Wayne township, and is considered one of the foremost farmers of that section of the county.

On December 19, 1894, Christopher C. Bernard was married to Edith Pierce, who was born on April 28, 1873, daughter of Hugh and Mary (McKay) Pierce, and to this union has been born one child, Trimble Pierce, born on December 12, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and Mr. Bernard has served on the official board of the church. He has also served one term as trustee of Richland township and is a member of the Clinton county school board. He is also a member of the Sabina school board. Politically, he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Christopher C. Bernard is a man of splendid appearance and a man of far more than average intelligence. He is popular among his fellow townsmen because of his genial personal manners.

HENRY WARNOCK.

Among the well-known and successful farmers of Clinton county is Henry Warnock, a native of Ross county, Ohio, who was born on January 3, 1858. Mr. Warnock is a son of William and Ellen (Free) Warnock, both natives of Ross county, the former of whom was born near South Salem, in 1817, and the latter, in 1819.

Mr. Warnock's paternal grandfather, Alexander Warnock, was a pioneer in Ross county and died in that county. His maternal grandfather, George Free, also was a pioneer of Ross county and died there. Both were farmers by occupation. Mr. Warnock's father, the late William Warnock, was a farmer, who, in the latter part of his life, moved to Fayette county, where he died in 1901. His wife died eleven years previously, in 1890. They were members of the Methodist church and William Warnock was a Republican. To William and Ellen (Free) Warnock were born seven children, of whom Henry was the fifth in order of birth, the others being Lewis, George (who died at the age of sixteen), Edward, Alfred, Ellsworth and Mary (deceased).

Henry Warnock was born and reared on a farm in Ross county and educated in the public schools of that county. When he was twenty-two years old, he moved to Fayette county, where he remained twenty-seven years, at the end of which time he purchased one hundred and forty acres of land near Edgefield, where he lived for six years. In 1912 he came to Clinton county, purchasing one hundred acres of land in Green township, to which he added, by purchase, fifty acres in 1913. He now owns altogether one hundred and fifty acres and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Warnock is a self-made man and the substantial competence with which he is now possessed is the fruit of his own efforts. Most of his money has been made out of the cattle business, since he has always been an extensive cattle feeder.

In November, 1883, Henry Warnock was married to Mary Bennett, a native of Ross county, Ohio, daughter of Levi Bennett, who died in a hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, while serving as a Union soldier, during the Civil War. To this union have been born four children, namely: Lula, the wife of Henry Burr, of Greene county, Ohio, who has two children, Ivan and Marjorie; Verne, who is unmarried and lives on his father's farm; Walker, who also lives on his father's farm, married Iona Leach and has two children, Lavaun and June, and Hallie, who is the wife of Harry Vanorsdall, principal of the Port William high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Warnock are devoted members of the Methodist Protestant church and take an active interest in religious work. Politically, Mr. Warnock is identified with the Democratic party and takes a keen interest in the governmental affairs of the county. He is a substantial citizen of true worth and he and his family are held in high regard by all throughout the section of the county in which they live.

FRANK BASHORE CARTWRIGHT.

Frank Bashore Cartwright, a successful farmer of Green township, this county, was born in that township, on October 15, 1884, the son of Willis and Elizabeth (Bashore) Cartwright, the former a native of Highland county, and the latter born in Clinton county. They are the parents of three children, Bertha, Eva and Frank Bashore, and are now living retired in Wilmington, to which place they moved in 1907. Mr. Cartwright is a Republican in politics.

Frank Bashore Cartwright was reared on a farm near Antioch in Green township and was educated in the public schools. He has always been engaged in farming and owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in Green township. He also rents one hundred acres of land near Antioch, besides the Amos Fisher farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres. Mr. Cartwright is a general farmer and stockman.

On October 18, 1906, Frank Bashore Cartwright was married to Elizabeth Fisher, who was born on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright now live, October 9, 1884, the daughter of Amos and Ruth (Terrell) Fisher, the former of whom was the son of John Fisher and the latter the daughter of John Terrell. Amos Fisher died on January 28, 1906, at his death having been the owner of about three hundred acres of land. John and Hannah Fisher are both deceased, the latter dying in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Cartwright are the parents of three children, Virginia Ruth, born on October 7, 1907; Vera Ione, July 3, 1910, and Homer Russell, July 2, 1913.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Cartwright has served as a member of the school board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at New Vienna, Ohio.

JAMES LIEURANCE.

James Lieurance, who has a magnificent country home in Green township, this county, and who is descended from among the very earliest settlers in this section of Ohio, was born in Green township, September 2, 1868, a son of John and Elizabeth (Speaight) Lieurance, the former of whom, a native of Indiana, was born on April 11, 1826, and the latter, November 26, 1826.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Lieurance were George and Polly Speaight, the former of whom came to Clinton county when a young man and here married and reared a family of eleven children, of whom four, Rachel, Henry, Sallie and Linda, are deceased. The living children are, Mary, John, Jane, Elizabeth, Thomas Wesley, Anna and James.

The late John Lieurance, the father of the subject of this review, was a farmer by occupation, and was the owner of two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, which he accummulated by dint of his own personal efforts. He was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. His death occurred April 2, 1901. His widow is still living in Green township.

James Lieurance was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the neighboring schools of Washington township. He is a farmer by occupation and owns one hundred and four acres of excellent land. In 1914 he built a beautiful country residence. Three years previously he had erected a large and commodious barn.

On February 9, 1888, James Lieurance was married to Imogene Hendee, a native of Green township, this county, born on December 28, 1866, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Boring) Hendee, natives of New York and Green township, this county, respectively, the former born on October 10, 1835, and the latter on August 10, 1835. Charles Hendee died on December 20, 1887, in Clinton county, and his widow is still living in Green township. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Lieurance were William and Anna (Post) Hendee, who came to Clinton county in a wagon from New York state in 1849, and here they spent the remainder of their lives. Of their six children,

all except Louisa, the eldest, who is still living at the age of eighty-seven years, are deceased, the deceased children having been William, LeRoy, Charles, Andrus and Alonzo. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Lieurance were William and Sarah (Rix) Boring, early settlers in Clinton county, who spent their last days here. Her father, Charles Hendee, was a Democrat and both he and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Christian church. They were the parents of six children, Leora, Anna Arminta, Glendora, Imogene, Sarah Cecelia and William, all of whom are living, with the exception of Anna Arminta and Sarah Cecelia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lieurance one child has been born, Elza, born October 10, 1889, who was educated in the public schools of his home county and is a farmer by occupation. He was married to Osa J. Naylor, of Green township, and to this union was born one child, Bernita, born on October 14, 1914. Mrs. Elza Lieurance died on December 11, 1914, and her husband now lives at the old home place with his parents.

James Lieurance votes the Democratic ticket, but has never been particularly active in political affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Lieurance are attendants of the Friends church, of which their son is a member, and the family is held in high regard throughout the entire community.

PAUL ALVA DANIEL.

Paul Alva Daniel, now a well-known and successful farmer of Green township, this county, the owner of eighty-five acres of land, was born in Highland county, Ohio, February 29, 1868, the son of Joseph and Rachael (Tomlinson) Daniel, the former of whom was born in Virginia, December 29, 1834, and the latter, in Highland county, April 25, 1837.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Daniel were William and Mary Daniel, pioneers in Highland county, the former having come to Ohio from the Old Dominion state, both of whom died in Ohio. The maternal grandparents were Moses and Ruth (Smith) Tomlinson, both natives of Virginia and pioneers in Highland county, Ohio, the former of whom was born on April 13, 1786, and the latter on October 10, 1798, who were married on January 2, 1833.

The late Joseph Daniel, father of Paul Alva, who was a Republican in politics and a member of the Friends church, died on December 4, 1894. By his marriage to Rachael Tomlinson he had four children, William, Edgar, Robert (deceased), and Paul Alva. The mother of these children died on September 17, 1877, and, after her death, her husband, Joseph, married Vanora Reveal, who bore him three children, Charles, Grace and Jay.

Reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Greene county, Ohio, Paul Alva lived with his aunt, Lydia Tomlinson, and attended the Cedarville high school in Greene county. Mr. Daniel took up farming early in life, and in 1901, came to Clinton county, where he purchased eighty-five acres of land. He has made all of the improvements upon his farm, and has had more than a flattering measure of success in stock raising.

On February 20, 1895, Paul A. Daniel was married to Olive Fenner, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio, October 28, 1874, the daughter of Milton and Cyanda (McLaughlin) Fenner, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 25, 1845, and the latter, in Meigs county, Ohio, December 26, 1846. The paternal grandfather was James Fenner, a Virginian, who married Mary Fenner, a native of Highland county, Ohio, who settled in Clinton county, where their last days were spent. Mrs. Daniel's maternal grandparents were Elihu and Louisa (Wine) McLaughlin, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively, early settlers in Meigs county, Ohio, where both died. Mrs. Daniel's father has lived with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel since his

wife died, on January 12, 1910. He and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: Cynthia Ellen, wife of Daniel Frump; Olive, who is now Mrs. Daniel; Howard, deceased; Ray and Ethel, the latter of whom married William Gorham, of Greene county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Daniel have been born three children, Joseph Milton, who was born on May 1, 1897, and was educated in the public schools and Wilmington high school; Ivan Ray, October 15, 1899, also educated in the public schools and the Wilmington high school, and Clifton Arthur, December 12, 1907, who died on February 11, 1908.

Paul Alva Daniel votes the Republican ticket and is more or less active in the political affairs of Green township.

SENECA MURPHY.

Seneca Murphy, a farmer of Green township, this county, who for the past sixteen years has rented the Bosworth farm in that township, was born in that township on April 6, 1863, the son of David and Hannah (Dennis) Murphy, the former of whom was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, and the latter, in Clinton county, Ohio, September 1, 1831.

Mr. Murphy's paternal grandparents, Jacob and Mary (Lowman) Murphy, were both born in Virginia; the former on March 4, 1791, and the latter on November 9, 1793. They came to Clinton county in 1826 and settled west of Wilmington, later settling in Green township, on the farm where Isaiah Murphy now lives, and where both died, Jacob Murphy on December 29, 1871, and his wife, January 26, 1873. Jacob Murphy and wife, who were married on April 20, 1813, in Virginia, were the parents of twelve children, namely: Rebecca J., born on August 1, 1814, who died on September 27, 1885; David, July 31, 1816, died on April 9, 1898; William, May 21, 1818, died on March 2, 1866; Susannah, May 21, 1820, died on October 9, 1906; John, March 20, 1822, died in infancy; Catherine, September 12, 1823, died on June 8, 1885; Ephraim, March 5, 1825, died in infancy; Nancy, May 12, 1827, died on October 28, 1863; Isaiah M., March 2, 1830, and Mary Ann, December 9, 1832. The parents of these children were members of the Christian church. Jacob Murphy voted the Democratic ticket. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Murphy was Richmond Dennis, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

David Murphy, father of Seneca, was educated in the public schools of Clinton county, and became a farmer, owning one hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Green township. David and Hannah (Dennis) Murphy were the parents of four children, David A., Andrew (deceased), Seneca and Stephen D. By a previous marriage to Isabel Smith, David Murphy had eight children, of whom four, Hester Ann, Rebecca, John A. and Benjamin F. are deceased, the living children being Hannah, Isaiah W., Henry M. and Charles W. David Murphy died on April 9, 1898, and his second wife on October 4, 1904. Politically, he was identified with the Democratic party. His wife was a member of the Christian church at New Antioch.

Born and reared on the farm and educated in the public schools, Seneca Murphy has been engaged in farming all his life. He is also interested in stock raising, and is considered one of the most successful stockmen of Green township.

On October 16, 1887, Seneca Murphy was married to Lizzie Vance, who was born in Washington township, this county, on December 25, 1866, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Pyle) Vance, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Elizabeth Pyle was the daughter of William and Polly (Ewey) Pyle, who were pioneers of Clinton county, the former of whom died in the state of Illinois, and the latter in Clinton county. David Vance came to Clinton county from Virginia when a young man. After his marriage he farmed in Washington township. He died in Nebraska in 1890. His

wife had died many years previously, in January, 1867. They were the parents of eleven children, William, Alpheus, John P., Emery, Frank, David Clinton, Mary, Nettie, Ella, Addie and Lizzie.

To Seneca and Lizzie (Vance) Murphy two children have been born, David Clinton, born on April 2, 1892, who was educated in the public schools and is a farmer by occupation, married Maud Fife of Union township, and has one child, Seneca Maxwell, and Charles Howard, July 29, 1902. Politically, Mr. Murphy is a Democrat. Mrs. Murphy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELI FISHER.

Those who faced the dangers and the hardships incident to life on the battlefields of the Civil War those who bore the suffering and made the sacrifice for their country's sake, especially deserve mention in these annals. The younger generation should never forget that to the veterans of the war between the states is due a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid; since the prosperity, liberty and happiness which this nation now enjoys is the direct outcome of their labors and loyalty. Among the honored veterans of the great Civil War, who have answered the last roll call, the late Eli Fisher of Green township, this county, was one who gave three years of his life to the service of his country and then returned home and lived a life of usefulness and honor until his death on November 3, 1902.

The late Eli Fisher was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 27, 1842, the son of Cephas and Jane (Leech) Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandparents were James and Jane Fisher, also natives of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Tennessee soon after 1800 and about 1804 moved to Highland county, Ohio, settling near Monroe, where they spent the rest of their lives. Cephas Fisher had arrived at early manhood when his father's family moved to Tennessee. He was twice married, the first time probably in Tennessee to Rachel Stanbury, who died on May 5, 1844. They moved to Clinton county in 1837, after having lived temporarily in Highland county. To this first union were born eight children, among whom may be mentioned Rebecca, who married Isaac Atkinson, of Story county, Iowa; Cephas, Jr., who later moved to Henry county, Iowa; and John, long a resident of Clinton county. Cephas Fisher married, secondly, Mrs. Jane Atkinson, whose maiden name was Leech, and to this union there was born one child, Eli, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Jane (Leech) Atkinson, by her first husband, had five children, among whom were Hannah and Rebecca Ann, the latter of whom married David Brewer. Cephas Fisher died on December 30, 1864, at the age of eighty-four years. His widow lived to an advanced age.

Eli Fisher grew to manhood on the old home place with his mother. When twenty years of age, or on August 15, 1862, he enlisted in the defense of his country in Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war, receiving his discharge on June 17, 1865. He served in the Army of the Cumberland under various commanders and was with General Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. During the war he was slightly wounded on two occasions, but in all of his service he was never in an ambulance nor a hospital, and never lost a single day from duty, which is a most unusual record.

On February 1, 1866, Eli Fisher was married to Rebecca Jane McFadden, who was born in this county, on November 28, 1841, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Newcomb) McFadden, the former of whom was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1808, the son of John and Sophia (Kelly) McFadden, natives of Ireland, who came to America about 1800 and settled at Marietta, Ohio, from which place they moved to Mason county, Kentucky. While residing at the latter place, John McFadden, Sr., started on a trip down the river to New Orleans with two boat loads of meat, lard, hemp and tobacco for the market. He was taken sick with the yellow fever and died

at Natchez, Mississippi. About 1811 the widow and her family moved to Brown county, Ohio, from which place in 1821, they moved to Clinton county, locating near Centerville, where she resided until her death in 1830. They had three sons and three daughters, among whom were Hugh and John, Jr., the father of Mrs. Fisher. John McFadden, Jr., was thirteen years of age when the family located near Centerville, where he grew to manhood. He was married on May 1, 1834, to Elizabeth Newcomb, who was born in Pennsylvania on October 26, 1810, the daughter of William and Anna Newcomb, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. They were the parents of ten children, Jehu, born on March 20, 1835; Mary Ann, August 10, 1836; Harrison W., November 13, 1839; Rebecca J., who married Mr. Fisher; William N., June 9, 1844; John C., August 18, 1846; Sophia, August 3, 1848; Thomas N., October 6, 1851; Hannah E., March 22, 1855, and Charles (deceased), December 3, 1837. Charles McFadden was also a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted in September, 1861, in Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded just after the victory of Lookout Mountain and died from the effect of his wounds on December 27, 1863. John McFadden, Jr., owned a good farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Green township. His wife died on June 9, 1880. He served as school director for thirty-one years and was township trustee thirteen years. At the time of his death, he was a worthy member of the Christian church, to which he belonged for over forty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eli Fisher two children were born, Charles, born on December 29, 1866; and Mary, December 25, 1871. Charles was educated in the public schools and was a farmer by occupation. He is a Republican, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Vienna and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mary married Daniel O. Kester, of Clark township, and they have three children, Warren, Donald and Edith.

Eli Fisher purchased the place, where he lived until his death, of John W. Sammely. He erected buildings on the farm and made many improvements. At the time of his death, in 1902, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Vienna. He was identified with the Republican party and he and his wife were members of the Christian church at Centerville. Mr. Fisher had a birthright in the Friends church.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

William H. Curtis now a prosperous farmer of Green township, this county, who is also engaged in the stock business and who is now residing in New Vienna, was born in Green township, this county, on January 24, 1858, son of David and Martha (Truitt) Curtis, natives of Virginia, who were born in 1827 and 1837, respectively, the former of whom died in 1898, and the latter of whom is still living.

The paternal grandparents of William H. Curtis were Christopher and Sarah Curtis, pioneers in Clinton county and early settlers in Green township, who settled on what is now known as the Higgins' farm. The maternal grandfather, George Truitt, who was the son of William Truitt, a pioneer of Clinton county, who died at the age of about ninety years, married Abigail Applegate, and both died in this county, the wife in the house now occupied by her grandson, Allen Albert Curtis, in 1906, at the age of eighty-four years. David and Martha (Truitt) Curtis were the parents of nine children, namely: Allen Albert, who is referred to in a biographical sketch presented elsewhere in this volume; William H., the subject of this sketch; Sarah, deceased; James E.; Jennie, deceased; Frank; Lula, who married Frank Steele; George, and Lucy, wife of Oscar Matthews, referred to elsewhere in this volume.

William H. Curtis was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of Clinton county. He owns two hundred and fifty-three acres of land in Green town-

ship and, until October 8, 1904, lived on the farm. At that time he moved to New Vienna and engaged in buying and shipping stock. Mr. Curtis owns property in New Vienna.

On April 4, 1879, William H. Curtis was married to Martha Elmira Jane McVey, who was born in 1860 in the state of Illinois, daughter of Robert McVey, later a resident of this county, now deceased, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Clyde, who lives on the home farm in Green township, married Beatrice Cline, daughter of Edward Cline, of New Vienna, and has five children, Helen, Robert, Evelyn, Audrey and Marcile; Martha, who married Charles Rulin, a rural-route mail carrier, living at New Vienna, and has three children, Harry Harriet and Charles Edmond; Harry, who is engaged in the furniture business in New Vienna, and Abbie, who married Robert Rulin, who is engaged in the bakery business in New Vienna, and has two children, William Matthew and Curtis Robert.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are members of the Friends church. Mr. Curtis is a Democrat and is a member of the New Vienna town council. He has served as a member of the school board and as township trustee in Green township. Fraternally, he is a member of Dalton Lodge No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons.

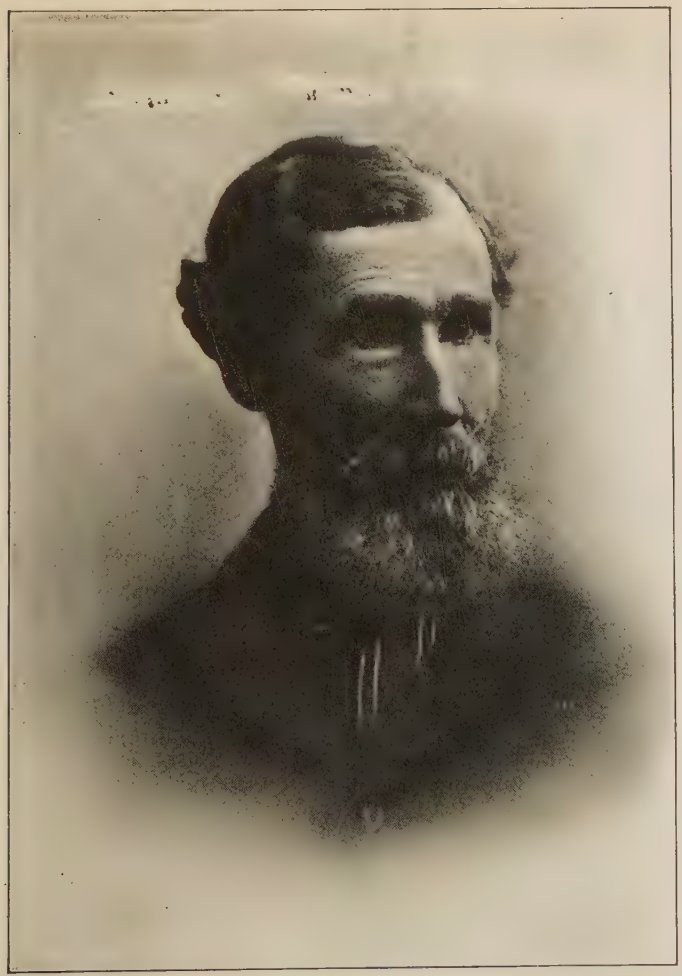
JOHN B. MOORE.

The late John B. Moore, one of the most successful farmers in the history of Green township, was a man who started in life with seventy-five acres of the old homestead and added to the tract until he owned five hundred and ninety-six acres in Green township, and three hundred and twenty acres in the state of Kansas. He was an extensive farmer and stock raiser all his life, and a man, who, at the time of his death, was one of the most highly respected citizens of Clinton county.

John B. Moore was born in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, October 20, 1825. He was the son of William and Susan (Childs) Moore, the former of whom was born in Rockcastle county, Virginia, in 1781, and the latter born in the Old Dominion state in 1801. William Moore was the son of John Moore, a native of Virginia, who bought one thousand acres of land and gave it to his son, William. William was brought to Lexington, Kentucky, by his parents when he was but three years old, being the only child of his parents born in Virginia. After coming to Kentucky, they lived in a fort for several weeks until they bought a farm near Millersburg. John Moore and wife were the parents of seven children, namely: William, who died in 1874; James, who died in 1822; John, who died in 1851; Abraham, who died in 1874; Peggy, who married Alec Rutter; Mary, who married Isaac Layson; and Sallie, who married Alec Ardery. William Moore came to Green township, Clinton county, when a young man and was married here. He and his wife had a family of eleven children, of whom nine, Margaret, Susan Jane, John B., Mary McClelland, James, William, Jr., Marjorie, Abraham and Samuel, are deceased. The living children are Sarah and Thomas.

John B. Moore was married, in 1845, to Nancy Johnson, who was born in 1818, in Frederick county, Virginia. She was the daughter of George and Susan (Johnson) Johnson, natives of the Old Dominion state, who later emigrated to Fayette county, Ohio, and lived five miles north of Leesburg. Mrs. Susan Johnson died in Fayette county on the old homestead. George Johnson died in Green township.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Moore were the parents of ten children, as follow: Susan Jane, who was the wife of James Vance, died on May 23, 1890, leaving six children, Cecil, Anna, Jane, John, Lindley and Lucy; George, who lives in Washington C. H., Fayette county, married Ellen Wright and had one child, Leslie, who died in 1913; Mary Ellen married William Johnson, but has no children; John Wesley died in Kansas at the age of forty-five years; America Callie is unmarried and has lived on the old home-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN B. MOORE.

stead since a child; Grafton Benjamin died unmarried in Kansas City in 1905; Flavious Josepheus married Jennie Doak and has two children, Roscoe and Mabel; Douglas is a prominent farmer of Green township; Anna is the widow of James Meadows and has two children, Marian and James; Samuel married Emma Ayers and to them have been born nine children, of whom seven are living.

The late John B. Moore died on November 20, 1909. His wife had died previously on May 22, 1904. They had been members of the Methodist church, but late in life joined the Friends church. In politics the late John B. Moore was identified with the Democratic party.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Charles Johnson, a well-known farmer of Green township, this county, where he and his wife own two hundred and fifteen acres of land and where for several years he has been engaged in general farming and stockraising, was born in that township on June 28, 1873, son of Joel and Cornelia J. (Miller) Johnson, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, October 22, 1844, and the latter, in Clinton county, in 1854, the daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Hildebrant) Miller.

Joel Johnson was the son of Michael and Nancy (Chamberlain) Johnson, both natives of New Jersey, born in 1817, and on February 29, 1820, respectively, who were married in New Jersey, in 1840, and came to Ohio four years later, settling in Penn township, Highland county, on the Woodmansee land. Soon afterwards, they came to Clinton county where they spent the remainder of their days. Michael Johnson spent most of his life in Green township. He was a charter member of Dalton Lodge No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, and voted the Whig and then the Republican ticket until the close of the war, after which he was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had ten children, Celia, Joel, Mary Hannah, William, Edward, Callie, Fred, Mattie (deceased), Alice and Libbie. Michael Johnson died on July 12, 1912. His wife had died several years previously, in 1897.

Joel Johnson was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools of Green township, this county. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army and served until June 9, 1865, having participated in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Bentonville, Burnt Hickory, and in many skirmishes. Upon the close of the war, he returned to Clinton county and worked by the month on the farm. Subsequently, he removed to Illinois and worked in Knox county on a farm. Later, however, he returned to Clinton county and worked two years by the month for Zephaniah Spear. In 1871 he was married and a little later purchased a farm of thirty-five acres in Green township. Later he sold that farm and bought one hundred and six acres, to which he added by purchase until he owned one hundred and eighty acres near New Antioch, in Green township. He owns a farm of about fifty acres just outside the corporation line on the Martinsville pike. In 1912, Mr. Johnson moved to New Vienna where he has since lived retired. His father was always a renter, and he has made his own way in the world. He first voted for Lincoln, but has been a Democrat since the war. He served three years as township trustee, and is a member of Carey Johnson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at New Vienna. By his marriage to Cornelia J. Miller, he has had eleven children, Harry, Charles, Addie, Nannie, William, Norma, Ethel, Mary, Ralph, Bernice and James, all living.

Mrs. Joel Johnson is a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Hildebrant) Miller, the latter of whom was the daughter of Christopher Hidlebrant, a pioneer of Clinton county who came here from New Jersey. Isaac Miller, who was born on July 30, 1812, was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools. He and his wife had

ten children: Columbus, Ralph, of Wilmington; Isaac Newton, of Harveysburg; William, of Wilmington; Charles, of New Vienna; Mrs. Mary Van Devort, of New Antioch; Mrs. Lydia Hunter, of Jamestown; Mrs. Joel Johnson, of New Vienna; Mrs. Fred Johnson, of New Vienna, and Mrs. Allie Doak, of Martinsville. Isaac Miller was the son of Isaac C. and Polly (Stewart) Miller, both natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the former born on February 5, 1777, and the latter in 1787. Isaac C. Miller was the son of Peter and Catharine (Roads) Miller, the farmer a native of Wales, born in 1740, and the latter a native of the United States. They had five children, John, Jacob, Abraham, Isaac C. and Elizabeth. Peter Miller, who served as a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, died in the service and his burial place is not known.

Charles Johnson was reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools of this county. Mr. Johnson and his wife own two hundred and fifteen acres of land in Green township, where he is a general farmer and stock raiser. He has long given his most thoughtful attention to the civic affairs of his community and is now serving his eighth year as trustee of Green township.

On February 27, 1896, Charles Johnson was married to Cora Bernard, daughter of James K. Bernard, who is mentioned in a biographical sketch presented elsewhere in this volume, and to this union four children have been born, Oscar (deceased), Bernard, George and Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Friends church and their children thus have a birthright in that society. The family is well known and popular in Green township and enjoys the respect and esteem of the whole community.

EVERETT JAMES.

Everett James, who is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and whose father was a valiant soldier in the Civil War, enjoys the distinction of being descended on the maternal side from the captain of a company of Boston "minute men," his great-great-grandfather, having been killed at the battle of Bunker Hill by a solid shot from the British fleet.

Everett James was born on January 1, 1878, in Clinton county, Ohio, the son of John W. and Emily (Kilgore) James, the former of whom was a native of Highland county, Ohio, born in 1843, and the latter a native of Clinton county. His paternal grandparents were George and Mary (James) James, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Highland county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. His maternal grandparents were Abraham and Martha (Bloom) Kilgore, early settlers of Clinton county, where both died.

John W. James, who died on May 7, 1914, worked most of his life in the Van Dervort nursery in Green township. He was a Republican and his wife was a member of the Christian church. From July 4, 1863, until the close of the Civil War, the late John W. James served in the Union army in Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He helped to capture John Morgan and also helped to guard him.

John W. and Emily (Kilgore) James were the parents of four children, of whom U. Chase and Ethel are deceased, the living children being Ida and Everett. U. Chase James served in the same company with Everett in the Spanish-American War. He was a graduate of Hiram College and had received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Everett James was reared in Green township and received his education in the public schools at New Antioch. On April 25, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War and served until the close of that war. Upon returning to Clinton county he took up farming, and is now engaged in farming one hundred and seventy acres of land in Green township. He also owns land in the township.

On October 1, 1899, Everett James was married to Bertha Cartwright, who was born in 1880, in Green township, daughter of Willis Cartwright, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume. To this union eight children have been born, Lucille, Frank, Stanley, Lee, Eva, Lowell, John W. and Juanita.

As a Republican, Mr. James was elected a member of the school board of Green township, but at the present time is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Progressive party.

GEORGE W. BERNARD.

George W. Bernard, the second child in the family of the late James K. and Kesiah (McVey) Bernard, is a well-known and well-to-do farmer of Green township, this county. The complete history of the Bernard family is given in the biographical sketch of Mr. Bernard's father, presented elsewhere in this volume. The present generation of this family, in Clinton county, have much to be grateful for in the careers of their distinguished ancestors, for they are descendants of a patriot of Revolutionary days, Thomas Bernard, who was a valiant soldier in the great struggle for independence. Moreover, the successive generations of the family have been conspicuous as business men of large ability in the various communities in which they have settled and lived. To a large degree, George W. Bernard, who is a representative of the fifth generation of the Bernard family in America, possesses the commendable traits of his ancestors. He is named for his grandfather, George Washington Bernard, who was an enterprising farmer in this county until his death, in 1894, at the age of ninety-five years.

George W. Bernard was born in Green township, this county, August 14, 1863, and was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of that township. Mr. Bernard now owns three hundred and ten acres of land and is a general farmer and stockman.

On December 24, 1894, George W. Bernard was married to Cora Staubus, who was born in Virginia, daughter of Lewis J. and Mary (Clark) Staubus, later of this county, and to this union three children have been born, Aleda, Georgia and Lewis James.

Mr. Bernard is a Democrat in politics, but has never aspired to office, having been too busy with his farm and his own personal affairs to give much time to politics. The Bernard family are members of the Friends church and active in the church work at Fairview.

THOMAS H. ROADS.

Thomas H. Roads, a resident of Green township, this county, who owns one hundred and fifty acres of land in Highland and Clinton counties, was born on August 9, 1869, in Highland county, this state, a son of James and Ellen (Medsker) Roads, both natives of that county.

The paternal grandfather of Thomas H. Roads was Daniel Roads, a pioneer of Highland county, where he lived for many years, his death, however, occurring in Clinton county, he having come here after the death of his wife in Highland county. Mr. Roads' maternal grandparents were Thomas and Nancy (Miller) Medsker, also early settlers in Highland county, both of whom died at Hillsboro.

James Roads was reared on the farm and attended the public schools of his home county. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, in which he served three years. He now lives retired on his farm in Highland county. He has always been a Republican in politics, while religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. To James and Ellen (Medsker) Roads were born four children, Thomas H., Rose, Susie and Nellie, all of whom are living.

Thomas H. Roads was reared on his father's farm, receiving his early education

in the district schools of Highland county, afterwards supplementing this with a course in the Hillsboro high school. Mr. Roads is a well-known resident of Green township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has met with a very gratifying degree of success.

On August 30, 1894, Thomas H. Roads was married to May Rayburn, a daughter of Thomas Rayburn and wife, of Wilmington, this county. Mrs. Roads died on February 17, 1901, at the age of twenty-seven years, and about two years later, June 24, 1903, Mr. Roads married secondly, Nellie Creed, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, on October 27, 1877, daughter of Sanford and Harriet (Hern) Creed, the former a native of Highland county, born in 1842, who is still living there, and the latter a native of England, who died in Highland county in March, 1882, whose parents, natives of England, came to this country in an early day. Mrs. Roads' paternal grandfather, Bennett Creed, and wife were early settlers in Highland county.

To Thomas H. and Nellie (Creed) Roads four children have been born: Lucille, born on November 14, 1904; May, February 17, 1906; James W., July 9, 1907, and George E., June 10, 1909.

Fraternally, Mr. Roads is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he is an ardent adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

ELMER E. PAGE.

Elmer E. Page, now a well-known and progressive farmer and stock raiser of Green township, this county, was born in Brown county, Ohio, November 15, 1862, the son of Benjamin B. and Mary H. (Crispin) Page, the former of whom was born in Virginia, July 7, 1812, and the latter in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1823.

Benjamin B. Page was the son of Thomas and Mary (Bellamy) Page, who spent their entire lives in the Old Dominion state. They had eight children, Samuel, Thomas, Edmund, James, John, Benjamin D., Dicy Ann and Wesley. Of these children, Benjamin B. Page and three brothers, Samuel, Wesley and James, came to Clinton county, Benjamin B. Page being a young man at that time. He was married on August 12, 1841, to Mary H. Crispin, whose mother, Matilda Crispin, came to Clinton county about 1835. To Benjamin B. and Mary H. (Crispin) Page were born twelve children, as follow: George W., born on October 1, 1843; John W., May 23, 1845; Anna, August 7, 1847, who died on February 23, 1876; Matilda F., June 7, 1849, who died on September 23, 1850; Nancy Jennie, June 7, 1849, who died on May 3, 1904; Mary E., December 24, 1852, who married Harrison McFadden; Emma, 1854, who died on April 24, 1894; Benjamin E., April 20, 1857; Benson W., April 21, 1859; Derinda, January 3, 1861; Elmer E., November 15, 1862, and Silas P., November 6, 1864, who died on October 27, 1871. Benjamin B. Page died on March 9, 1864, in Brown county, Ohio, and his widow died on October 17, 1908, in Clinton county. He was a farmer by occupation and a Republican in politics. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Lynchburg, in Highland county, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Antioch, this county. In addition to being a farmer, he was also a well-known auctioneer in Clinton county, and had a business extending over several counties in this section. The widow of Benjamin B. Page married, secondly, in 1884, John McFadden, who died on October 17, 1900.

Elmer E. Page was reared in Clinton county and was educated in the public schools. A farmer by occupation, Mr. Page owns the old John McFadden farm of seventy acres in Green township; another of one hundred and thirty acres and still another of sixty acres in Wayne township. He is an extensive breeder of Poland China

hogs, and, at the present time, has over two hundred head on the farm. Mr. Page's extensive property interests have been acquired almost altogether by his own efforts.

On April 17, 1886, Elmer E. Page was married to Lizzie Bernard, who was born in Wayne township, this county, November 15, 1865, the daughter of Thomas F. Bernard, an extensive farmer of Wayne township, the son of George W. Bernard, Sr., mentioned elsewhere in this work. To this union two children have been born, Elmer J. and Edna Troy. Elmer J. Page, who was born on July 27, 1886, was educated in the public schools and in the Centerville high school. He is a farmer by occupation and lives on one of his father's farms. He married Stella McPherson, daughter of Carey and Alice (Steele) McPherson, of Clinton county, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is living, to which union two sons have been born, Howard Austin, born on October 7, 1908, and Raymond Arthur, December 6, 1910. Edna Troy Page was born in Troy, Colorado, April 13, 1888, and lived at home with her parents. She was educated in the public schools and in the Centerville high school.

Mr. Page votes the Republican ticket. He and his wife are prominent socially in Green township, where they are well known.

JOHN W. JOHNSON.

John W. Johnson, now a well-known farmer of Green township, this county, was born on June 8, 1872, in Highland county, Ohio, a son of Thomas W. and Minerva (John) Johnson, the former of whom was born in Clinton county, June 6, 1846, and the latter, near Woodville, over the line in Clermont county, September 26, 1844.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Johnson were John and Jane (Botts) Johnson, natives of Highland and Clinton counties, respectively, the latter born near Westboro. John Johnson was a son of William Johnson, who married a Miss Watkins, and emigrated from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio. Both he and his wife died in Clinton county. Jane Botts was a daughter of William and Sarah (Moon) Botts, who came from the Old Dominion state to Clinton county, and died in this county, near Martinsville. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Johnson were Andrew and Sarah (Dunlap) John, natives of Clinton county, Ohio, the former a son of Andrew John, Sr., who married a Miss Brown, a native of Wales. Andrew John was a minister of the Gospel in the early days, prominent among the early settlers of Clinton county, whose death occurred in Illinois.

Thomas W. Johnson, father of John W. Johnson, was reared in Jefferson township, this county, and was educated in the common schools of his home county. In 1862 he answered the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, becoming a member of Company F, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years, doing guard duty at Columbus, Ohio. He is now a member of Carey Johnson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and lives near Farmers Station, but owns a farm of eighty-four acres in Green township, this county, upon which his son, John W., with whom this narrative deals, now resides. Politically, Thomas W. Johnson was a Republican, but is not active in political affairs, never having aspired to public office. Fraternally, he is a member of Dalton Lodge No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons. Thomas W. Johnson and wife were the parents of five children, Jennie, John W., Hampton, Alice S. and Geneva, all of whom are living.

John W. Johnson was reared in Clinton county and received a good, common-school education. He is a farmer and lives on the old homestead farm in Green township, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising.

In 1906 Mr. Johnson was married to Mattie Holmes, who was born in Green township, this county, daughter of Lemuel and Amanda (Fenner) Holmes, also natives of Green township. To this union has been born one child, Madge W., born on January, 1907.

ELISHA POWELL.

Elisha Powell, who for many years, was a resident and farmer in Green township, this county, was born on October 28, 1842, a son of John and Serena Powell, both natives of Hampshire county, Virginia, the father born in 1804 and the mother in 1806.

Mr. Powell's parents came to Ohio about 1820, locating in Highland county, and during the thirties settled in Green township, this county, where they purchased seventy acres of land, and having erected their rude log cabin proceeded to clear and cultivate the land. During the fifties they sold the farm and bought one hundred and eleven acres, gradually adding to this latter tract until they had one hundred and seventy-five acres of fine farming land. Mr. Powell's father died in 1885, and his mother some years later, at the age of ninety years. John Powell was an old-line Democrat in politics, and was prominent in the life of his community in the early days. He and his wife were the parents of the following children, Elias, Cyrus, William, Thomas M., James H., Joseph E., Elisha, Eli, Alpheus and a son, who died in infancy. Of these children Alpheus was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. John Powell was also a Knight Templar.

Elisha Powell, who was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools, owns fifty acres of land in Green township, where he has lived all his life, except a period between the years 1865 to 1871, when he lived in Missouri.

On March 9, 1865, Elisha Powell was married to Mary Emily Hoskins, who was born in Clinton county in 1844, daughter of George and Lydia (Bankston) Hoskins, early settlers in Clinton county, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Powell are the parents of four children: Serena, widow of Harry Edwards, who lives in New Vienna; Lizzie E. and Lydia Bell, unmarried and living at home, and Oscar H., an attorney of Indianapolis, Indiana.

On March 9, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Powell celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the home of their daughter in New Vienna. Mr. Powell's "best man" at the wedding fifty years ago, and the bridesmaid, who was Lucinda Hoskins, now Mrs. Silas Woodmansee, of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, a cousin of Mrs. Powell, were present at the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Powell is an earnest and devoted member of the Baptist church, in which she is actively interested. Politically, Mr. Powell is a Democrat.

CHARLES L. SMITHSON.

Charles L. Smithson, now the proprietor of two hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Green township, this county, and an enterprising farmer and stockman, was born on December 28, 1856, in Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Drummond and Hannah (Trenary) Smithson, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1823, and the latter, in Green township, this county, in 1829, on the farm now owned by her son, Charles L.

Mr. Smithson's paternal grandparents were Campbell and Sallie (Terrell) Smithson, both natives of Virginia and pioneers of Highland county, Ohio, who later came to Clinton county, where both died. The maternal grandparents were Thomas and Susie (Achor) Trenary, both natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in the Keystone state, and afterward settled in Green township, this county, on the farm now owned by their grandson, Charles L. Smithson.

Drummond Smithson was reared in Highland county, Ohio, and was a shoemaker by trade, having maintained a shop in the country near where his son Charles L. now lives. He later owned one hundred and thirty acres of land where his son lives, and there he died on January 8, 1898. His widow died on August 2, 1910. He was a

Democrat and his wife was a member of the Christian church. They had four children, Joseph R., Julia E., Charles L. and Sarah B. Julia E. Smithson married Flavius J. Johnson, of Green township, and Sarah B. Smithson married Frank Custis, of the same township.

Charles L. Smithson was reared on the old homestead farm and was educated in the public schools. Mr. Smithson owns two hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Green township. He was married on November 26, 1882, to Jennie Hildebrant, who was born on March 4, 1864, daughter of Jesse and Martha (Pyle) Hildebrant, early settlers of Clinton county, both of whom are deceased. To this union four children have been born, namely: Fay, who died in infancy; Beryl, who lives at home; Katie, who married Lark McKibbon, and has three children, Charlie Frank, Martha and John Drummond, and Inez, who lives at home with her parents.

Mrs. Smithson is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Smithson's ancestors were members of the Friends church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as school director for many years.

CHARLES HODSON.

Highland county enjoys the distinction of numbering among her citizens a well-known farmer now in the prime of life, who won second prize at the national corn show held a few years ago in North Carolina. Charles Hodson, a resident of Fairfield township, not only won second prize at the national corn show, but he has won first prize at the Ohio state corn show on Reed's Yellow Dent, and Johnson county, Indiana, white corn. Mr. Hodson is also an extensive cattle and hog breeder and specializes in Jersey cattle and in Duroc-Jersey hogs.

Charles Hodson was born on February 17, 1877, the son of Joseph W. and Lillie (Jones) Hodson, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, on October 15, 1854, and the latter, in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1856. Joseph W. Hodson was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Lamb) Hodson, natives, respectively, of Highland county, Ohio, and Guilford county, North Carolina. Joseph Hodson was the son of Solomon and Cecelia Hodson, who emigrated from North Carolina to Highland county, Ohio, in pioneer times. Sarah Lamb's parents were also pioneers in Highland county, where both died. Joseph Hodson was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics, early in life, but later a Prohibitionist. He and his wife were members of the Friends church. To them were born eleven children, of whom Joseph W. was the ninth, the others being Eli, Mary, Martha, Jonathan, Rachel Ann, Joel, Josiah, Lewis, Milton and Ella.

Joseph W. Hodson was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. He has four acres in Wayne township, where he now lives. He votes the Prohibition ticket. On February 17, 1876, he was married to Lillie Jones, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and the daughter of John and Celia (Thompson) Jones, both of whom were natives of England. After settling in Lexington, Kentucky, John Jones engaged in the mercantile business. He was burned to death in that city some years ago and his widow died soon afterward. To Joseph W. and Lillie (Jones) Hodson six children have been born, of whom Charles, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest, the others being Bertsel, Harry, John (who died in infancy), Cammie (who died in infancy), and Clemma, who died in 1911, at the age of twenty-four years.

Charles Hodson was reared on a farm and was educated in the district schools and in the Highland high school. He owns one hundred and forty-one acres of land and lives in Fairfield township, Highland county, where he raises Duroc-Jersey hogs and Jersey cattle.

On October 6, 1900, Charles Hodson was married to Lena May Fisher, who was born in Green township, Clinton county, on January 11, 1878, the daughter of Amos

and Ruth Ann (Terrell) Fisher, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is still living on the old homestead in Green township. Amos Fisher was born on the farm owned by his parents, John and Hannah Fisher, in Green township, on April 1, 1846. John Fisher was born in Highland county on October 29, 1820, the son of Cephas and Rachel Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania. His grandparents were James and Jane Fisher, also natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Tennessee soon after 1800 and about 1804 moved to Highland county, Ohio. Cephas Fisher was twice married, the first time to Rachel Stanbury, who died on May 5, 1844, leaving three children, Mrs. Rebecca Atkinson, of Story county, Iowa; Cephas, of Henry county, Iowa, and John, the father of Amos. Cephas Fisher married, secondly, Mrs. Jane Atkinson. He died on December 30, 1862, at the age of eighty-four years. On September 25, 1845, John Fisher was married to Hannah Atkinson, who was born in Clinton county on June 2, 1827, a daughter of John and Jane Atkinson, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. John Atkinson died in April, 1839. Ten children were born to John and Hannah (Atkinson) Fisher, Amos being the first born. Among the others were Amy, who married William McFadden; Harriet Ellen; Joseph; Phoebe Jane, who married William F. Waddle; Thomas; Rachel Alice; William Henry and Azariah.

On January 15, 1874, Amos Fisher married Ruth Ann Terrell, who was born on November 8, 1844, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Terrell, natives of Highland county. Her maternal grandparents were William and Phoebe Williams, of North Carolina, who settled in Highland county. John and Elizabeth Terrell were the parents of seven children, Hampton W., Ruth Ann, Phoebe Jane, David E., Mary Edna, Flora A., and Pleasant M. Amos and Ruth Ann (Terrell) Fisher were the parents of four children, Elver J., born on April 30, 1875; Lena May, January 11, 1878; Amos Clyde ,June 29, 1880, and Hannah Elizabeth, October 9, 1884.

To Charles and Lena May (Fisher) Hodson five children have been born, namely: Lloyd Delos, born on July 26, 1901; Wilbur Amos, January 29, 1904; Harold Charles, January 18, 1906; Dorothy Marie, July 11, 1911, and Wahneta May, February 23, 1914.

Politically, Mr. Hodson is a Republican, but he has never aspired to office. The Hodson family are all members of the Friends church.

JAMES A. ROLSTON.

James A. Rolston, a successful farmer of Green township, this county, and the son of Robert and Anna (Wallace) Rolston, who came to this county from Ireland, was born in the Emerald Isle on January 7, 1865, and was five years old when he was brought to America and to Clinton county by his parents.

After being educated in the public schools of Clinton county, Mr. Rolston engaged in farming. He now owns and occupies a farm of eighty-nine acres of land, one and one-half miles from New Vienna. He is a general farmer and stockman and has been very successful.

On November 14, 1894, James A. Rolston was married to Nancy Fenwick, who was born at Daleville, Delaware county, Indiana, in 1874, the daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Snow) Fenwick, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1823, and the latter, in Clinton county, June 8, 1844. Andrew Fenwick immigrated to Indiana when a young man and lived there after his marriage. Mrs. Rolston was one of seven children born to her parents, the fourth in the family, the others being John, William, Robert, Bonson, Cary and Ida. Mrs. Rolston's parents eventually came to Clinton county and both died here, her father in 1897 and her mother in 1911.

To James A. and Nancy (Fenwick) Rolston have been born six children, Anna, born on July 26, 1895, who married, November 12, 1914, Gurney Adams, who was born on December 3, 1892; Robert, born in 1897, who died in infancy; William McKinley, Novem-

ber 5, 1900; one who died in infancy; Hattie Marie, August 13, 1903, and John Matthew, November 20, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Rolston are members of the Methodist Protestant church and their children have been reared in that faith. Mr. Rolston is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Antioch and is identified politically with the Republican party.

JAMES WILLIAM CASHMAN.

James William Cashman is a successful farmer of Green township, this county, and with his brother-in-law, T. J. Bloom, owns one hundred and thirty-four acres of land in that township. Mr. Cashman was born in Clinton county on September 20, 1855, the son of John and Nancy (Murphy) Cashman, the former a native of Berkley county, Virginia, and the latter a native of Green township, born on May 12, 1827. Mrs. John Cashman died near New Antioch on October 28, 1863. She had only two children, Mary Catherine and James William. John Cashman was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian church.

James William Cashman was reared on a farm in Green township and was educated in the public schools of that township. For fifteen years he was engaged in the mercantile business in New Antioch, and since that time has been engaged in farming on a tract of one hundred and thirty-four acres, where he has now lived for sixteen years, being engaged as a general farmer and stock raiser.

On February 17, 1876, James William Cashman was married to Sarah Luella Truitt, who was born in Green township, the daughter of George W. Truitt (mentioned elsewhere in this work in the biographical sketch of Allen A. Curtis). Mr. and Mrs. Cashman have no children.

Politically, James William Cashman is identified with the Democratic party. He has served as school director for a number of years and is now serving his ninth consecutive year as trustee of Green township. Mr. and Mrs. Cashman are members of the Christian church at New Antioch, and take a prominent part in the religious work of Green township.

FRANK CUSTIS.

Frank Custis is a well-known farmer of Green township, this county, and owns one hundred and ten acres of land two miles from New Vienna, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was born on March 29, 1860, in Washington township, this county, son of the late John W. and Sarah (Bond) Custis, both natives of Clinton county, the former born in 1834, and the latter, near Martinsville, in 1837.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Custis were John and Mary Custis, early settlers and pioneers of Clinton county, Ohio, who came here from Pennsylvania after their marriage. The maternal grandparents were George and Mary Bond, also natives of the Keystone state, who settled in Clinton county, in an early day, and both died in this county.

The late John W. Custis was a farmer and stock dealer and owned three hundred and thirty-three acres of land in Washington township. He was identified with the Democratic party politically, and was more or less active in politics during his life, having been the candidate of his party at one time for sheriff. His wife was a member of the Christian church, and he also was an adherent of that faith. His death occurred on May 27, 1906. His wife had passed away many years previously in 1864. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased, Elisha, Kate, Robert and Sarah, the living children being George, Frank, Martha, John and James.

Frank Custis, like the ordinary boy born and reared in the country, received his

education in the district schools of his home neighborhood, and after leaving school took up farming on his own account. In 1883 he moved to Green township and purchased the farm of one hundred and ten acres, where he is now living, on which he engages in general farming and stock raising.

In November, 1881, Frank Custis was married to Sarah Belle Smithson, who was born in Green township, this county, on February 10, 1860, a daughter of Drummond Smithson and wife, mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and to this union two children have been born, Kenneth Drummond, born on October 21, 1887, who was educated in the public school of Green township and lives at home with his parents, and Burch Quinn, June 22, 1897, who received his early education in the district schools, afterward becoming a student in the New Vienna high school. He also lives at home with his parents.

Mr Custis is a Democrat, but has never taken an especial interest in political matters. He devotes his time rather to his own personal business and to his family.

HARRY D. STEELE.

Harry D. Steele, now a prosperous young farmer of Green township, this county, was born near New Vienna, this county, on October 7, 1883, the son of William B. and Rachel A. (Matthews) Steele, both born in Clinton county, the former a well-to-do farmer of Wayne township, where he lives, on July 9, 1860, and the latter a daughter of Elijah Matthews, who is mentioned in a biographical sketch presented elsewhere in this work.

Harry D. Steele was reared on a farm in Wayne township and lived there until about eleven years of age, when he moved with his parents to Washington township. Later he attended Wilmington College and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, after which he taught school for ten years, from 1900 to 1910. In 1907 Mr. Steele moved to Green township and rented the farm, which he now owns, for two years. In 1910 he bought the farm, consisting of seventy-one acres, and since that time has made many substantial improvements. He is a general farmer and stockman.

On March 6, 1908, Harry D. Steele was married to Lillie M. Roush, a native of Highland county, Ohio, daughter of William Edward and Hattie Elma (Dewald) Roush, both of whom were born in Highland county, Ohio, the former on March 2, 1855, the son of Frederick and Mary (Sanderson) Roush, also natives of Highland county, the former born in Union township, November 28, 1830, and the latter in Hamer township, March 16, 1835. The paternal grandparents of William E. Roush were George and Rachel (Tedrick) Roush, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom was the son of Philip Roush, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Highland county about 1818. The maternal grandparents of William E. Roush were Alexander and Jane (Sanderson) Sanderson, the former of whom came, an orphan boy, from Ireland to this country and settled in Highland county and the latter of whom was born near Newmarket, in Highland county. On both sides of the family, Mr. Roush's ancestors have been farmers. His father was a Republican and was a member of the Christian church, the father of six children, of whom William E. was the eldest, the others being Robert Sanderson (deceased), George E., Ervin E., Lillie (deceased), and Joseph C. Mr. Roush has been an extensive breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle. He is a Republican but has never aspired to office. Fraternally, he is a member of Dalton Lodge No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons. He is now living in Green township, this county. Twenty years ago he was a school teacher by profession and taught school for ten years. He came to Clinton county in 1890, buying one hundred and two acres of land one and one-half miles from New Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Steele have one son, Donald R., born on December 9, 1909. Mr. Steele votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Baptist church.

FLAVIUS J. JOHNSON.

Flavius J. Johnson is a well-known farmer of Green township, this county, who owns one hundred and fifty acres of land two miles from New Vienna, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was born in Clark township, this county, November 5, 1852, son of Abner D. and Rebecca (Connell) Johnson, the former born in Clinton county, in 1815, and the latter in 1811.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Johnson were Ashley Johnson and wife, the latter of whom, before her marriage, was a Miss Detheridge, who came from Virginia to Clinton county and established a home in the wilderness, where they reared their family. The maternal grandparents were Hiram Connell and wife, the former a native of Pennsylvania. It was his father who founded what is now Connellsville, Pennsylvania, in which town he erected the first house. Hiram Connell emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, from his native state and died near Lynchburg, of which place he was a well-known citizen at the time of his death.

Abner D. Johnson, the father of Flavius J. Johnson, was a farmer, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred near Farmers Station in Clark township, this county, in 1890, and his widow survived him ten years, passing away in 1900.

Flavius J. Johnson was reared on the farm and received a good common-school education in the district schools of his home township. Mr. Johnson owns one hundred and fifty acres of land in Green township, comprising a fertile, highly-productive and well-kept farm.

Mr. Johnson married Julia Elma Smithson, daughter of Drummond Smithson, mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and to this union has been born one child, a son, Fred G., who was graduated from the high school at New Vienna, and is now an electrician, employed at St. Paul, Minnesota. Fred G. Johnson was married to Ella Doorley, who was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, this state.

Ever since its organization the Johnson family have been identified with the Republican party, and Flavius J. Johnson is no exception to this rule.

SENECA DENNIS.

Seneca Dennis, who was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and is now a well-known farmer of Green township, this county, was born in the township where he lives, December 13, 1844, the son of Richmond and Hannah (Tumlin) Dennis, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in this county, the daughter of Peter Tumlin, a Clinton county pioneer.

Richmond Dennis came to Clinton county, when a young man, and lived here until his death in 1876, at the age of eighty years. His wife had died previously in 1861. He was a farmer by occupation, a member of the Democratic party and prominent in the Newlight church, at Centerville, of which he had been a member for fifty years before his death. Richmond and Hannah (Tumlin) Dennis had ten children, of whom Elizabeth, Hester, Peter, John, Alice and Hannah are deceased, the living children being Sarah, Lucinda, Louisa and Seneca.

Born and reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, Seneca Dennis enlisted, in 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served eleven months and four days. He was taken prisoner on July 9, 1864, and was held in the Danville prison until February 22, 1865, on which date he was taken to Libby prison, from which he was paroled after about two weeks. At the close of the war, Mr. Dennis returned to Clinton county and engaged in farming. He owns fifty acres of land in Green township, and there he has lived since 1880, during which period he has made many improvements upon the farm.

In 1874 Seneca Dennis was married to Sarah Margaret Deck, who was born in Clinton county, in 1849, the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Deck, both of whom are deceased. To this union three children have been born, Charles William, who marraied Josephine Hosler and lives in New Vienna, this county, where he is a carpenter by trade; Oscar Richmond, who married Maud Hildebrant, daughter of Luther Hildebrant, and who lives on Mr. Hildebrant's farm, and has three children, Paul Burdette, Robert and Hilda, and Grover, who lives on the home farm, married Lucile Babbit and has one son, Earl.

Seneca Dennis is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a highly-respected citizen in Green township and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

JOHN P. GEORGES.

The present European war has disclosed certain qualities of head and heart in the Belgian people, which the world at large heretofore knew very little about. John P. Georges, a farmer of Wayne township, this county, is spoken of as one of the most cultured, entertaining and interesting men ever found on a farm. He is a native of Belgium, and speaks, reads and writes six different languages, French, German, English, Belgian, Spanish and Italian. Few farmers living anywhere in this country have enjoyed educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by Mr. Georges and few men possess a greater native endowment for the absorption and assimilation of culture than he.

John P. Georges was born on March 21, 1848, at Hachy, Belgium, the son of Peter and Margaret (Devillez) Georges, the former of whom, born in 1804, at Hachy, Belgium, died in 1882, and the latter, born on June 2, 1804, at Nobresart, Belgium, died in 1886. Both are buried side by side at Leopold, Indiana. Mrs. Peter Georges was the daughter of Henry Devillez, who married a Miss Shannen.

The paternal grandparents of John P. Georges were Henry and Mary (Adam) Georges, born at Hachy, Belgium, farming people, who reared a family of five children, Peter, Frank, John, Margaret and Catherine. Henry and Mary Georges spent all of their lives in their native land.

Peter Georges was educated in the common schools of his native land and, when a young man, learned the mason's trade, at which he worked all his life. He was engaged in contract building until September 27, 1863, when he started with his family for America. The family landed in New York city, March 21, 1864. During the voyage over the vessel was wrecked and the passengers and crew were compelled to spend two months on the Island of Walcheren. After landing in New York city, the family proceeded to Indiana and located in Perry county on a farm. The sons cultivated the land and the father engaged in contract building, living on the farm, however, the remainder of his life. Peter and Margaret Georges had ten children, only three of whom, Susannah, John P., the subject of this sketch, and Frank J., are now living. Susannah lives in Perry county, Indiana, aged eighty-five years. Frank J. is recorder of Perry county, Indiana, and is now serving his second term. The deceased children are: Frank, Margaret, Nicholas, who was a soldier in the Civil War, Anna, Jane, John N., and Catherine. Nicholas Georges, who had come to America before the arrival of his father and family, was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, in which he served four years under Major-General Green. Peter Georges voted the Democratic ticket. He and his family were members of the Catholic church.

The education of John P. Georges was begun in the schools of his native land and, after arriving in Indiana, at the age of sixteen, he began to learn the English language. After three months' study in the schools of Indiana, he was promoted to

the fifth reader. Later he entered St. Meinrad's College, in Spencer county, Indiana, and attended the school for three years. Upon leaving St. Meinrad's he taught school for ten years, including three years in Perry county, Indiana, at St. Mark's, and seven years in Seneca and Wyandot counties, Ohio. After that he returned to his father's farm in Perry county, Indiana, and took care of his parents until their death. He lived on the farm until 1890, when he came to Clinton county, settling in Wayne township, where he has lived ever since and where he expects to live until his death because, as he says, there is no better place. He owns one hundred and one and one-half acres, but calls himself a "loafing" farmer, having retired from farming twenty-five years ago. Mr. Georges lives on his farm, but rents the land out to others. He personally has made all of the improvements on his farm, including the clearing of thirty acres since moving to Clinton county.

In 1886 John P. Georges was married to Mary C. Clement, who was born on October 16, 1844, the daughter of Hubert and Victoria (Bigonville) Clement, to which union two children have been born, Rose, who died in infancy, and John P., Jr., who is a graduate of St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio, having finished the course in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He now lives at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Georges have a very pleasant farm home in Wayne township. John P. Georges votes the Democratic ticket. Naturally, he is a very highly respected citizen, popular in the community where he lives, and he and his family enjoy the esteem of all who know them.

JAMES E. CUSTIS.

James E. Custis is a successful farmer of Green township, this county, where he owns one hundred and eighty-five acres of land. He was born in that township on September 6, 1867, a son of John W. and Sarah Jane (Bond) Custis, both of whom were born in Clinton county, the former in 1834, and the latter, near Morrisville, in 1837. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Custis were Thomas and Mary Custis, who were early settlers in Clinton county, coming here from Pennsylvania after their marriage. Both are now deceased. The maternal grandparents were George and Mary Bond, who also came from Pennsylvania to Clinton county in an early day, and both died here.

The late John W. Custis was a farmer and stock dealer and was the owner of three hundred and thirty-three acres of land in Washington township. He was a Democrat in politics and at one time was a candidate for sheriff of Clinton county. His wife was a member of the Christian church, and he himself was reared in that faith. His death occurred on May 27, 1906. His wife had passed away many years previously. They reared a family of nine children, four of whom, Elisha, Kate, Robert and Sarah, are deceased, the living children being George, Frank, Martha, John and James.

James E. Custis was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools of his home neighborhood. Upon reaching maturity, he took up farming for himself in Green township. He has made many improvements on his farm in Green township, where he has lived for nine years.

On July 4, 1889, James E. Custis was married to Carrie Hildebrant, who was born in Green township, this county, the daughter of Jesse and Martha (Pyle) Hildebrant, the former of whom was born near Snow Hill, in Green township, March 3, 1823, and the latter, in Centerville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1827. Jesse Hildebrant was a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Crifestein) Hildebrant, both of whom were born in New Jersey about 1822. After coming to Clinton county they settled on the farm now occupied by Samuel Steele. Both died in Greent ownship. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Custis were William and Mary (Ewey)

Pyle, pioneers of Green township, who came to this county from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Jesse Hildebrant was the owner of three hundred and thirty-one acres of land. He was a Republican in politics, while religiously, he and his wife were earnest and devoted members of the Christian church. He died on August 15, 1905. His widow survived him less than three years, her death occurring on March 9, 1908. They had reared a family of nine children, of whom two, Louisa and Judson, are deceased; Avery lives at Webster, Illinois, and the others are Lou, Lizzie, Frank, Luther, Jennie and Carrie. Luther Hildebrant owns a good farm of two hundred and two acres near where Mr. Custis lives. He married Martha Custis, a sister of James Custis. Mrs. Luther Hildebrant was born on March 9, 1862, in Green township, and she and her husband are the parents of three children, Maud, Clarence and Ada.

To Mr. and Mrs. James E. Custis thirteen children have been born, of whom two, Claude and Willard, are deceased. Claude was born in May, 1890, and died on April 1, 1915. The other children are Durward, Laverne, Irene, Gladys, Fred, Jesse, Harold, Carl, Marion, Wynona and Pauline.

Mr. and Mrs. Custis and family are attendants of the Christian church, in which they are actively interested. Mr. Custis is a Democrat in politics.

EPHRAIM H. URTON.

Ephraim H. Urton, a former commissioner of Clinton county, who is now the proprietor of "Clover Nook Stock Farm" in this county, is one of the best-known citizens of this section of the state. He was born on July 19, 1856, in Warren county, Ohio, the son of Daniel and Nancy A. (Brown) Urton, the former of whom was born, October 20, 1819, in Virginia, and the latter, November 3, 1823, in Ohio. Mr. Urton's paternal grandparents were John and Lucy (Weaver) Urton, both of whom were born in Virginia and who, in 1820, came to Ohio and took up land in Washington township, Warren county, where both died. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Urton were Alexander and Lydia (Hanks) Brown, pioneers of Warren county, where both lived and died.

The late Daniel Urton was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. Starting in life a poor boy, he accumulated land from time to time until he owned, at the time of his death, December 16, 1895, five hundred acres of land. He had located in Vernon township, Clinton county, in 1860, and there he lived until his death. He was a Republican in politics, but never aspired to office. His wife was a member of the Baptist church. They were the parents of eight children, Lucy, Lydia, Amanda, John (deceased), Mary Elizabeth, Ephraim H., the subject of this sketch, Barbara Ellen (deceased), and Emma Louisa.

Ephraim H. Urton was reared on the old homestead farm and was educated in the public schools and in Wilmington College. The old district school was located on his father's farm. After farming for about four years, early in life, he moved to Clarksville, where he engaged in the mercantile business for about twenty-five years. Mr. Urton still owns property in Clarksville. In 1909 he was elected county commissioner of Clinton county and at that time, retired to the farm and built his present residence. He owns one hundred and five acres, a part of the old homestead, and is an extensive breeder of thoroughbred registered Percheron horses and Jersey cattle.

In 1879 Ephraim H. Urton was married to Viola Lewis, who was born in 1860 in Cincinnati, the daughter of Robert and Sarah Jane (Thompson) Lewis, of Cincinnati. They owned the Alice and Phoebe Carey homestead, now the home of the blind and known as "Clover Nook." Mr. Urton's farm is known as the "Clover Nook Stock Farm." To Mr. and Mrs. Urton have been born three children, Sherman Garfield, a farmer in partnership with his father, who married Louise Hadley, of Clinton county; Virgil, who

died at the age of four months, and Edith May, the wife of William Greathouse, of Warren county, Ohio, who lives on the Charley Hadley farm, and has four children, Virginia Meredith, Viola Josephine, Ruby Thelma and Ruth Evelyn.

Mr. Urton votes the Republican ticket. He has held, besides the office of county commissioner, several other positions of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Clarksville, and also of the Knights of Pythias at the same place.

RODNEY T. THORPE.

In a brief sketch it is difficult to do a living citizen exact and impartial justice, not so much from lack of space or words to set forth the passing events of his personal history as for want of the perfect and rounded conception of his whole life which grows and develops and ripens, to disclose its truest and best flavor when it is mellowed by time. There is nothing in the life of Rodney T. Thorpe of Sabina, Ohio, that is startling. Nevertheless, his career has been marked by patient and unremitting endeavor and he has earned and won a substantial reward for his long and patient application to business.

Rodney T. Thorpe was born on January 3, 1870, at Bloomington, this county, the son of Edman B. and Emily (Culberson) Thorpe, the former of whom was born on March 23, 1840, near Bloomington, in Clinton county, and the latter, in Fayette county, the daughter of George and Priscilla (Stewart) Culberson. Edman B. Thorpe was the son of Joshua and Nancy B. (Fiers) Thorpe, both natives of Virginia, the former of whom was born in 1798, and the latter, in 1806. Joshua Thorpe was a farmer in Southampton county, who came to Clinton county in 1832, locating in what is now Wilson township, on a farm of about seventy-five acres, where he farmed the remainder of his life. It may be said, in passing, that Mr. Thorpe left Virginia as a result of a negro uprising in 1831, when the slaves grew rebellious and slaughtered many of the whites. The spring following the insurrection the Thorpe family came to Ohio, settling in Clinton county.

Joshua Thorpe's father was born in England and came to America as a British soldier during the American Revolution. When peace was declared he decided to remain in America and married and a few years later settled in Virginia. The late Edman B. Thorpe was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and taught school when a young man. Later he engaged in the mercantile business at Bloomington, and still later practiced law there, although he was never admitted to the bar. Edman B. and Emily (Culberson) Thorpe were the parents of five children, as follow: Edna, who died early in life; George, who married Bessie Easts; Norman B., who married Emma Channell; Rodney T., the subject of this sketch, and Ollie G., who married Seigel Wicol. Mr. Thorpe's parents were members of the Universalist church and the Methodist Episcopal church, the father having been identified with the former and the mother with the latter. Edman B. Thorpe was a Democrat and for many years was a justice of the peace in Wilson township.

Rodney T. Thorpe was educated in the public schools of Bloomington, this county, and when a young man worked as a farm hand. In 1891 he went to Sabina, this county, and there was engaged in the livery business for two years, at the end of which time he sold out and engaged in the retail grocery business. During the past thirteen years he has prospered largely and owns eighty-four and one-half acres in Wilson township. He is also an extensive property owner in Sabina. Mr. Thorpe married Kattie B. Barnhart, the daughter of John and Jane Barnhart, of Greene county, Ohio, and to this union four children have been born, Alfred E., Lawrence R., Maynard B. and **Florence C.**

The Thorpe family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are held

in high esteem in Sabina and throughout that part of the county. Mr. Thorpe is a Democrat, and for years has given a good citizen's attention to the political affairs of the county.

JOHN R. ROLSTON.

One and one-half miles from New Antioch is a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres, belonging to John R. Rolston, one of the most successful farmers in Green township, this county.

Mr. Rolston is a native of Ireland, where he was born on May 12, 1863. He immigrated to America with his parents, Robert and Anna (Wallace) Rolston, when seven years old and was reared on a farm near New Antioch, receiving his education in the public schools. He has been engaged in farming all of his life, his course being marked by energy and enterprise, and it is not a matter of very great surprise that he has made a magnificent success of his chosen vocation.

On December 24, 1890, John R. Rolston was married to Dellie Green, who was born in Green township, this county, in 1870, daughter of George W. and Nancy (Curtis) Green, both of whom are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Rolston two children have been born, William (deceased) and Clifford, who is a student in the Wilmington high school. Mr. and Mrs. Rolston also have a foster-daughter, Ethel Collins, who married Edward Welton, of Springfield, Ohio, and lives on the farm belonging to Mr. Rolston. To Mr. and Mrs. Welton one child has been born, Anna Louise.

Mr. Rolston is identified with the Republican party and takes a good citizen's part in the political affairs of the county. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Rolston is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Antioch and of the Modern Woodmen of America at Sabina. He also belongs to the encampment and to the Daughters of Rebekah at Wilmington, Ohio. The Rolston family are well known in Green township and are among its most highly respected and valued citizens.

FRANCIS DANIEL MULFORD.

Among the enterprising farmers of Vernon township, this county, is Francis Daniel Mulford, who was born in that township on April 16, 1875, the son of Joseph Martin and Amanda (Urton) Mulford, the former, a native of Warren county, Ohio, born on March 6, 1844, and the latter, March 6, 1849. The paternal grandparents were Harvey and Eliza Ellen (Doctor) Mulford, both natives of Virginia, the former of whom died on January 20, 1861, at the age of forty-seven years, and the latter, born on January 20, 1819, died in 1906.

The maternal grandparents were Daniel and Nancy (Brown) Urton, the former born in Virginia in 1819, and the latter, in Ohio, in 1823, were early settlers in Warren county, Ohio, who, in 1861, came to Clinton county, where he died in 1896, and she, in 1899. They had eight children, of whom, Amanda, the third born, was the mother of Mr. Mulford. The other children were, Lucy, Lydia, John William (deceased), Mary Elizabeth, Ephraim H., Barbara Ellen (deceased) and Emma Louise.

The late Joseph Martin Mulford was a farmer by occupation, who removed from Warren county Ohio, to Vernon township, Clinton county, where he bought a farm and where he spent the rest of his life. His widow is now living in Clinton county. Joseph Martin and Amanda (Urton) Mulford had three children, of whom Francis Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. Minnie is the wife of James Villars and they have one child, Homer. Pearl is the wife of Edwin Van Dervort and they have two children, Nellie Elouise and John Paul.

Francis Daniel Mulford was reared on a farm and was educated in the public

CLIFFORD ROLSTON

MR. AND MRS. JOHN R. ROLSTON

schools. He owns a good farm in Vernon township, and is engaged in farming and stockraising.

In 1897 Mr. Mulford was married to Mary Crosley, daughter of William and Carolin (Wood) Crosley, the former of whom was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 24, 1841, and the latter, in Cincinnati, in 1850. William Crosley was the son of Isaac and Rachael (Cook) Crosley, natives of Michigan and Warren county, Ohio, respectively, both pioneers in Warren county and both of whom died there. Carolin (Wood) Crosley was the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Wallin) Wood, of Hamilton county, Ohio, but who had come originally from England and who were early residents of Cincinnati. Both are now deceased. Mrs. Mulford is one of nine children born to her parents, the others being Perry, Lenna, Charles, Dolly (deceased), Martha, Ella (deceased), Edgar and Roy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mulford two children have been born: Dorothy Pearl, born on September 11, 1898, and Joseph W., who died in infancy.

Mr. Mulford is a Republican, but has never aspired to office. He is an up-to-date progressive farmer and has made many improvements in recent years on the farm where he now lives. He is a member of the Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knight of the Maccabees of the World.

ZEPHANIAH UNDERWOOD.

Among the names of large landowners and men of prominence in their generation in Clinton county, that of the late Zephaniah Underwood is held in pleasant remembrance throughout this whole section. Mr. Underwood was a man of large influence for good in his community; diligent in business and ever mindful of the public good, so that at his death there was felt a real loss in the hearts of all who had known him during his unusually long and active life. Living to the great age of eighty years, Mr. Underwood had been a witness to the amazing transformation which took place in the general conditions underlying the social and economic life of the people of this section during the last century and had done well his part in helping to bring about better conditions in all the varied relations of his fellow men.

Born in the year 1820, on the eastern edge of Ohio, Zephaniah Underwood came to Clinton county with his parents when he was but five years of age and became one of the best-known men in this section of the state. He was particularly active in behalf of the cause of temperance and for years was one of the most influential workers in the ranks of the Prohibition party hereabout, the liquor traffic having no more uncompromising foe than he in this county, and in all other ways he stood unflinchingly and determinedly as a righteous advocate of things of good report. A birthright member of the Friends church, he and his family were devoted to all works in this community and occupied a very firm place in the regard of all with whom they came in contact. The death of Mr. Underwood in 1900 was widely mourned, for he was a man who had done well his part in life.

Zephaniah Underwood was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on November 10, 1820, son of Amos and Mary (Shirk) Underwood, the former of whom was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, born on August 3, 1786, son of Zephaniah and Rebecca Underwood, prominent residents of that section.

Amos Underwood was reared on a pioneer farm and received the rudiments of an education in such neighborhood schools as were provided in the days of his youth. In the year 1812 he was united in marriage to Mary Shirk, who was born on September 16, 1791, daughter of John and Barbara (Hoover) Shirk, and to this union eleven children were born, namely: Reuben, born on October 17, 1814; Isaac, September 30, 1816; John, October 26, 1818; Zephaniah, the immediate subject of this

memorial sketch; Amos, March 5, 1823; Lewis, March 16, 1825; Senath, April 25, 1827; Thomas E., August 22, 1829; Priscilla Jane, December 15, 1831; William June 20, 1834, and Elihu, February 17, 1839, all of whom are now deceased save the latter, who is a well-known and highly respected resident of this county. Amos Underwood and his wife were earnest and devoted members of the Friends church and their children were reared in accordance with the strict tenets of that simple faith, becoming useful men and women in the several spheres of life to which they were called. The mother of the above children died when well past middle age and Amos Underwood married, secondly, Priscilla Lewis, of Highland county, this state, to which latter union there was no issue.

Amos Underwood was a man of much strength of character and became a fine force for good in Chester township, where his later years were spent. He came to this county from Columbiana county in the fall of 1825, settling in Liberty township, about three miles south of where Port William is now situated, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he bought a farm in that locality, where he made his home until 1854, in which year he bought the farm in the southwestern portion of Chester township where he spent his last days and where his son, Zephaniah, the subject of this memoir, also made his home during the remainder of his life.

Zephaniah Underwood was reared on the farm and in his boyhood received a limited education in the pioneer schools of that day, but in after years acquired considerable self-culture and education. Upon reaching manhood's estate he entered seriously upon the duties of the farm and from the very start of his agricultural operations prospered, gradually adding to his land holdings until he became the owner of four hundred and twenty acres in Chester township and seventy-eight acres in Warren county, this state, all of which he brought to a high state of cultivation. He was one of the most extensive growers of fruit in this section of the state and at the time of his death had an excellent orchard of one hundred acres. His activities were not confined to the locality of his home and he also owned considerable land in the South and West, being accounted one of the wealthy men of this county. In 1880 Mr. Underwood was elected president of a Southern railroad company, and in other ways displayed much activity in various business enterprises. As an instance of the varied character of his operations, it is recalled that at one time he bought one thousand buffalo robes, for which he found a ready market among his friends and neighbors in this county. Reared as a Whig, Mr. Underwood became a Republican upon the formation of the latter party and was active in the local councils of that party until the organization of the Prohibition party in the eighties, after which he cast the full force of his political and personal influence on the side of that new party, ever having been an earnest advocate of temperance and an uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic, believing that national prohibition was the livest issue before the people of the United States.

On December 27, 1871, Zephaniah Underwood was united in marriage to Matilda J. Downing, who was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1851, the daughter of Jacob and Jane (Underwood) Downing, to which union five children were born, as follow: Ruth Anna, born January 2, 1873, married Alva C. Tomlinson on June 16, 1898, and had, Paul (deceased), Ruth, Matilda, Custis Paul and Faith Marion; Zephaniah, July 5, 1875, married on February 19, 1910, Dale Williams, daughter of Dr. A. J. and Eliza (Menies) Williams, who died on January 29, 1911; Joseph Miles, May 24, 1878, married on September 28, 1910, Myrtle Kibler, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Snow) Kibler, and has one child, Vivian; Olive, March 23, 1881, who died on October 27, 1882, and Jane Eva, February 6, 1888, married on February 12, 1910, Corwin Haines, son of Thadeus A. and Eliza (Hiatt) Haines, and has one child, a son, Elvin.

Zephaniah Underwood died on April 17, 1900, in the eightieth year of his age, having been for many years one of Clinton county's most influential citizens, and his memory is cherished throughout this whole region. His widow has been an active minister in the Society of Friends since 1885, and Mr. Underwood took great pleasure in traveling with her in the work. She, who survives him, together with his children, are held in the highest esteem throughout the county.

DAVID A. MURPHY.

David A. Murphy is a well-known farmer of Green township, this county. He was born in this county in 1860, the son of David and Hannah (Dennis) Murphy, the former of whom was born in Berkley county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, and the latter, in Clinton county, Ohio, September 1, 1831.

The paternal grandparents of David A. Murphy were Jacob and Mary (Lohman) Murphy, both natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather was born on March 4, 1791, and the paternal grandmother, March 9, 1793. They came to this county in 1826 and settled west of Wilmington. In 1834 they removed to Green township, settling where Isaiah Murphy now lives, and there the grandfather died on December 29, 1871, and the grandmother, January 26, 1873. Jacob Murphy and wife, who were married on April 20, 1813, reared the following children: Rebecca J., David, William, Susannah, John, Catherine, Abraham, Nancy, Isaiah and Mary Ann. Jacob Murphy and his wife were members of the Christian church and Mr. Murphy was a Democrat. The maternal grandfather of David A. Murphy was Richmond Dennis, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

David A. Murphy was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools. He took up farming as a vocation after leaving school and now rents sixty-eight acres of land in Clinton county, belonging to his aunt, Sarah Fenner, and is there engaged in general farming and stock raising.

In 1881 David A. Murphy was married to Ella Clark, of Butler county, Ohio, a daughter of Sylvester and Sarah Ann (Gerard) Clark. Sylvester Clark, who served for three years in the Union army during the Civil War, died at New Antioch, this county, in 1888, and his widow still survives him, at the advanced age of eighty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy six children have been born, Hamilton C., Leona, Walter, Preston, Norval Clifton and Sarah Frances, all of whom are living.

CLAYTON A. TRIBBET, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of this county and the well-known citizens of Westboro, is Dr. Clayton A. Tribbet, the president of the Clinton County Medical Society and a member of the Ohio State and National Medical Associations. He has been a practicing physician in Westboro for nearly thirty years.

Dr. Clayton A. Tribbet, who was born near Goodhope, in Fayette county, Ohio, October 8, 1854, is the son of James and Elizabeth Ann (Dick) Tribbet, the former a native of Ross county, Ohio, and the latter of West Virginia. The paternal grandfather of Doctor Tribbet was Joseph Tribbet, who immigrated to Ohio in pioneer times and from Ohio immigrated to Iowa, where he died. His removal to Iowa followed the death of his wife, when he went to the Hawkeye state to bring back with him his sister, who was to return as his housekeeper. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Tribbet was John Dick, a native of West Virginia, who immigrated from that state to Wabash county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming and where he died.

Left an orphan at a tender age, James Tribbet, the father of Dr. Clayton A. Tribbet, was reared by friends of the family in Ross county and later in Fayette county and finally in Highland county, Ohio. Subsequently, he moved to Clinton county, in

1880, and located one and one-half miles east of Westboro, where he followed farming. To James and Elizabeth Ann Tribbet were born eight children, of whom Clayton A. was the fifth in order of birth, the others being as follow: Mary Jane; Dr. John C., who for thirty years, was a practicing physician at Montezuma, Iowa, but who is now deceased; Lemuel, Glendora, James M., Elsworth and Elmer, the latter of whom is general manager of the American Laundry Company, of New York City.

Clayton A. Tribbet received the rudiments of an education in the country schools and in the Greenfield high school, where he pursued his education for a period of five years. He also took in addition to this work, a course in Greek. Later he was a student at the South Salem Academy for two years, and then taught school for seven years, six years of which were spent in Fayette county, Ohio. During his last year in the school room, Doctor Tribbet was principal of the Westboro high school. After finishing seven years in the school room, he entered the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, and was graduated, with high honors; with the class of 1886. In April, 1887, he took up the active practice of his profession at Westboro, and since then, a period of almost thirty years, has established an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, and is highly respected as a man and a citizen in the community where he has lived so long.

In 1888, Dr. Clayton A. Tribbet was married to Letta Jackson, a daughter of Thomas and Isabel Jackson, of Westboro. To this union was born one daughter, Mabel Elizabeth, who died on May 2, 1914. Mabel E. Tribbet was graduated from the Westboro schools and later from the Blanchester high school. Subsequently she was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, for a period of two years, and then attended Wells College, at Aurora, New York, from which institution she was graduated with high honors. While working for her Master degree in the year following her graduation, she was assistant instructor in chemistry in Wells College, and this position was open to her at the time of her last sickness and untimely death.

Fraternally, Doctor Tribbet is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Both Doctor and Mrs. Tribbet are faithful and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are held in high regard throughout the whole Westboro neighborhood.

WARREN W. MILLS.

Agriculture is an inviting vocation to men and women who are thoroughly in love with life in the open; who are not afraid of a reasonable amount of hard work, and who are content to forego the advantages and disadvantages of being huddled together closely in great cities. Warren W. Mills, of Chester township, this county, who was born and reared on the farm where he now lives, found agriculture altogether to his liking and as a consequence has become one of the well-to-do farmers and stockmen in Warren and Clinton counties. Warren W. Mills was born, August 15, 1861, in Warren county, Ohio, a son of William H. and Izellah (Gordon) Mills, the former of whom was born, September 12, 1840, in Warren county, and the latter, near the Middle Run church, north of Waynesville, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Montgomery) Gordon. William H. Mills was the son of Isaac and Annabel (Burnett) Mills, farmers in Warren county, the latter of whom was a native of Pennsylvania.

William H. Mills was educated in the common schools of Warren county and began farming in his native county, where he lived for a few years, after which, about 1864, he came, with his family, to Clinton county and settled in Chester township, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he owned a tract of two hundred and eighteen acres. William H. and Izellah (Gordon) Mills were the parents of three children, of whom Everett D., the second born, died unmarried. Warren, the eldest is the subject of this sketch, and Martha, the youngest, married William Shanibaugh.

Mr. Mill's parents were members of the Friends church and his father was connected with the Republican party.

Warren W. Mills was educated in the common schools of Chester township and on arriving at manhood began farming on the land where he now lives, where he is engaged in general farming and stockraising. He owns one hundred and eighteen acres in one tract and a half interest in another farm of one hundred acres.

In 1879 Warren W. Mills was married to Margaret Hurley, who was born in 1863, daughter of Henry and Lauretta (Colvin) Hurley, and to this happy union there have been born three children, of whom one, Nellie May, who was the wife of Daniel Miller, is deceased. Earl, the second born, married Etha Kenney and has two children, Manard and Anna Mae. Coral Mills married Clyde Lewis and has one child, Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Methodist church, he being one of the stewards of the church. Mr. Mills votes the Republican ticket and is a man of considerable influence in local politics. Mr. Mills's family are all highly respected in Chester township.

HARVEY W. CLEMENS.

Harvey W. Clemens, a prosperous farmer of Richland township and a conservative business man of this county, owns sixty-five acres of land, one-half mile west of Sabina, the farm formerly owned by his father. Mr. Clemens has had this farm for eight years and, during this time has erected a house, barn and out-buildings and made many improvements on the place.

Harvey W. Clemens was born on October 13, 1857, in Richland township, this county, the son of Robert and Mary (Bishop) Clemens. Robert Clemens was born on July 4, 1816, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, and died on June 23, 1882. On April 30, 1835, he married Mary Bishop, who was born on June 14, 1815, in Albermarle county, Virginia. Robert Clemens, who was a farmer by occupation, came to Ohio about 1846, and brought his family with him. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Robert Clemens died on August 3, 1891. Robert Clemens's father was Robert Clemens, Sr., a farmer, who moved from Virginia to Missouri in an early day and there spent the remainder of his life.

Harvey W. Clemens received a common-school education in the public schools of this county. He was married on August 15, 1883, to Ella Spurgeon, the eldest daughter of James W. and Harriet E. (Lyons) Spurgeon, life-long residents of Sabina, Richland township, and devout christians, members of the Methodist Protestant church, both of whom have passed on to their reward.

Mr. and Mrs. Clemens have no children. They are members of the Friends church and have hosts of friends, among whom they are held in high esteem. Mr. Clemens is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and prominent in the work of that society.

FRANK J. MARTIN.

Frank J. Martin, formerly a well-known school teacher of this county, and now proprietor of a general mercantile store in Midland, was born on November 10, 1881, at Withamsville, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Jennie (Moore) Martin, both natives of Clermont county, Ohio. The paternal grandparents of Frank J. Martin resided in Clermont county during the early part of their lives, but when Joseph Martin was a mere lad, the family removed to Springs, Illinois. The grandfather was a farmer by occupation. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Martin, James Moore, also was a native of Clermont county, where he spent all his life. He was a farmer by occupation also.

Joseph Martin was reared in Illinois, but returned to Ohio, before his marriage. He

was a farmer in Clermont county until 1891, in which year he came to Clinton county, locating in Jefferson township, where he farmed for seventeen years, or until his death. He died, however, in the state of Idaho, while on a trip west. Joseph Martin was first married to Hannah Nash, and to his first marriage were born three children, Charles, Ella and Ruth. By his second marriage there was but one child, Frank J., the immediate subject of this review.

Frank J. Martin, who was educated in the common schools of Jefferson township, and also at Westboro, Ohio, taught school for five years in Clinton county, three years at Midland City, and two years in the district schools of the county. He then purchased the J. F. Harper general store in 1906, and has since been engaged in the management of this store, in which he has been very successful, having built up a large and lucrative trade in Midland City and the surrounding country.

In 1906 Frank J. Martin was married to Zola M. Doughman, the daughter of Elijah Doughman, of Edenton, Ohio.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Free and Accepted Masons. His parents were members of the Baptist church.

SAMUEL WILSON.

Samuel Wilson, who owns a splendid farm in Wilson township, this county, and who is known among a large circle of friends as one who is accustomed to smile whether he gains or loses five hundred dollars in a transaction, was born in Fayette county, near Martinsburg, on February 21, 1853. For the past thirty years he has been extensively engaged in buying and shipping live stock to all parts of Ohio and to the Eastern markets.

Mr. Wilson's parents were James and Margaret (Plymire) Wilson, the former of whom was born and reared in Fayette county, Ohio, and the latter in Washington county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Martin Plymire, a farmer, who immigrated to this county, and here spent the remainder of his life. He was the father of six children, of whom Mrs. James Wilson was the youngest, the others having been Barnett, Andrew, Samuel, John and Martin.

James Wilson's father was Joshua Wilson, a native of Ohio and an early settler in Clinton county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and owned a farm in Fayette county, near Martinsburg.

Educated in the common schools of Fayette county, James Wilson, who always suffered a physical infirmity, was a shoemaker and farmer and owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Richland township, this county. He was a member of the Methodist church and active in religious work during his entire life. Nine children were born to James and Margaret (Plymire) Wilson, of whom four, Susannah, Martin, Ellen and Lavina, are deceased, the living children being Catherine, James, Samuel, Lewis and Julia. Margaret Plymire was Mr. Wilson's second wife.

Samuel Wilson was educated in the common schools and grew up on the farm. He was married on November 30, 1876, to Mary E. Gray, who was born in this county on December 19, 1857, the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Price) Gray, farmers of Wilson township and prominent members of the Methodist church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson two children have been born, George and Ora, the former of whom married Margaret Merriweather, of Wilson township. Ora Wilson married Grover Weical, of Richland township, and has one child, a son, Samuel Exley Eugene.

Mrs. Samuel Wilson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Wilson township school board. He owns one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Wilson and Richland townships, which he purchased in 1883. Not many years ago he rebuilt his barn and is now comfortably situated as a farmer and stockman.

HENRY B. MIARS.

There is no positive rule for achieving success and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which may well be followed. The man who succeeds is the man who can see and make use of the opportunities which fall in his way. Henry B. Miars, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, this county, and a representative in this section for the International Harvester Company, is a man who has risen steadily, by careful and honest application, to the business responsibilities imposed upon him. His qualities of discrimination, his sound judgment and his executive ability have contributed largely to his material success. He is the scion of an old family and was born in the old stone house erected by his grandfather, David Miars, who settled in the county one year after it was organized.

Henry B. Miars was born in Union township, this county, November 9, 1868, son of Isaiah F. and Matilda (Babb) Miars, the former of whom was born in the same house as his son, Henry B., August 6, 1833, and who died on January 6, 1911. The mother was born in Union township, this county, on February 23, 1837, and is still living with her children.

Isaiah F. Miars was the son of David and Sarah (Stout) Miars, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1795, the son of Martin Miars, who settled in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1811, and who purchased a large tract of land at a dollar and a quarter an acre. David and Sarah Miars were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. He and his wife lived on a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, which was a part of his father's homestead and included the dwelling. Subsequently, Isaiah F. Miars came into possession of this farm and now Henry B. Miars, the subject of this sketch, owns it. In fact, it has never been out of the family since it was covered with virgin forest and to this day stands the old stone house which the grandfather, David Miars, built over one hundred years ago. It is still in a good state of preservation and still used. The stone walls are two feet thick and the window casements are equally as deep. It is a two-story house and was regarded as a local wonder when first built, at that time having been considered the acme of luxury. In the days when this old house was built the builders thereabout did not use derricks and it was necessary to build a track and begin scaffolding one hundred feet from the building in order to get the stone up to the second story, the stones being hauled on a wooden track in a wheelbarrow.

David Miars became a well-to-do farmer and held four different farms. He was a Republican in politics and had a blacksmith shop on his farm in which he made most of his money. He died at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, who before her marriage was Sarah Stout, was burned to death. While sitting in front of an open fireplace, her clothes caught fire and she lived only a few hours, dying in great agony. She was a splendid Christian woman and highly respected in this community.. For several generations the Miars family have been members of the Friends church.

Matilda Babb, the mother of Henry B. Miars, is the daughter of Henry and Ann (Woodruff) Babb, who were early settlers in Union township and who lived in the same neighborhood as the Miars family. They also were stanch Quakers. Henry Babb was twice married, the first time to Matilda Woodruff, upon whose death he married her sister, Ann, who bore him ten children. There were three children by the first wife. Henry Babb died during the Civil War.

Isaiah F. Miars grew up on the farm which his grandfather, Martin Miars, had entered and was one of the younger children of a large family. He was married on October 25, 1855, to Matilda Babb. Although he was a cripple and owned a farm, he spent most of his time in managing his stone quarry on Todd's Fork, which he worked extensively. Isaiah F. and Matilda Miars were the parents of six children, of whom Henry B. is the youngest, the others being, Luella, who married Frank

Hazard, a hardware salesman of Wilmington; Elva, who married Orlando Walker, who lives on a farm near Wilmington; Anna B., who married O. C. Babb, a carpenter, of Xenia, Ohio; Mary, who married Arthur Harold, of Indianapolis, and who is quite a noted preacher in the Friends church, and Corwin, who died at the age of twenty-six.

Henry B. Miars grew up on the farm and attended the country schools of Clinton county and subsequently Wilmington College. After leaving college, he worked four years as a clerk in David Peeble's hardware store at Wilmington and for a time was a traveling salesman for the Bailey Auger Bit Company, of Lancaster, Ohio. In 1892 Mr. Miars became a salesman for the International Harvester Company and is still thus engaged in the service of that firm. At first he was merely a local salesman, but he quickly became an expert and now has full charge of five counties in Ohio, with headquarters at Wilmington, and is the manager, not only of sales, but of deliveries and collections. Since 1906 he and his family have resided on Lincoln street in Wilmington.

On March 26, 1891, Henry B. Miars was married to Eva Jay, who was born at New Burlington, this county, the daughter of James and Elida Jay, well-known farmers, now living at Martinsville in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Miars one son has been born, Ralph J., born on May 15, 1892, who is a draughtsman employed in the office of the Champion Bridge Works Company at Wilmington. He is a graduate of the Wilmington high school and of Wilmington College.

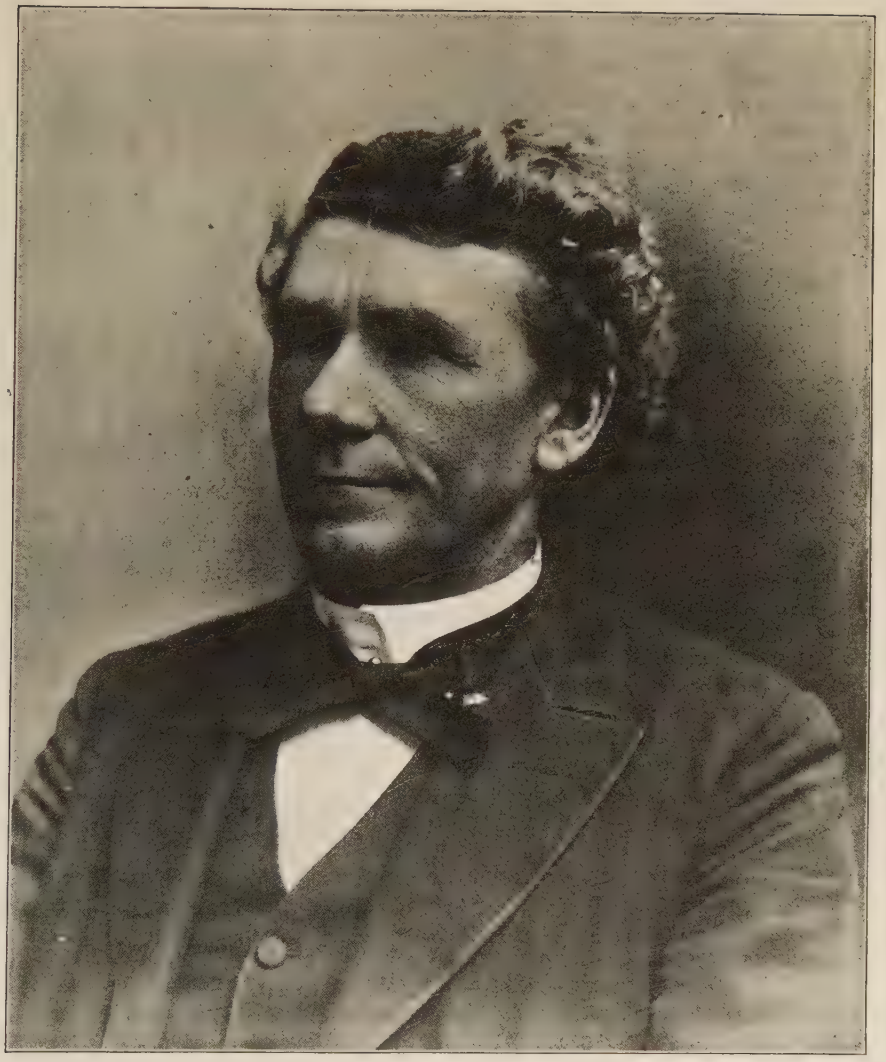
Mr. and Mrs. Miars and son are members of the Friends church, all three holding birthright membership in that church. It is needless to say that Mr. Miars is a highly-respected citizen, well known, not only in Clinton county, but in surrounding counties, where he is frequently called on account of his business connections.

JESSE N. OREN.

Jesse Newcomb Oren was born in Clinton county, Ohio, December 25, 1835. Mr. Oren was the third child of Elihu and Jane (Newcomb) Oren. When he was six weeks old, in February, 1836, his father moved with his family on to the farm now owned by Jesse N. Oren and managed by his son, Arthur E. Oren, and which has been his home for nearly eighty years. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, doing farm work in summer and attending school in winter. He also attended Antioch College for a time in 1864-5, then under the presidency of Horace Mann. In 1859-60 he engaged in teaching. In 1861 he answered the call made by Abraham Lincoln for three-years men to put down the rebellion, and enlisted on September 17, 1861, in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in that company until the fall of Atlanta, when he was mustered out as orderly sergeant, in October, 1864. He was for a time a prisoner of war and an inmate of Libby and other rebel prisons.

Mr. Oren returned home from the army and resumed farming. At the election of 1865 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, to represent Clinton county, and served for two years, 1866-7.

Mr. Oren was again elected to the House of Representatives in 1871 for two years and in 1874, for the same length of time, serving in all six years as representative of his county. He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1883 to represent the fifth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Greene, Fayette and Clinton. George Hoadly was then governor of the state. Mr. Oren was again elected by the same district in 1891, when James E. Campbell was governor, serving, in all, four years in the Senate and six years in the House. In 1903 Governor Nash appointed him a member of the Ohio board of state charities, for the term of three years. At the expiration of that time, 1906, Governor Harris reappointed him for another term of three years. At the end of this term, 1909, on account of failing health, he resigned his position and retired from active



JESSE OREN.

public business. He has been able during the past six years to read the papers and keep posted on all the important public questions of the day.

Mr. Oren is a member of the Society of Friends and a firm believer in the principles and doctrines taught by that organization. Although he served for more than three years as a soldier, he believes all wars are contrary to the teachings of Christ and that all questions in dispute between nations should be settled by peaceful means, without resorting to force.

On July 8, 1866, Mr. Oren was married to Mary A. Bennett, of West Elkton, Ohio. Five children were born to them: Charles H., Arthur E., Cora B., Clara J. and Alice L. Two of these, Charles H. and Cora B. are dead.

EDWARD PEELLE.

Edward Peelle, a prosperous farmer of Wilson township, is descended from pioneer stock, his great-great-grandparents, Reuben and Rhoda Peelle, having come to Clinton county from Wayne county, North Carolina. Mr. Peelle was born in Clinton county on November 26, 1865. He is a good-natured man and public-spirited citizen and owns a highly-productive farm of two hundred and seventy acres in Wilson township, equipped with practically every modern convenience known to twentieth century agriculture. He has large and commodious cribs, a gasoline engine, feed grinders and other improved devices and lives in a comfortable home on Route No. 1, out of Sabina.

Edward Peelle is the son of Isaiah and Susan (Miller) Peelle, the former the son of William and Clarissa (Starbuck) Peelle. William Peelle was the son of John and Lydia (Bundy) Peelle and John Peelle was the son of Reuben and Rhoda Peelle. John Peelle was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, near Contentna meeting house, June 2, 1781, and remained with his parents until his twenty-fourth year, when he engaged in farming. He later emigrated to Grayson county, Virginia, where he remained for one year and then undertook the journey to the "far West," traveling through Ohio and into the territory of Indiana as far as Richmond. Subsequently, he returned to North Carolina, well pleased with the appearance of the Western country. He bade a final adieu to his old home after remaining in North Carolina for a short time and emigrated to Belmont county, Ohio, where, on December 2, 1807, he married Lydia Bundy, the daughter of William and Mary Bundy, of that county, being married according to the rites of the Friends church. Very soon after their marriage John Peelle and his wife moved to Fall Creek, where they lived until 1811, in which year they settled near Bowerville, Green county, Ohio, and after remaining there two years on March 1, 1813, moved to a farm later owned by Mrs. Rosa T. Denver in Clinton county. In 1820 John Peelle built a hewed-log house, which stood for many years. He was an ardent and devoted member of the Society of Friends. His devoted wife died on December 2, 1856, after forty-nine years of marital happiness, she being nearly seventy-three years of age at the time of her death. Fifteen years later, lacking one day, John Peelle died, at the age of eighty-eight years and six months. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, all of whom, except one daughter, lived, married and reared families.

At the time John and Lydia (Bundy) Peelle settled in Clinton county, William Peelle, their son, was only five years old, he having been born in Highland county in 1808. In 1832, when twenty-four years old, he was married to Clarissa Starbuck, and to that union were born thirteen children. His wife died in October, 1864, and he lived many years later. He was an ardent member of the Friends church and was a man of considerable wealth at the time of his death.

Of the children born to William and Clarissa Peelle, Isaiah Peelle, a native of Clinton county, married Susan Miller, of Warren county, Ohio, daughter of Thomas

Miller, who moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio before his marriage. Isaiah Peelle was educated in the common schools and owned a farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Clinton county. During the later years of his life he lived retired in Wilmington. He died in 1905, and his widow is still living in Wilmington. They were the parents of five children, Anna, deceased; Edward, the subject of this sketch; Luther, who died in infancy; Morris and Waldo.

Edward Peelle was educated in the public schools of Clinton county and at Wilmington College. In 1889 he was united in marriage to Josephine Spurgeon, the daughter of Thomas Spurgeon, a well-known farmer of Clinton county, and to this union three children have been born, Edna, Walter and Robert. The latter two are unmarried and live at home with their parents; Edna was married on May 27, 1915, to Eber K. Haines, of Simberton, Greene county, Ohio.

Mr. Peelle's farm, comprising two hundred and seventy acres, is a part of the land owned by his great-grandparents, John and Lydia (Bundy) Peelle, after their removal to Clinton county.

DAVID A. HUMPHREYS.

David A. Humphreys, a prosperous farmer and banker of Vernon township, is one of the best-known citizens of Clinton county. The ninth child in a family of twelve children, he is one of those men who, by indefatigable labor, careful business management and cordial relations with his neighbors and fellow citizens, has made for himself an enviable place in the life of this great county.

Mr. Humphreys is a native of Vernon township, where he was born on November 3, 1852, the son of John L. and Julia Ann (Sidels) Humphreys, the former born in Warren county, Ohio, October 1, 1815, and the latter, in Clinton county, September 19, 1819.

The paternal grandparents of David A. Humphreys were James and Elizabeth (Long) Humphreys, the former of whom was a pioneer in Warren county, Ohio, and a farmer in Washington township, where both he and his wife spent their last days. Mr. Humphreys' maternal grandparents were Israel and Nancy (Morrison) Sidels, pioneers of Clinton county, where both spent practically all of their lives and where both passed away.

Mr. Humphreys' father located in Vernon township, this county, in March, 1854. He was an extensive farmer and landowner and had about six hundred acres of land in this county. A Republican in politics, he was always active in the councils of his party and came to be known as one of the foremost citizens in the community where he lived. He died on January 4, 1893. His wife had preceded him to the grave on August 4, 1890. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom James, Mattie, Filmore, Nancy, John, David A., Joseph and Julia are living, and Hannah, Mary, Israel and Sarah are deceased.

David A. Humphreys was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools at Pansy, in Vernon township. He has always been engaged in farming and at the present time owns approximately three hundred acres of land, but also formerly owned one hundred and thirty-five acres which now belongs to his son, Raymond J. Besides his extensive interest in farm land, Mr. Humphreys is a director of the First National Bank, of Blanchester, and of the Farmers National Bank, of Clarksville.

In December, 1877, David A. Humphreys was married to Caroline Goodwin, who was born in Indiana, daughter of James Goodwin, a brother of Levi Goodwin, mentioned elsewhere in this volume in the biographical sketch of E. M. Goodwin, of Marion township. James Goodwin was a farmer by occupation, who lived in Warren county, Ohio, and who is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys two children have been born, Raymond J., who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and Vance,

born in 1886, who was educated in the Blanchester high school and is a farmer by occupation. He married Ona Haines and has one child, Uhlan.

Although identified with the Republican party in political matters, Mr. Humphreys has never aspired to office and has never been especially active in politics. He has always stood foremost in the ranks of those who favor public improvements and has done much for the material development, not only of Clinton county, but especially of the community in which he lives.

JOHN QUINCY SMITH.

John Quincy Smith was born in Wayne township, Warren county, Ohio, November 5, 1824. son of Thomas and Mary (Whitehill) Smith, Thomas Smith was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, in 1783, the son of Rev. James and Elizabeth (Porter) Smith. James Smith's father was Thomas Smith, and his mother Magdalen (Trabue) Smith, she being a daughter of Sir Antoine Trabue, who fled from France about 1685. during the persecution of the Huguenots, and came to America about 1700.

Thomas Smith, born 1719, died 1786, the father of James, was of English descent, being a son of George Smith, and Ann (Bailey) Smith. They lived in what is now Powhatan county, Virginia, early in the 18th century. Mary (Whitehill) Smith, born 1788, deceased 1849, was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Kennedy) Whitehill, who lived in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The Whitehills were a Scotch-Irish family who settled in that part of Pennsylvania about 1720. This branch emigrated to Ohio in 1815, settling near Lebanon, Warren county. Thomas Smith and Mary Whitehill were married on February 6, 1817.

The Rev. James Smith, grandfather of John Quincy Smith, was a farmer and slaveholder in Virginia, but being very much opposed to the institution of slavery, freed his slaves and removed to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, in the fall of 1798, where he died of a fever soon after their arrival. His widow, Elizabeth (Porter) Smith and her family of nine children removed to their farm near the mouth of Caesar's creek, Warren county, where she died in January, 1825, and where Thomas and Mary (Whitehill) Smith lived and reared their family.

John Q. Smith, the subject of this sketch, attended the neighborhood schools, and for a short time, Miami University, from which he was recalled by the death of his father, in 1841. He lived at the family home until his marriage, in 1852. His wife, Lydia Emma (Evans) Smith, born near Lebanon, September 4, 1834, was a daughter of Charles and Susannah (Throckmorton) Evans. The Evanses were of an old New Jersey family, belonging to the Society of Friends, who emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, about 1809.

The Smith family were Whigs, but John Quincy Smith identified himself with the Freesoilers at an early date and later with the Republican party at its formation about 1856. He served as state senator and representative in the Ohio Legislature, 1860-3; was a member of Congress, 1873-4; United States Commissioner of Indian affairs, 1875-7, and consul general of the United States in Canada, 1878-82. Shortly after his return from Canada he identified himself with the Democratic party on the tariff issue, being an earnest believer in free trade. For more than fifty years he was active in the political affairs of his state and country, as a writer and speaker. In 1854 he moved to a farm near Oakland, Chester township, Clinton county, where he died on December 30, 1901, his widow surviving him until June 16, 1906.

Of the three children of John Q. and Lydia E. (Evans) Smith now living, Mrs. William C. McCune, lives at Kokomo, Indiana, and Miss Ellen H. Smith, at Wilmington, Ohio. The eldest son, Horace Whitehill Smith, born October 2, 1853, is one of the leading citizens and business men of Clinton county. He was married in 1877, to Mary

Eva Campbell, of Chester township, daughter of James W. and Mary Elizabeth (Brown) Campbell, to which union three sons have been born, Irving, Quincy and Edwin.

One son of John Q. Smith and wife, Kennedy, died in infancy. Another, Charles T., a young man, died in Georgia. Another son, Prescott, died in 1912, a judge of the superior court at Cincinnati.

HORACE M. HALL.

Horace M. Hall is a successful contractor and builder of Blanchester, this county. He was born on December 10, 1865, in Preble county, Ohio, the son of Andrew J. and Martha A. (Elliott) Hall, the former a native of Clinton county, and the latter a native of Preble county. The paternal grandparents of Horace M. Hall came from the French frontier in Europe, and, after coming to America, located in Clinton county, where they were early settlers. The maternal grandparents of Horace M. Hall were William and Mary (Hall) Elliott, natives of Virginia. William Elliott died in that state and after his death, his widow came to Ohio, passing away in Preble county, Ohio, in 1872. William Elliott was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Andrew J. Hall, the father of Horace M., a native of Clinton county, was educated in the common schools of this county but left Clinton county some time before the Civil War and settled in Preble county, where he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years and four months. In the battle of Chickamauga he was twice wounded, a bullet passing through his shoulder and another through his hip. Four children were born to Andrew J. and Martha A. Hall, Charles, Horace M., Prudence and Alice.

Horace M. Hall, who was educated in the common schools of Preble county, learned paper-making in Middleton, and followed this occupation for about five years. Later he learned the carpenter's trade at Cincinnati and has been engaged in this trade ever since, having moved to Blanchester in 1895, just after the town was destroyed by fire. It is an interesting fact that the first house he built after arriving in Blanchester is the one in which he now lives. For many years he has been a contractor and builder and has erected many buildings in that part of the county.

On September 22, 1896, Horace M. Hall was married to Cora Willoughby, of Blanchester, who has borne him three children, Corliss, Mary and Marjorie.

The Hall family, with the exception of Mr. Hall, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hall is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has served as councilman of Blanchester and is now a member of the board of public affairs. Formerly, he served as deputy assessor of that township. He is a man who performs his duties conscientiously, whether those duties be public or private, and has many friends in that section of Clinton county.

GIDEON MOODY FULLER.

Gideon Moody Fuller and his wife, Amy Solomon Fuller, came to Clinton county from North Carolina, in 1811, and settled on Wilson's run, about three and one-half miles from Wilmington. These were pioneer days and their nearest neighbor was two miles away and they had to go to Waynesville for their groceries. As soon as the sun went down, the wolves would begin to howl and would come right up to the house, whereupon the pioneers would have to bar the doors. There were no such things as locks then in Clinton county, merely a wooden latch, with a string, "which always was out." The only way these pioneers had to get to Cincinnati was by wagon, through the woods most of the way. Most of the roads were marked through the country by "blazing" trees. This procedure consisted of scalping off the bark until the white wood shone. By following this trail repeatedly, in time, the pioneer wayfarers created a road.

Mr. Fuller afterward bought the farm known as the Fuller farm, one mile from the court house, on the old Cincinnati road and in 1831 built a brick house, considered a mansion in that day. It still stands in excellent condition.

Benjamin Fuller, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Clinton county in 1826 and lived with his son, Gideon. He died in 1848 and was buried in the old Methodist graveyard.

Gideon Fuller's children were, William, John, Warren, David, Benajah, Mary Ann, Louisa Jane and Milton Riley.

Judge D. B. Van Pelt, of Dayton; Cyrus M. Van Pelt, a Methodist minister, of Madisonville, and Mary L. Geffs, of Denver, are children of Mary Ann Fuller Van Pelt and Cyrus Van Pelt. Amy F. Hale and Lulu F. Huffman, Wilmington, and Mary L. Wright, of New York, are daughters of Milton Riley Fuller and Margaret Rose Gaither Fuller.

JOB CLARK.

Seven years of faithful service as township trustee of Green township, this county, during which the affairs of that office were administered with the highest regard for the best interests of the public, proved most excellent training for the proper performance of the broader duties of the more important office of county commissioner, which office Job Clark is now filling with equal regard for the wider interests of the whole county. Mr. Clark not only is a member of one of Clinton county's old families, but he ever has taken a most hearty interest in the general advancement of his home county along all lines of human endeavor. Diligent in business, he has prospered in his own affairs; enterprising and public spirited, he brought to the duties of the office of township trustee of Green township the same degree of diligence and attention to business details which had insured success in his personal career, and now, in the administration of the affairs of the county commissioner's office is serving the public in the same diligent and public-spirited manner, his services having proved very satisfactory to all acquainted therewith.

Job Clark was born on the farm in Green township, Clinton county, Ohio, on which he still lives, on March 8, 1872, son of Cary and Rebecca J. (Hildebrand) Clark, both natives of the same township, the former of whom was the son of Benjamin Clark, a Virginian, one of the early settlers of that part of the county, and the latter a daughter of Christopher Hildebrand, also a Green township pioneer.

Cary Clark, who was born on a pioneer farm in Green township, this county, was reared to the life of the farm and received his education in the early schools of that time. About the year 1849 he bought a small tract of fifty acres at the point where his son, Job Clark, now lives and by industry gradually acquired a farm of three hundred and thirty acres. Cary Clark was an energetic, enterprising citizen and early became one of the most influential men in the county. For years he served his township as trustee, his efforts in connection with the administration of the affairs of that office undoubtedly having been productive of large results in the way of the rapid advancement in educational and other standards thereabout. Then for twelve years he served the county as county commissioner from his district, his influence in that office, covering the period from 1873 to 1885, ever having been directed toward the advancement of the county's best interests, so that he left a name that is indelibly written fair on the records of Clinton county. Cary Clark was a Republican and for many years was regarded as one of the leaders of that party in this county, his sound judgment and thorough acquaintance with local conditions giving unusual weight to his counsels in the deliberations of the party managers. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith, the family being one of the most active supporters of the church in that neighborhood. Cary Clark was a member of the Masonic lodge at

New Vienna, to the affairs of which he for years directed his most intelligent attention and was looked upon by the Masons throughout the county as one of the most active members of that ancient fraternity in this county. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Alfred, Salina, Ida, Frank, Jefferson, Etta and Job.

Job Clark was reared on the paternal farm and received his education in the district school in his home neighborhood and in the high school at New Vienna. Upon completing his studies he entered seriously upon the life of a farmer and has given his most intelligent and indefatigable efforts to his life work, prospering accordingly. He owns one hundred and thirty-seven acres of the old home place and has a delightful home, where he and his pleasant family live in much comfort. In addition to general farming, Mr. Clark has given much attention to the raising of hogs and has found considerable profit in that line. A valuable feature of his farm is a fine sugar-maple grove, from which, in season, Mr. Clark secures a superior quality of maple syrup.

The deep interest Mr. Clark ever has taken in public affairs and his ardent desire to see the largest advancement of the public interest, early was recognized by his neighbors and years ago he was elected to the office of township trustee, a position which he filled with the most gratifying results for a period of seven years. About one year later he was elected to the office of county commissioner from his district, on the Republican ticket, and entered upon the duties of that important office on September 15, 1913, and is still serving in this capacity, performing faithfully his highest duty to the public.

On April 4, 1896, Job Clark was united in marriage to Mary McMahon, of Hillsboro, Ohio, daughter of Michael McMahon, and to this happy union two children have been born, Geneva and Clay Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Christian church at New Vienna, and are deeply interested in all good works in the community, being regarded as leaders therein, and are held in the very highest regard throughout that section of the county.

Mr. Clark has proved himself a faithful public official, devoted to the welfare of the county, and in all circles is considered a valuable factor in the development of the best interests of the community as a whole, in consequence of which he possesses the full confidence of all.

MARGARET E. McCOY.

The subject of this brief and modest biographical sketch, Mrs. Margaret E. McCoy, was born in this county on September 10, 1855, daughter of John A. and Johanna (Bailey) Oren. Mrs. McCoy is a very earnest member of the Friends church in this county and for the past ten years has been an elder in the same. She was one of the first students to enter Wilmington College, which she attended in the years 1874-75, and she also was a student in Earlham College. Her father, John Adkinson Oren, was born near Springfield, in Clark county, this state, on October 2, 1818, son of James and Margaret (Adkinson) Oren and a grandson of John Oren, who was a son of Jesse and Abigail (Kirk) Oren. The senior John Oren was born in Yorktown, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1756 and grew to manhood in that vicinity. He married Ruth Lousier, of the same place, and was the father of sixteen children and lived to greet the coming of one hundred and five grandchildren. He was a consistent member of the Friends church and took a prominent part in the work of establishing the church at Dover, near his home. His death occurred in 1845. John A. Oren, father of Mrs. McCoy, was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and was honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, without which he believed no man could be a true follower of Christ. In his younger manhood he was a carpenter, but after his marriage turned his attention to farming and was quite successful. His death occurred at his farm home near Highland, in Highland county, this state, on February 12, 1888.

Mrs. McCoy's mother, Johanna (Bailey) Oren, was born on a farm four miles north of Wilmington, this county, which farm now is owned by W. A. Starbuck, on May 12, 1820, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Haworth) Bailey, who came to this section of Ohio from Virginia in 1804 and also took a prominent part in the work of establishing the Dover church. Daniel Bailey was the son of Abidan Bailey and was born in Virginia. He was active in all his relations to his church and was a consistent member of the same all his life. His death occurred in 1844. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, those besides Mrs. McCoy's mother having been, Mrs. Martha Oren, George Bailey, Mrs. Susanna Hunnicutt, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, David Bailey, Josiah Bailey, Rebecca Bailey, Elizabeth Bailey, Daniel Bailey, Jr., and Mrs. Mary Hornida, all of whom married and settled near their father's home, except Elizabeth, who spent all her life at the home place, and Rebecca, who died at the age of eighteen years.

THOMAS E. CRAIG, M. D.

Dr. Thomas E. Craig is one of the leading physicians of Sabina, this county, and, in a county which takes just pride in the personnel of its professional men, especially its physicians, he has won for himself an honorable position in the hearts of his fellow townsmen. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of these qualities and attributes have made Doctor Craig locally eminent in his life calling.

Thomas E. Craig was born on October 26, 1865, at Stanton, in Fayette county, Ohio, the son of Thomas J. and Susannah J. (Rosebrough) Craig, the former of whom was born at Greenfield, in Highland county, Ohio, and the latter a native of Fayette county, the daughter of John Rosebrough, who married a Miss McDaniels. The grandfather of Doctor Craig was James Craig, who emigrated from New Jersey to Highland county, this state, and who married Sarah Ann Cooley. They had six children: John, Williams, Thompson, David, Mary and Thomas J.

Thomas J. Craig was educated in the common schools of Highland county, Ohio, and when a young man worked on a farm. Later he operated a wholesale notion wagon between towns, also owning a general store at Stanton. During the later years of his life he lived on his farm of fifty acres. Thomas J. and Susannah J. Craig had nine children, as follow: John, who enlisted in the Civil War from Iowa, where he was living, died on a forced march and was buried at Little Rock, Arkansas; Nancy, who married George Rowe; Josephine, who married I. N. Rowe; Williams, who died young; Mary Alice, who married S. S. Cockerelle; Parthenia, who became the wife of J. L. Lines; Eliza, who is the wife of Eldridge Cockerelle; David S., who married Grace Wilcox; and Dr. Thomas E., the subject of this sketch. The father was an ardent Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas E. Craig began his pursuit of an education in the common schools of Stanton, Ohio, and when a young man taught school, later attending the normal school at Ada. Upon reaching his decision to become a physician, he entered Starling Medical School at Columbus, Ohio, and later was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1892. He began practicing in Sabina in July, 1892, and has practiced there ever since.

In 1893 Doctor Craig was married to Mary A. Adams, daughter of Elias and Sarah B. (Bentley) Adams, and to this happy union have been born three children, Sarah Helen, Thomas Eugene and Carl.

Politically, Doctor Craig is a Republican. He and his wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Association and of the Clinton County Medical Society.

DAVID KING POLK.

A prosperous farmer of Wilson township, this county, David King Polk, owns one hundred and twelve acres of land in that township, comprising a fertile and productive farm. He is interested in Shorthorn cattle and for many years has been engaged in raising them for the market.

David King Polk was born on November 11, 1872, in the township where he lives, the son of William H. and Mary M. (Prunk) Polk, the former of whom was born south of Wilmington, in Clinton county, and the latter in Bureau county, Illinois, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Hammond) Prunk, of that state. Daniel Prunk was born on July 21, 1796, in Virginia, and was married to Catherine Hammond, who was born on November 22, 1797. This worthy couple reared a family of twelve children, whose names in the order of their birth are as follow: Martha, born on November 11, 1818; James, June 2, 1820; John, February 19, 1822; Hammond, April 8, 1824; Madison, April 23, 1826; Maggie, January 26, 1828; Daniel, November 3, 1829; Leander, August 15, 1830; George, February 3, 1834; Washington, March 21, 1836; Catherine, May 15, 1841, and Mary M., the mother of Mr. Polk, June 31, 1843.

Mr. Polk's paternal grandparents were William and Hannah (Hobson) Polk, natives of Tennessee, who were the parents of seven children, of whom Martha, the youngest, is living at Muncie, Indiana, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The others were Sallie, John, James, William H., Robert and Nathaniel. After his marriage, in 1775, William Polk moved to Ohio from Tennessee, and located in Clinton county, near where the city of Wilmington now stands. He entered one hundred and fifty-six acres of land from the government in that vicinity, but later moved to Wilson township. He died about 1825, and his remains are buried on the farm now owned by his son, Edward Polk, brother of David K. Polk. He was a Baptist minister and prominent in the pioneer life of this county.

William H. Polk, the father of David King Polk, received only a very limited education, attending school altogether about six months. Nevertheless, he was a well-read man and a man of strictly moral habits. During the Civil War he furnished, free of charge, food and supplies for many widows and orphans. He owned three hundred and seventy-three acres of land in Clinton county, and was an extensive stock raiser. He imported a thirty-thousand-dollar Shorthorn bull from England, the first animal of the kind in this part of the country. He also kept mules and Cotswold sheep. William H. Polk was very active in the affairs of the county, and at the time the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was constructed through Clinton county he gave five hundred dollars towards its construction.

To William H. and Mary M. (Prunk) Polk were born eight children, namely: George, who married Deborah Freeman, died at his home in Springfield, Ohio; William P., who married Alice Thompson, lives in Oregon; Daniel, who died in infancy; Lillie, who married Joseph Reynolds, died in Clinton county; Mary, who is the wife of S. T. Groves, lives in Sabina; Edward, who married Bertha Ray; John J., who married Eva Wilson, owns one hundred and five acres in Wilson township, and David K., the subject of this sketch.

Born and reared on the farm and educated in the country schools of Clinton county, David King Polk lived at home with his parents until his marriage on February 25, 1903, to Ada Ray, daughter of Collins Ray, who for twenty-five years was the section foreman for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Sabina. Mr. Ray was a very devout member of the Christian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Polk three children have been born, Mary Magdalene, Elizabeth and Sampson. Mrs. Polk is a member of the Christian church at Sabina, and one of the active workers in the church. Fraternally, Mr. Polk is a member of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America, as well as of the Daughters of Rebekah. He is a Republican and has served as judge of the elections in Wilson township for three years.

In 1911 Mr. Polk built a modern and full-equipped country home on his Wilson township farm. Mr. and Mrs. Polk are popular in Wilson township. They believe in enjoying life and in getting out of it all that may be had in the way of enjoyment.

JOHN DENEHY.

The venerable John Denehy, of Wilson township, is one of those thrifty sons of the Emerald Isle who have found comfortable homes and snug fortunes in America. Mr. Denehy is a highly respected citizen of his community and a man who believes in helping worthy public movements. He was born in Ireland, December 8, 1844, the son of Jeremiah and Johanna (Dineen) Denehy, both natives of Ireland. Mr. Denehy's paternal grandfather was John Denehy, also a native of Ireland, a farmer by occupation and a devout Catholic.

Jeremiah Denehy, the father of John, was also a farmer and a member of the Catholic church. He died in 1893 in his native land. He and his wife were the parents of three children, John, Jerry and Honora, all of whom came to America and of whom the two last named now are deceased.

John Denehy had but little opportunity for an education. He came to the United States in May, 1873, and after landing in this country, proceeded directly to Wilmington, this county, where his sister, Mrs. Honora Haley, and her husband were already living. Mr. Denehy brought over his sister's son, whom she had left behind in Ireland on coming to this country. Afterwards Mr. Denehy moved to Liberty township, this county, where he rented one hundred and seventy acres of land for eight hundred and fifty dollars a year, and this arrangement continued for nineteen years. In 1894 he purchased the farm where he is now living, which consists of one hundred and eighteen acres, and since purchasing this tract, has added, by purchase, sixty-four acres, giving him a total of one hundred and eighty acres of excellent farming land.

On March 1, 1870 John Denehy was married to Honora O'Leary, the daughter of Patrick O'Leary, and to this union have been born nine children, Jerry, Johanna, Honora, Patrick, John, Daniel, William, Dennis and Julia. The family are all earnest and devoted members of the Catholic church, at Wilmington, to the support of which they are liberal contributors, and in whose welfare they are deeply interested.

SAMUEL J. IRVIN.

Samuel J. Irvin, who is a prosperous farmer and stockman of Vernon township, this county, was born in Marion township, Clinton county, March 7, 1876, the son of James and Alice S. (Losh) Irvin, the former of whom was born in Warren county, Ohio, May 18, 1849, and the latter, July 9, 1851, in Hamilton county, Ohio.

James Irvin, the father of Samuel J., is the son of Samuel and Martha (Crosley) Irvin, the former of whom was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 9, 1821, and the latter in 1826, in Warren county. The parents of Samuel Irvin were Andrew and Sarah Irvin, the former of whom came to the United States with his parents and settled in Pennsylvania. Andrew Irvin and wife moved from Ross county, Ohio, to Warren county and there spent the rest of their lives, residing near Hopkinsville, where they kept a hotel for many years. Andrew Irvin died shortly after the Civil War and his widow died about thirty years ago. They had a large family, their children being John, Samuel, James B., Sarah, Millie, Martha, Eliza, Nancy, Hannah, Isabel, Hester and

Malinda. Andrew Irvin was identified with the Whig party and later with the Republican party.

Samuel Irvin was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. In 1857 he came to Clinton county and here bought and sold land, having owned at different times several different farms. At his death he owned about three hundred and sixty acres. Martha (Crosley) Irvin was the daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Cook) Crosley, the former of whom was born in Michigan, and the latter near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. Both died in Warren county. Samuel Irvin was identified with the Republican party. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1899 and his widow in 1907. They had a family of seven children, namely: Nathan, born in 1847, who died in 1900; James, who is hereafter referred to; Caroline, who married Clark Smith, deceased; George, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Abram, a resident of Blanchester, this county; Emma, the wife of J. E. Reeder, and Dora, who is the wife of Charles Shank, a son of Martin Shank, of Marion township, who is ninety-four years old.

Born and reared on the farm and educated in the public schools, James Irvin has been a farmer by occupation. He is now living retired in Blanchester, to which place he moved in 1903, the Irvin home being situated on Center street. James Irvin owns three hundred and sixty acres of land in Marion and Vernon townships and other property in Blanchester. He is a Republican in politics and has served as a member of the school board and as trustee of Marion township. He has also served as a member of the Blanchester council for six years. Mr. Irvin attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

On January 1, 1871, James Irvin was married to Alice S. Losh, daughter of James and Eliza (Hawthorn) Losh, and to this union eight children have been born, namely: Irene F., who is the wife of Charles Sears, and has three children, Dan, Charles Raymond and Emma, (deceased); Estella J., who is the wife of Harley Carnahan, and has four children, James Estel, Lucille, Harry and George; Samuel J., the subject of this sketch; Stanley A., who married Elsie Leonard; Georgiana, who died at the age of three years; an infant daughter, deceased; Ethel Eva, who married Carl H. Smith, of Miamisburg, and Charles Raymond, who married Viola Conner, and had two children, Edna Ray, who died at the age of three years, and Carl Harold.

Mrs. James Irvin, who is the daughter of James and Eliza (Hawthorn) Losh, is descended from pioneer stock in this section of Ohio. Her father, James Losh, was born near Terrace Park, Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1817, the son of John Losh, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Hamilton county, Ohio, when a young man. John Losh married a Miss Highland. Some time afterward he started to New Orleans in a boat and was never afterwards heard from. He lived at Milford, Ohio, where he had a tannery. His widow died at Terrace Park, Ohio. James Losh was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first wife was Martha Canada, the daughter of Frank and Johanna Canada, pioneers in Hamilton county. He died at the age of about seventy-four years and his wife at about sixty. James Losh and wife were the parents of only one child, Frank K., who now lives at Blanchester. The second wife of James Losh was Eliza Hawthorn, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and who, for a number of years, was a teacher in that county. To this second marriage there were born seven children, Mary (deceased), Martha, Alice S., James (deceased), Charles, Samuel and Arthur Willis (deceased). James Losh died at Clarksville, Ohio, in 1890. His first wife died in 1843, and his second wife in 1863, after which he married a third time.

Samuel J. Irvin, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. Mr. Irvin has always been engaged in farming and now owns two hundred and fifteen acres of land in Vernon and Marion townships and has devoted

practically his entire attention to the cultivation of this land. He is a progressive farmer, judged from any point of view and one who has made many improvements on his farm. In late years Mr. Irvin has given most of his attention to stock.

On February 22, 1899, Samuel J. Irvin was married to Clara M. Florea, who was born in Clinton county, daughter of Parker N. and Maria (Athey) Florea, and who formerly was a teacher in the schools of this county. Parker N. Florea is deceased, and his widow now lives at Midland City.

Parker N. Florea was born near Cuba, in Clinton county, the son of Harrison and Nancy (Seaman) Florea, both natives of this county. Harrison Florea was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Florea, pioneer settlers of the region round about Macedonia. Nancy Seaman was the daughter of Ebenezer and Lillis (Mitchell) Seaman, of Virginia, who settled near Cuba about 1808. Harrison Florea was a farmer by occupation and he and his wife had two children, Parker N. and Caroline. Parker N. Florea was educated in Clinton county and became a farmer. For fifteen years before his death, he operated a tile factory at Midland City. He was married in 1867 to Maria Athey, who was the daughter of George W. and Charlotte (Biggs) Athey, natives probably of Virginia and Clinton county, respectively. George W. Athey was the son of Robert and Rhoda (Follis) Athey, natives of Virginia, who came to Clinton county about 1808, and spent the rest of their lives in this county. Charlotte Biggs was the daughter of William Biggs, who settled, about 1808, near Cuba. He owned a tract of land stretching almost to Clarksville. He served in the War of 1812 and remained in this community until his death. Parker N. Florea was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in an Ohio volunteer regiment.

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Irvin one daughter has been born, Velma, who was born on January 3, 1900.

Mr. Irvin is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to office, devoting all of his time to his private interests.

J. M. RICHARDS.

J. M. Richards, who is a hustling business man of Sabina; this county, a man with very cordial manners and tactful in all of his relations with the public, was born on January 19, 1865, at Hillsboro, Ohio, the son of Milverne and Amy (Miller) Richards, the latter of whom was born near Hillsboro, the daughter of John Miller, a farmer of that community and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of J. M. Richards were William and Lucinda (Gibson) Richards, both natives of Pennsylvania, but who were married in Ohio after coming to this state. They settled on what was known as Little Rocky fork near Hillsboro and there owned three hundred and fifty acres of land. They spent their last days in Hillsboro, living retired. Both the grandparents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were very active in church work. They had five children, Milverne, Newton, John, Samuel and Margaret, of whom Margaret is the only one now living. Newton was a physician in Atlantic, Iowa; Samuel was a physician at Hillsboro, Ohio, and John and Milverne were farmers.

Milverne Richards, the father of J. M., was educated in the common schools and was always engaged in farming. He first married Amelia Barrow, and to them were born two children, Newton and Minerva, both of whom are now deceased. Newton Richards married Emma Fisher, and after her death, Emma Reno. Minerva Richards married Minor Smith, a resident of Denver, Colorado. Upon the death of Amelia (Barron) Richards, Milverne Richards married, secondly, Amy Miller, to which union were born three children, J. M., the subject of this sketch; Mary, the twin sister of J. M., and Anna. Both Mary and Anna grew to maturity, but Mary died unmarried. Anna

married Elmer Hunter, of Hillsboro, Ohio. Milverne Richards died on April 2, 1900, at the age of eighty years, his death having occurred on the anniversary of his birthday. His second wife died on September 17, 1884.

J. M. Richards was educated in the common schools of Hillsboro, Ohio, and was married on December 29, 1889, to Mahala Woods, who was born near Hillsboro, the daughter of John and and Ellen (Bernett) Woods. To Mr. and Mrs. Richards have been born two children, Martha, who married Burch Riber, a wholesale dealer in cigars, tobacco and candy, at Hillsboro, Ohio, and has one child, Margaret Ellen, and Margaret, who married Frank Pavey, of Sabina, this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards have been living in Sabina for about four years. Prior to moving to Sabina they were residents of Hillsboro, and Mr. Richards was in the dairy business at that place for nine years. Since locating at Sabina, he has been engaged in the livery business. He owns property in that city and is now one of its prominent citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Richards is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is active in the work of the Methodist Sunday school at Sabina and is much interested in work of that kind.

ZENE G. HADLEY.

The earliest Hadleys of whom there is any authentic record in this country came to America from England about 1680, when Simon Hadley settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Zene G. Hadley, one of the present county commissioners of Clinton county, and a prosperous farmer of Adams township, is a representative of the third generation of the family in Clinton county. He is a well-known breeder of mule-foot hogs, which he has exhibited at the Ohio state fair, the Indiana state fair and the Forest City fairs, as well as at many minor fairs in the state of Ohio.

Zene G. Hadley was born on May 31, 1875, near Clarksville, in Vernon township, a son of Evan H. and Susannah (Nickerson) Hadley, the former of whom was born, September 20, 1842, in Adams township, this county and the latter, July 21, 1846, daughter of Clark and Martha Nickerson. Evan Hadley and Susannah Nickerson were married on January 16, 1863. Evan H. Hadley received his education in the common school of Adams township, and spent practically all his life as a farmer in that township. For about eight years, however, he operated stores at Springboro and Harveysburg, in Warren county, Ohio. He also owned about one hundred and fifty acres of land in Adams township. Mr. and Mrs. Evan H. Hadley were members of the Friends church, and Mr. Hadley voted the Republican ticket. They were the parents of three children: James C., born on June 19, 1864, who died on May 10, 1889; Cora L., January 17, 1869, who married John L. Kittrell, minister in the Friends church at West Milton, Ohio, and Zene, the immediate subject of this sketch.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hadley were Jonathan and Susannah W. (Clawson) Hadley, the former of whom was born, August 10, 1810, in Adams township, and the latter, May 14, 1812. They were married on December 29, 1831. Jonathan Hadley was educated in the common schools of Adams township, and spent practically all his life as a farmer in that township. He owned one hundred and twenty acres of land, and was one of the pioneer farmers of the county. He and his wife were members of the Friends church, and politically, he was a Republican. Jonathan Hadley and wife were the parents of four children: Louisa, born on November 8, 1832; Mahlon, February 13 1835; John W., December 22, 1839, and Evan H., September 20, 1842.

Jonathan Hadley was a son of John and Lydia (Harvey) Hadley, the former of whom was born on December 25, 1770, and the latter, January 19, 1774. Mr. Hadley's

great-grandparents were the parents of twelve children, namely: William, born on July 18, 1795; Simon, November 1, 1796; Elizabeth, June 14, 1798; Joshua, September 5, 1799; Jacob, May 3, 1801; Isaac, December 9, 1802; Eli, September 27, 1804; John, October 3, 1806; Thomas, August 21, 1808; Jonathan, November 10, 1810; Ruth, November 5, 1812, and James, July 20, 1815.

Zene G. Hadley received his elementary education in the common schools of Adams township, at the "Bunker Hill" school, and later attended the high school and college at Wilmington for two years. After finishing his schooling he began farming in Adams township, and in 1904 purchased one hundred acres of land in that township.

In November, 1907, Zene G. Hadley was married to Minnie Johns, who was born at Wilmington, this county, August 15, 1875, the only daughter of Rodney and Anna (Burke) Johns, the former of whom, born on January 26, 1843, in Wilmington, died on June 18, 1900, and the latter, born on October 29, 1858, died on June 16, 1892. Rodney Johns was a well-known road contractor of Wilmington.

Rodney Johns was one of ten children born to his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Denver) Johns, the former of whom was born on September 12, 1812, died on May 17, 1881, and the latter, born on June 6, 1819, died on October 29, 1901. Samuel and Elizabeth (Denver) Johns were the parents of ten children, namely: William F., born on January 5, 1840; Mary C., June 1, 1841; Rodney, January 26, 1843; Cary Carothers, December 5, 1844; Arthur Denver, April 22, 1847, who died on March 2, 1848; Arthur Denver, II, September 23, 1849, who died on February 14, 1851; Jane Campbell, January 19, 1852; Harry D., October 23, 1856; Elizabeth, June 23, 1860, who died on December 19, 1913, and Samuel, September 23, 1862.

Mrs. Zene H. Hadley is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which she takes an active interest. Mr. Hadley, who is a Republican in politics, has been serving as commissioner of Clinton county since September, 1913, and is accredited with having in this period given a most capable and efficient administration of the duties of his important office. Several years ago he served as township assessor of Adams township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

ROLLA E. MOON.

Even before the organization of Clinton county, in 1810, the Moon family was established and prominently known in this section of the state, the founder of the family in this county having been Thomas Moon, a native of Sevier county, Tennessee, who came here in 1809 with the famous "Moon Colony." Thomas and Elizabeth (Hocket) Moon, the latter of whom also was a native of Tennessee, were the parents of several children, including Joel and Jason Moon, who became two of Clinton county's best-known residents. The latter for many years was one of the county's most successful teachers. Among his self-acquirements was a fine technical knowledge of surveying, a form of knowledge which he often was called on to put into practical use in the laying of lines in the original divisions of property hereabout, and for one term he served as deputy in the county surveyor's office, under Hiram E. Moon. He also served for six years as clerk of Jefferson twonship. Jason Moon's wife was Lydia E. Cravens, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cravens.

Joel Moon was born on the old Moon homestead in Jefferson township, this county, on May 5, 1827, and was married on March 8, 1851, to Rebecca Jane Moore, born in Washington township, this county, on October 8, 1835, daughter of Micajah and Rebecca (McGee) Moore, pioneer residents of this county, to which union were born six children, namely: Ella J., born in October, 1852, who married Wilson Peele; Emerson E., August 13, 1855, who married Florence E. Hale; Americus E., December 26,

1859; George F., April 27, 1866; Rolla E., the immediate subject of this biographical sketch, and Harley A., March 21, 1869. Joel Moon owned a well-kept farm of sixty acres in the Westboro neighborhood and was regarded as one of the leaders in the community life thereabout. He and his wife were earnest members of the Christian church and were active in all good works in their community. Mr. Moon was a Republican and gave thoughtful attention to the political affairs of the county, for many years having served as a member of the board of trustees of Jefferson township. He was one of the most active workers in the Odd Fellows lodge at Westboro and was highly regarded throughout that whole region. Upon the death of his wife, Joel Moon retired to the home of his son, Rolla, where his last days were spent.

Rolla E. Moon, son of Joel and Rebecca Jane (Moore) Moon, was born on the old home farm near Westboro, in Jefferson township, this county, on January 26, 1868, and was educated in the district schools of that neighborhood. Just before reaching his majority he bought the farm of one hundred acres in Washington township, where he now is living, and ever since has made his home there. This was practically an unbroken farm when he bought it and all improvements on the same have been made by Mr. Moon, whose enterprise and industry have combined to give him a most comfortable home, his well-tilled acres also giving him an ample competence.

In 1889 Rolla E. Moon was united in marriage to Sarah Bond, who was born in Union township, this county, daughter of John Edward Bond and wife, well-known residents of that part of the county, and to this union seven children have been born, Libbie, Ella, Golda, Emmet, Ruby, Marjorie and Jason, the latter of whom now is the only one of these children remaining at home, the others having gone out in the world to do for themselves, and all are doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Moon are interested in the church work of their nieghborhood, the former being a member of the Baptist church and the latter a member of the Christian church, and both are held in high esteem by all who know them.

HARLEY D. PENNINGTON.

Among the well-known and pleasant young business men of Wilmington and Clinton county is Harley D. Pennington, the scion of an old family of this county, who owns and manages a general store at Cuba and a garage in Wilmington. He is a very capable young business man, who has the confidence of all of his patrons and whose friends expect to see win an even larger measure of success as the years come and go.

Harley D. Pennington was born on July 30, 1877, the son of Daniel M. and Laura A. (Thatcher) Pennington, the former of whom was born on December 23, 1852, in Washington township, this county, and the latter on December 23, 1856, the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Crouse) Thatcher.

Mr. Pennington's paternal grandparents were Isaac and Sarah (Burke) Pennington, the former of whom was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1800, and the latter, near Lebanon, in Warren county, Ohio. In 1818 Isaac Pennington, who was the son of Thomas Pennington, a native of England, came from Pennsylvania to Clinton county and located in Washington township, where he bought one hundred and eighty acres of land and engaged in general farming and stock raising. He cleared the land, draining the swamps and brought the soil to a very high state of cultivation. Isaac and Sarah Pennington had eight children, Elizabeth, Thomas, Isaac, Mary, John Henry and James (twins), and Daniel M., the father of Harley D.

Daniel M. Pennington received the rudiments of an education in the schools of Washington township and began his career as a farmer in that township. In 1881 he purchased a farm of ninety-six acres, upon which he lived until 1904, when he retired and moved to Cuba, this county, where he lived until 1914, at which time he moved to

Wilmington, where he now lives. Daniel M. and Laura A. Pennington had four children: Ida May, who died early in life; Harley D., the subject of this sketch; Alta M., who also died early in life; and Jesse R., who married Martha Applegate and has two children, Frances and Edwin.

Harley D. Pennington, who was educated in the common schools of Washington township, taught four years in the district schools of his home neighborhood, and later spent one year as principal of the graded school at Morrisville. In 1902 Mr. Pennington embarked in the mercantile business at Cuba, where he has operated a general store ever since. In September, 1913, he moved to Wilmington and established a garage on Lincoln street. In August of the succeeding year, the garage was moved to its present location on Main street, where he conducts a local agency for two high-class cars.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harley D. Pennington four children have been born, Mildred B., Thelma P., Kathleen and Paul E. The mother of these children, before her marriage, was Maude M. Brown, daughter of William R. and Martha Brown.

Harley D., Daniel M. and Isaac Pennington, three generations of the family in this county, have all been identified with the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Harley D. Pennington are members of the Christian church and take an active interest in church work and are regular attendants at the services. Fraternally, Mr. Pennington is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GRANT MARTIN.

Among the successful farmers of Richland township, this county, is Grant Martin, who owns one hundred and three acres of land which he purchased in 1899, upon which he has been living since 1900. Mr. Martin is a native of Fayette county, Ohio, born on January 25, 1869, the son of Jehu and Martha Jane (Thompson) Martin, the former of whom was born on January 3, 1834, in Wayne township, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of Stephen and Martha (Curtis) Martin, the former of whom, a native of Pennsylvania, came from that state to Ohio when he was still a young man and settled in Clinton county. He was one of the pioneer farmers of this county and lived to rear a family of nine children.

Jehu Martin was educated in the common schools of Wayne township, this county, and when a young man began farming, eventually becoming the owner of about three hundred acres of land in Fayette county, to which county he moved about 1865. He died on September 13, 1900. His wife had died on January 21, 1894, some six years previously. They were the parents of nine children, as follow: Sinatha, who married P. B. Black; Elmer E., who married Ella Rogers; Margaret E., who is unmarried; Eli E., who married Effie Pummell; Grant, the subject of this sketch; May, who married O. A. Pollard; Lawson, who married Anna Lawson; Quincy C., who married Stella Goodson, and Edna, who died at the age of twenty-seven years. Jehu and Martha Jane (Thompson) Martin were members of the Friends church, and their children were reared in that faith. Mr. Martin was a trustee of Concord township, Fayette county, having been elected to this office as a Republican. For many years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school at the Friends church and was very well known in his county.

Educated in the common schools of Concord township, Fayette county, Grant Martin began farming when a young man, starting in Concord township, where he farmed for six years. In 1899 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and three acres and there he has been living since 1900. Before removing to the Richland township farm he operated a grocery store at Sabina for two years, and during one of these two

years bought grain at Sabina. Since removing to his farm, Mr. Martin has been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has dealt to a considerable extent in farm land and is a director of the First National Bank at Sabina.

On September 6, 1891, Grant Martin was married to Zepha Winters, daughter of Zephaniah and Margaret (Edginton) Winters, who were the parents of eight children, as follow: William W.; Delila, who married H. E. Kincaid; Sarah, who married James Sollars; Zepha, who married Mr. Martin; Charles, who is unmarried; Ida, who married James Watson; Leota, who is unmarried, and Edward, who married Mamie Fey, and who is a farmer in Brown county, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have no children. He is a Republican, and Mrs. Martin is a member of the Friends church at Sabina. They live on their farm about one mile east of Sabina, on the Washington pike.

CLAYTON A. THOMPSON.

Clayton A. Thompson is a well-known farmer living at Sabina, this county, who owns a tract of two hundred and fifty-two acres of land in Jefferson township, Fayette county, and a fine home in Sabina. He has achieved a marked success in the business world, and has arisen to an honorable position among the enterprising residents of Sabina. His record, however, is rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful or lucky accident and no tragic situations. He is, nevertheless, a good man and a popular citizen in the community in which he lives.

Clayton A. Thompson was born on March 22, 1866, in Fayette county, Ohio, a son of John and Presocia Ann (Sheley) Thompson, the former of whom, born on March 21, 1832, in Fayette county, died on January 9, 1903, and the latter, born in 1832, in Greene county, Ohio, was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gatch) Sheley, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. John Thompson was the son of James and Mary (Boyd) Thompson, both natives of Virgina, and the parents of nine children, Roland, Joseph, Daniel, John, Truston, Castle, Wade, Harriet and Catherine. James Thompsbn emigrated from the Blue Ridge region of Virginia and located near Buena Vista, in Fayette county, Ohio, where he became a prosperous farmer. He was a member of the Methodist church, and voted the Democratic ticket.

Educated in the common schools of Fayette county, Ohio, the late John Thompson, the father of Clayton A., began farming in Fayette county, when a young man and followed that occupation all his life in that county, becoming the owner of four hundred and fifty acres of land in Jasper township, and was there engaged in general farming and stock raising. John Thompson and wife were the parents of eight children, namely: Ethel, who married Charles Harper; Harlan T., who married Etta Hydie; Clayton, the immediate subject of this review; Addie, who married William Hatfield; Charles M., who married Odie Coe; John F., who married Dora Thornton; James William, married, and Daniel, who died at the age of twenty years. The father of these children was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Clayton A. Thompson received his education in the public schools of Fayette county, and in 1887 was a student in the Commercial College at Ada, Ohio. Upon finishing his schooling he began farming in Fayette county, and farmed there until 1892, when he removed to Van Wert county, Ohio, where he lived until 1895, in which year he removed to Mercer county, Ohio, remaining there for nearly ten years, or until 1904. In the latter year he removed to Sabina, this county, where he has lived since. He erected the house in which he now lives, a fine structure, located in Sabina, in 1912. Mr. Thompson owns two hundred and fifty-two acres of land in Jefferson township, Fayette county, and personally manages the operation of this large farm, although the actual

work is done by hired men. On this place he carries on a system of general farming and stock raising, and has been very successful.

On May 12, 1889, Clayton A. Thompson was married to Kittie Mathew, daughter of James and Abby (Drake) Mathew, and to this union has been born one child, Golda Ethel, who was born on October 18, 1891, and who is a graduate of the Sabina high school and of Wilmington College. Miss Thompson finished the course at Wilmington College in 1912, and since that time has been engaged in teaching in the high school at Port William, this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the United Brethren church, while their daughter is a member of the Friends church. Mr. Thompson is a Democrat and has served as a member of the Sabina school board for a period of three years, and has given general satisfaction in this office. He has a host of friends in and about Sabina, and is generally popular with all classes of people thereabout.

W. H. LAMB.

One may take his place in public life through some timely stroke which affects the public policy, and carve out for himself a fame that will endure. But to acquire a position of prominence and respect in a community by reason of an upright life and without craving for exaltation or popularity, is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The late George Lamb, in his day a prominent farmer of Clinton county, and one of the public spirited citizens of this section of the state, was a man widely respected and honored during his life. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he not only made his presence felt, but also won and held the good will and commendation of those people with whom he came into contact. At his death in 1908, he left four children, among whom was W. H. Lamb, now a prominent resident of Moose Jaw, Canada.

W. H. Lamb was born on February 29, 1868, in Clinton county, the son of George and Harriet (Levergall) Lamb, the former of whom was born, December 28, 1837, in Clinton county, and the latter, April 28, 1840, in Ross county, Ohio, the daughter of William Levergall, a farmer of that county, who later moved to Clinton county and still later to a farm near Kokomo, Indiana. George Lamb and Harriet Levergall were married on February 23, 1860.

George Lamb was the son of Eri Lamb, by the latter's second wife. Eri Lamb was a native of North Carolina, who came to Ohio very early in the last century. By his first marriage, he had two children, Ison and Harriet. By his second marriage, he had four children, Lafayette, John, Finis and George. Of these children, Lafayette Lamb served as a soldier in the Union army during the entire period of the Civil War and survived the war. John and Finis Lamb also served as Union soldiers during the war and both died in the service.

The late George Lamb was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and was a farmer by occupation all of his life. He owned nine hundred and sixty acres of land, most all of which was located in Wilson township, and as a farmer, was well known among the leading agriculturists of this section. He was a devout member of the Society of Friends and remained loyal and faithful to this creed throughout his life. He passed away in May, 1908, and his widow some years later, March 15, 1915. They were the parents of four children, namely: Anna, born on December 11, 1860, who married Theodore Gray and is a resident of Fayette county, Ohio; Rebecca, December 22, 1862, who married James Thompson and lives in Lafayette, Indiana; Blanche, September 18, 1874, who married Charles McCoy, and lives in Arkansas, and W. H., the subject of this sketch.

W. H. Lamb was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and married

Belle Alexander, daughter of Robert Alexander, a farmer of Ross county and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church in that county. Mrs. W. H. Lamb died in 1903. She was the mother of three children, George, Elmer and Hattie, the first named and the latter of whom are deceased. Elmer Lamb married Ella Thompson and they have one child, Hiawatha. They are residents of Wood Mountain, Canada.

In 1905, after the death of his wife, W. H. Lamb went to Canada, where he now holds a lease on ten sections of land at Swift Current, Alberta. He also has a homestead of three hundred and twenty-one acres at Moose Jaw and owns the Hotel Empress at that place. Upon the death of his mother, in 1915, Mr. Lamb was appointed administrator of the estate and spent several months in Clinton county, making a legal distribution of the property owned by his father and mother.

G. H. PLUMMER.

G. H. Plummer, a prominent citizen of Clinton county, and the present assessor of Wilson township, was born in September, 1856, in Adams county, Ohio, one of the seven sons of William Plummer, a farmer and minister of the Gospel, who lived and died in Adams county.

Mr. Plummer received his education in the common schools of Adams county, Ohio, and was reared to the life of a farmer. After leaving school he engaged in that vocation on his own account. He married Clara Matthews, who was born in this county, daughter of Silas and Mary (Gallimore) Matthews, farmers, both of whom are now deceased. Silas Matthews was a large landowner in this county, especially in Wilson township. To Mr. and Mrs. Plummer three children have been born, namely: Grace, who married M. W. Anson, of Greene county, and has one son, Charles; Wyema, who married Isaac Kersey, a farmer of this county, and has two children, Harold (deceased) and Albert, and Raymond, who was married on August 16, 1906, to Stella Early, and has one son, Adrian, who was born on January 28, 1908. Raymond Plummer and his wife live on the home farm, renting it of his father. This farm consists of about seventy-five acres of land. Raymond Plummer also owns seventeen acres of land in Wilson township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while fraternally, she belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America. Mrs. Stella (Early) Plummer is a daughter of Elias and Sarah E. (Thompson) Early, who were farmers of this county, and the owners of about three hundred acres of land.

In 1890 G. H. Plummer erected a new and comfortable house on his farm, and in 1912 he also built a large and commodious barn. On December 23, 1892, Mrs. Clara (Matthews) Plummer died, sincerely mourned by all who knew her, and her loss was keenly felt by her friends and neighbors, as well as by her family.

WILLIAM D. NIBLE.

William D. Nible is a progressive young farmer of Washington township, this county, who was born on February 15, 1869, near Edenton, in Clermont county, Ohio, the son of David and Sarah E. (Smith) Nible, the former of whom was born near Morristown, in Warren county, in January, 1844, and the latter of whom was the daughter of George and Margaret Smith. David Nible was the son of William Nible, a native of Germany, who came to America when a young man, about 1840. He and his wife settled in Warren county on a farm, where both died of cholera about 1850.

David Nible, who was educated in the public schools of Clermont county, began farming near Edenton when a young man, but in 1892 moved to Vernon township, this county, where he has lived and farmed ever since, and is a well-known and highly-respected citizen of that township. To David and Sarah E. Nible eight children were

born, namely: Ada, who married W. D. Jones; William, the subject of this sketch; Frank C., who is a farmer; Mary L., Enis H., and George C., all of whom are deceased; Cecil, who married Gladys Heistand, and Sarah S., who is the wife of William Reynolds. The mother of these children died in 1889. The father is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of deep religious convictions and an ardent church worker.

Educated in the common schools of Wayne township, Clermont county, Ohio, William D. Nible drove a huckster wagon for about ten years during the early part of his life. In 1900 he took up farming in Washington township, this county, and has been engaged in this occupation since that time.

Mr. Nible has been twice married. His first wife was Ida M. Stouder, the daughter of Benjamin Stouder. To this union there were born two children, Frank R. and Russell L. In 1901 Mr. Nible was married to Mrs. Jennie (Moon) Brown, widow of H. C. Brown, who is a member of the Universalist church and owns a splendid farm near Cuba.

The Nibles are well-known citizens of Washington township and highly respected by all of the people who live in that community.

CHARLES WADE.

Charles Wade, who is a prosperous farmer owning one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land one mile from Melvin, in Wilson township, this county, was born in Union township, Clinton county, August 26, 1866, son of James R. and Martha C. (Sherman) Wade, the former of whom was born in Union township, this county, April 15, 1843, and the latter, also a native of Clinton county, was the daughter of William and Sarah Bell (Hester) Sherman, early settlers in Clinton county and the owners of about five hundred acres of land. James R. Wade was the son of George Wade, a native of Virginia, who, after his marriage, emigrated to Ohio, and became the owner of a section or more of land in Clinton county, being one of the pioneers of this section. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Robert, Washington, Clark, James, Frances and Liza, all of whom are now deceased.

The late James R. Wade was educated in the common schools of Clinton county and was engaged in farming during his entire life. He owned about four hundred acres of land and was active in local public affairs. He died on June 28, 1901, and his widow survived him several years, her death occurring on March 17, 1912. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Seymour, who married Ollie Hawes, and lives at Jamestown, Ohio; Charles, the subject of this sketch; Joseph, who married Odie Snodgrass and lives in Greene county; William, who married Susie Humphries and lives in Wilson township; Laura E., who married Ephraim Thompson, of Richland township; Carrie E., wife of John Hoover, of Wilmington, and Cora E., who has been twice married, her first husband being Henus Hall, after whose death she became the wife of David Rogers.

Charles Wade received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, and has been engaged in farming during his entire life. Mr. Wade located on his present farm many years ago, and in 1908, built a large and commodious barn on the farm. On August 2, 1890, he married Mattie Mannahan, a native of Adams county, Ohio, daughter of Sampson Mannahan, who was a carpenter by trade, and to this union have been born three children, Lawrence A., Mary Ruth and Harold Millard, all of whom are unmarried and living at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade and family are earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Protestant church. Charles Wade has always been a hardworking man and his success in life is due, perhaps, as much as anything else, to his persistent industry and determination.

HENRY DRAKE.

Henry Drake is a well-known farmer of Liberty township, this county, where he owns one hundred and eleven acres of land. He was born in Richland township, this county, the son of John S. and Rebecca (Ford) Drake, the latter of whom is the daughter of Robert and Eliza Ford. His maternal grandfather was a farmer of Clinton county and a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and his paternal grandfather, Daniel Drake, was a native of New York state, born on Staten Island, who moved to Clinton county and engaged in farming.

John F. Drake was educated in the common schools and was a contracting carpenter and builder. He was also a farmer and owned considerable land in this county. He was active in the affairs of the Methodist Protestant church, of which he was a member, and was a successful business man. He died in 1883. His widow is living at Melvin, this county.

Henry Drake, who was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools of Clinton county, was married on November 8, 1894, to Bertha Beckett, who was born in this county, daughter of Isaac and Emma (States) Beckett, of Starbucktown. Isaac Beckett was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and served for three years in that great struggle between the states, and he and his wife lived in Starbucktown practically all of their lives and were members of the Methodist Protestant church. Isaac Beckett was a son of Joseph Beckett, a native of Indiana who served in the War of 1812 and who, subsequently, engaged in farming near Elwood, Indiana.

After his marriage, Henry Drake located near Melvin, this county, and later took up farming. He purchased the farm where he now lives, in February, 1914, and expects to make many improvements on the farm in the next few years. The place consists of one hundred and eleven acres and in time should be made one of the best farms in the county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Drake have been born two children, Lawrence and Inez. Mrs. Drake is a member of the Christian church at Bloomington.

JACOB STOLTZ.

Jacob Stoltz is a well-known retired farmer of Sabina, who owns a farm of two hundred acres one and one-half miles from Sabina, where he has built a comfortable home, and where he has lived for some time. He was born on February 20, 1848, in Germany, son of John and Francena Stoltz, both natives of Wurtemburg, Germany, the former of whom, born on December 25, 1812, died in February, 1895, while the latter died in August, 1872, at the age of fifty-six years. John and Francena Stoltz were married in their native land, where they were engaged in farming. When they came to America they had five children, Rachel, Dora, Frederick, John and Jacob, of whom the two eldest, Rachel and Dora, are now deceased. After landing in New York City, they came directly to Ohio, and settled in Adams county, where John Stoltz became the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of land. He sold this farm, however, and came to Clinton county about 1881, in which year he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, and spent the rest of his life there. Six more children were born to John Stoltz and wife after coming to America, as follow: William, Christopher, Fannie, Callie, Elizabeth and Mary, the last two of whom are deceased. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Stoltz, Frederick married Mollie O'Neal, and lives at Wilmington. John married Dean Bigley and lives in Greenfield, Ohio. William, who lives in Verona, Ohio, married Ellie Oldaker. Christopher, of Antioch, Ohio, married Elizabeth Finner. Fannie, who is unmarried, lives in Wilmington with Elizabeth, who is the wife of R. M. McCoy.

Jacob Stoltz received his education in the schools of Adams township, and was

reared to the life of a farmer. He was married in 1884 to Anna Pavey, who was born in Clinton county, daughter of William and Mary A. (Kirby) Pavey, the former of whom was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 4, 1833, the son of William and Anna (Johnson) Pavey, and the latter of whom was the daughter of William and Jordena Kirby. Mrs. Mary A. (Kirby) Pavey was the second wife of William Pavey, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz are the parents of two children, Fay and Alma, both of whom are unmarried and living at home. The family are all earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Stoltz was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and remained a member until the lodge at Sabina disbanded. In 1910 he built a new house in Sabina, to which place he had moved about fifteen years ago.

JOHN J. POLK.

Improvement and progress may be said to form the keynote in the character of John J. Polk, a prosperous and influential farmer of Wilson township. Not only has Mr. Polk been interested in advancing his own personal affairs, but his influence has been felt in the community where he lives. It was his early ambition to study law, but he was unable to carry out his youthful design and, instead, buckled down to farming, in which vocation he has made a rather large success, a fitting result of his energy, foresight and good management, and each year has found him farther advanced, more prosperous and with a larger circle of friends.

John J. Polk was born on May 3, 1869, in Wilson township, this county, the son of William H. and Mary M. (Prunk) Polk, the former of whom was born on a farm south of Wilmington, in Clinton county, and the latter, in Bureau county, Illinois, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Hammond) Prunk, of that state. Daniel Prunk was born on July 21, 1796, in Virginia, and was married to Catherine Hammond, who was born on November 22, 1797, and to this worthy couple twelve children were born as follow: Martha, born on November 11, 1818; James, June 2, 1820; John, February 19, 1822; Hammond, April 8, 1824; Madison, April 23, 1826; Maggie, January 26, 1828; Daniel, November 3, 1829; Leander, August 15, 1830; George, February 3, 1834; Washington, March 21, 1836; Catherine, May 15, 1841, and Mary M., the mother of Mr. Polk, July 31, 1843.

Mr. Polk's paternal grandparents were William and Hannah (Hobson) Polk, both natives of Tennessee, who were the parents of seven children, of whom Martha, the youngest, is living at Muncie, Indiana, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, the others having been, Sallie, John, James, William H., Robert and Nathaniel. After his marriage in 1775, William Polk moved to Ohio from Tennessee, and located in Clinton county, near where the city of Wilmington now stands. He entered one hundred and fifty-six acres of land from the government, but later moved to Wilson township. His remains are buried on the farm owned by his grandson, Edward Polk, brother of John J. He was a Baptist preacher and prominent in the pioneer life of this county. He died about 1825.

William H. Polk, the father of John J., received only a very limited education, attending school altogether only about six months, but nevertheless he became a very well-read man and was a man of strictly moral habits. During the Civil War he furnished free of charge food and supplies for many widows and orphans. He owned three hundred and seventy-three acres of land in Clinton county, and was an extensive stock raiser. He imported a thirty-thousand-dollar Shorthorn bull from England and this animal was the first of the kind in this part of the country. He also kept mules and Cotswold sheep. William H. Polk was very active in the affairs of the county.

and at the time the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was constructed through Clinton county, gave five hundred dollars towards its construction.

To William H. and Mary M. (Prunk) Polk were born eight children, namely: George, who married Deborah Freeman and died at his home in Springfield, Illinois; William P., who married Alice Thompson and lives in Oregon; Daniel, who died in infancy; Lillie, who married Joseph Reynolds, and died in Clinton county; Mary, who married S. T. Groves and lives in Sabina; Edward and David K., who married sisters, Bertha and Ada Ray, and live in Clinton county, and John J., the subject of this sketch.

John J. Polk received his early education in the common schools of Sabina, this county, and completed his educational training in the high school at Muncie, Indiana. Upon the death of his father he was compelled to return to the farm. While attending school, it was his earnest desire to study law, and he still wishes that he had been able to do so. While he was a student in the high school at Muncie, he became acquainted with Eva Wilson, the daughter of Levi and Julia (Priest) Wilson, farmers near Muncie, and subsequently married her. Mr. and Mrs. Polk are the parents of four children, Levi Roy, Margaret, Claudia and Pauline.

Mr. Polk owns one hundred and five acres of good land in Wilson township. In 1912 he built a commodious barn on his place, and has but recently erected a new home, equipped with all modern conveniences. He is engaged in general farming, making a specialty of the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, and expects gradually to take up the breeding of only thoroughbred stock. His whole farm is well equipped for stock raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Polk are members of the Baptist church of Sabina, and take an active interest in the affairs of that denomination. Fraternally, Mr. Polk is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the subordinate lodge and the encampment. He is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, the Royal Neighbors and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Polk is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah and of the Royal Neighbors.

ISAAC ALEXANDER.

Isaac Alexander is a farmer of Clark township, this county, who was born in 1845 in Brown county, Ohio, the son of Hugh and Clarinda (Covolt) Alexander, natives of Virginia and Brown county, Ohio, respectively. The paternal grandparents of Isaac Alexander died in the Old Dominion state and his maternal grandparents died in Brown county.

Hugh Alexander was educated in the schools of Virginia, and emigrated to Brown county, Ohio, some time before his marriage, and in that county he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. They were the owners of fifty acres of land and reared a family of fourteen children, of whom four sons, Robert, Abraham, Johnson and Jeiel, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War. Robert and Abraham died of camp diarrhea shortly after their return home and the other two sons survived the effects of the war.

Isaac Alexander was educated in Brown county, Ohio, and shortly after his marriage, moved to Fayette county, where, for three years, he rented land. At the end of this period, he moved to Clark township, Clinton county, and there purchased fifty acres of land, where he now lives. He and his wife have a comfortable home and are highly respected in the community in which they live. They are the parents of four children, Stella, Walter, Frank and Mary. Mrs. Alexander, before her marriage, was Sophia Rhonemous and was married to Isaac Alexander in 1877. She was reared in Jefferson township, Clinton county.

Mrs. Alexander has always been a member of the Protestant Methodist church and is prominently identified with all of the activities of that congregation.

SAMUEL H. SKIMMING.

One of the best-known and most prominent families in Clinton county is the Skimming family. This family was among the earliest settlers in the county and has always been prominent and active in the public affairs of the county. At the present time the usefulness and progressiveness of the family is still being maintained by the subject of this sketch, Samuel H. Skimming, of 328 North South street, Wilmington, Ohio.

Samuel H. Skimming was born at Burtonville, Union township, Clinton county, on February 25, 1858, the son of Robert and Mary (Babb) Skimming. Robert Skimming was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, on June 3, 1830, and died on March 10, 1914. He was the son of Anthony and Mary (McDow) Skimming, who were born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1818, settling in Allegheny county, Maryland, where they lived until the autumn of 1836, when they came to Clinton county, locating at Wilmington, where they lived until 1839, in which year they removed to Washington township, where they lived until the time of their death in 1855, the former dying on April 22, and the latter on the 16th of the same month.

Robert Skimming passed his early manhood on his father's farm and was educated in the district schools and in Wilmington Academy. At the age of eighteen years he embarked in the teaching profession which he followed successfully for six years. Through the pursuit of this profession he laid the foundation of his present possessions. In 1860 he engaged in a merchandising business in Burtonville and continued in this business there until in October, 1875, when he retired to farming and stock raising which he followed with marked success. His farm consisted of a tract of two hundred and seventy acres of very valuable land, on which was a commodious frame residence, along with other modern improvements. Robert Skimming was one of the most enterprising and influential men of his day and was elected again and again to some office within the gift of the people, in which public service he did credit, not only to himself, but to his office and his community. In 1873 he was elected infirmary director; he was at one time a member of the board of trustees of Union township and at various other times held minor offices. On December 6, 1853, he was married to Mary E. Babb, a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Woodruff) Babb and a native of Union township. To this marriage there were born the following children: Emma, who was born on November 26, 1854; Samuel H., the subject of this sketch; Charles W., August 14, 1866, and Wilbert, January 10, 1872.

Mrs. Robert Skimming's father was born in Virginia and was brought, by his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Babb, to Clinton county when an infant. Henry Babb was cruelly assassinated in Wilmington, on the evening of February 25, 1863, on account of his pure Union sentiment, by John McCourter, a radical Secessionist. Elizabeth Babb was the daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Woodruff, who were among the earliest pioneers of Clinton county. Mr. Woodruff was a man of considerable prominence in the early history of Wilmington and at one time was sheriff of Clinton county. Elizabeth Babb died on January 25, 1830.

Samuel H. Skimming, the subject of this sketch, attended the district school at Burtonville and assisted his father there in his store until he was seventeen years old, at which time his father moved to the farm and the son went with him, and worked there until his marriage on January 31, 1886, when he rented a farm which he farmed for five years. He then returned to the home farm and took the management of the place and cared for his parents until their death. He then bought out the other heirs to one hundred and seventy-two acres of the home place, to which he added, by purchase, a tract of sixty-two acres adjoining, all of which he cultivated in person until in August, 1912, when he left the farm and purchased the beautiful brick residence in Wilmington where he now resides.

On January 31, 1886, Samuel H. Skimming was united in marriage to Geneva McKenzie, who was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, on May 1, 1864, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Morton) McKenzie, both of whom were born near New Antioch, in Green township, this county, the former on September 18, 1830, and the latter, July 15, 1830, daughter of Isaiah M. Morton, who was a son of Joab and Jane Morton, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Ohio about 1820, where they located on a small tract of heavily wooded timber land which they cleared and cultivated and on which they spent the remainder of their lives, Joab Morton dying on August 18, 1846, and his widow on August 8, 1869. They were the parents of six children, two of whom died in early infancy, the others being Richard, Elizabeth, wife of William McKenzie; Isaiah M., and Betsey, the wife of Eli Carson. Joab Morton was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a member of the New Light church at Antioch, and maintained his faith until his death. William McKenzie died in Nebraska City on January 12, 1867. He had gone there soon after his marriage and had engaged in the hotel business which employment he maintained until his death. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Perry, a carpenter who lives in Martinsville, this county; Stanley, who lives on a farm in Green township; Alwilda, who married John Stephens and lives on a farm in Union township; Geneva, the wife of the subject of this sketch, and a son who died in infancy. The mother of these children is still living.

To Samuel H. and Geneva (McKenzie) Skimming two children have been born, Mary Jane, born on May 19, 1889, who is teaching school at Middletown, Ohio, and Reba Louise, February 24, 1891, who married A. O. Campbell, an architect, and lives in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Skimming are both active members of the Walnut Street Christian church of Wilmington and Mr. Skimming is a Republican.

JOHN S. DRAKE.

John S. Drake is a well-known and enterprising farmer of Jefferson township, this county. He was born in this county, October 3, 1880, son of Samuel and Hannah N. (Holliday) Drake, the former of whom was born at Georgetown, Ohio, and the latter in Clinton county. The paternal grandfather of John S. Drake was Jonathan Drake, a well-known tobacco raiser of the Georgetown district. The maternal grandparents, William and Anna (Carter) Holliday, settled on the farm now belonging to Doctor Dennison. They cleared the land and lived there all the rest of their lives.

Samuel Drake received the rudiments of an education in the public schools near Georgetown, and there he was first married to a Miss Davis, and for some years was engaged in farming near Georgetown. After the death of his first wife he removed to Clinton county, and was here married to Hannah N. Holliday, the mother of John S. Drake. Aside from five years spent in the state of Missouri, Samuel Drake lived in Jefferson township most of his life. At the time of his death he was the owner of three hundred and seventy-one acres of land where his son, John S., now lives. Two sons were born to Samuel Drake by his first marriage, and one son, John S., to his second marriage.

John S. Drake was educated in the schools of Clinton county, and with the exception of five years spent in the state of Missouri, between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years, he has spent his entire life in this county on the old home place in Jefferson township.

In 1901 John S. Drake was married to Laura Wickersham, the daughter of J. C. Wickersham, and to this union two children have been born, Walter and Eugene. Mrs. Drake is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. Drake is affiliated with the Christian church.

ARTHUR CALVIN LEONARD.

What a wonderful heritage the pioneer settlers of Clinton county have left to their descendants in leaving behind them the memories of an active life well spent and evidences of good accomplished for their respective generations and communities. To be considered among the foremost families of a county with a lineage dating back to the earliest times does not fall to the lot of every man. It is the representatives of these old families who are capable of winning the trust and confidence of the people and it is this trust and confidence which has placed them in positions of leadership. Arthur Calvin Leonard, an honored young citizen of Union township and a prominent farmer of Clinton county, has the privilege of knowing that his ancestors, pioneers of this county, were worthy people, who possessed strong hearts and able hands.

Arthur Calvin Leonard was born on his father's farm, near Center, in Union township, this county, January 5, 1879, the son of Calvin Brazilla and Mary (Hazard) Leonard, the former of whom was born at Center, in Clinton county, June 18, 1848, and the latter of whom was a daughter of Zebalon and Hazard, who was born in 1826 and died in 1861, the son of John and Rebecca (Conger) Hazard, who were natives of Virginia and of English descent. They belonged to the Friends church. John Hazard came to Clinton county about 1820 and settled on what is now known as the Petticord farm, one mile east of Wilmington. He died at the age of sixty-five. He and his wife, the latter of whom was a Dwiggins, had ten children. His wife lived to be ninety-two years of age. Zebalon Hazard was twice married, the second time to Phoebe Wolary, by which marriage there was one son, Frank T. Mrs. Mary (Hazard) Leonard died on February 26, 1890.

Calvin Brazilla Leonard is the son of Ezekiel and Permilia W. (Moorman) Leonard, the former of whom, born on September 3, 1813, died on March 30, 1882, and the latter, born on March 4, 1826, died on December 11, 1910. Ezekiel Leonard was born on his father's farm near Center, and his wife, Permelia W. Moorman, who was the daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Johnson) Moorman, was born near Xenia, Ohio. Mrs. Ezekiel Leonard's parents lived in Xenia, Ohio, until she was several years old and then moved to Peru, Indiana, from which point they moved to Port William, this county, where they spent the rest of their lives. He was a brick and stone mason and a prominent and influential member of the Methodist church. Ezekiel Leonard learned the blacksmith's trade under Jonathan Doan in Wilmington and worked with David Miars on the Xenia pike. After his marriage, he operated a shop at Center in Union township for eighteen years but subsequently purchased sixty acres of land near the shop and later added to this tract, by purchase, one hundred and two acres. He and his wife had six children, of whom two, Louisa, the first born, and Allen, the third born, are deceased. Louisa was born in 1843 and was married to Robert R. Mitchell. She died in October, 1909, in Wewoka, Oklahoma. Allen was born in 1847 and died in 1850. The living children are: Calvin Brazilla, the father of Arthur C.; Samuel M., who was born in 1850 and who married Mary E. Miars and lives on the old home farm in Union township; Lydia Emily, born in 1854, who is unmarried and lives in Wilmington, and Lucinda, born in 1854, who married T. T. West, a farmer, of near Thayer, Kansas.

Ezekiel Leonard was one of fourteen children born to John and Lydia (Starbuck) Leonard. John Leonard was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and was married to Lydia Starbuck. During the early part of 1806, with one child and a small outfit, they left their native state for Ohio and after a long and weary journey through Tennessee and Kentucky, crossed the Ohio river, at Cincinnati and finally located on Todd's fork in Union township, this county, where some of their friends had previously settled. John Leonard was a man of herculean frame, great physical strength and

well fitted for pioneer life. In 1806 he selected land, built his rude log cabin and united his destiny with that of the other colonists. John Leonard died on December 7, 1870, at the age of eighty-eight years, one month and eleven days. His widow survived him nearly four years, dying on March 30, 1874, at the age of ninety-one years, seven months and twenty-one days. Her remains lie by his side in the cemetery at Center. Of their fourteen children, thirteen grew to manhood and womanhood, rearing families of their own. George W., born in 1805, in North Carolina, who married Hannah Dwiggins; Rachel, in 1806, who married Jacob Miars; James, in 1808, who died in 1809; Abner, in 1809, who married Ruth Irwin, died in 1854; John, in 1811, who died in 1827; Abigail, in 1812, who married John Frazier, died in 1854; Eunice, in 1814, became the wife of Azariah Wall; Lydia, in 1816, who married John Ballard; Ezekiel was the grandfather of Arthur Calvin Leonard; Joseph, in 1819, who married Abigail Smith; Thomas, in 1830, who married Eliza Price and died in 1857; Brazilla, in 1823, who married Susan Hiatt; Priscilla, in 1823, and Melinda, in 1825, who married Beverly Burgess.

Calvin B. Leonard, the father of Arthur Calvin Leonard, grew up on the home farm at Center, and when a young man, operated his father's farm on the shares. After his marriage, he purchased the I. Dwiggins farm of ninety-seven acres in Union township and soon paid for it. Afterwards he purchased fifty acres adjoining and built a house on his farm in 1888. It is a splendid farm with large and commodious buildings kept in a high state of repair. The father retired in 1907 and moved to Wilmington, where he now lives. He was first married on October 15, 1867, to Mary Hazard, whose parents died when she was young. She was a school teacher and made her home with her uncle, Robert Dwiggins, near Dover. After her death, Calvin B. Leonard married, secondly, February 22, 1894, Nancy Ann Compton, who was born near New Burlington, Chester township, this county, and who is a minister in the Friends church, she having been the pastor of Center meetings for the past fifteen years. No children have been born to this second marriage. By Mr. Leonard's first marriage there were seven children, two of whom are deceased: Alta Dell, born November 13, 1868, who was first married to W. H. Williams and later to W. R. Lewis; Cora P., April 8, 1870, who married Dr. James A. Ross, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Robert Samuel, September 26, 1872, who died on June 24, 1874; DeElla Martha, September 2, 1875, who married Roy Newlin, of San Diego, California; Arthur Calvin, who is the subject of this sketch; Walter E., August 1, 1881, who died on October 18, 1881, and Mary Emma, November 18, 1883, who married Harry Green, who lives near Martinsville, this county.

Arthur Calvin Leonard attended the common schools at Center and for three years was a student at Wilmington College. In the meantime and subsequently, he worked on his father's farm until his marriage in 1907, when his father moved to Wilmington, after which he took charge of the farm of three hundred acres near the Center meeting house in Union township. Mr. Leonard raises mule-foot hogs and Shorthorn cattle and sells young stock for breeding purposes. He carries on farming extensively and has been very successful.

On October 22, 1907, Arthur C. Leonard was married to Jane Amanda Smith, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, near Jamestown, the daughter of John W. and Sarah E. Smith, the former of whom died on April 16, 1915, and the latter of whom is still living at Xenia, Ohio. John W. Smith was a retired pork packer and for seven years was a commissioner of Greene county: He also served as infirmary director of Greene county for several years and, although he lived in Xenia, he spent his winters in California. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have one child, a son, John Calvin, born on February 15, 1910.

Arthur Calvin Leonard is serving his second term as township trustee of Union

township, having been elected to this office twice on the Republican ticket. His second election is perhaps the best proof that can be given for the efficiency and vision with which he has filled this office. He served as road superintendent for two years and has been prominent in other ways as a farmer and citizen. Mr. Leonard is well respected by the people of Clinton county.

CLAUD B. MILLER.

Claud B. Miller is a well-known resident of New Vienna, this county. He was born in Green township, this county, September 24, 1869, the only son of James M. and Elizabeth (West) Miller, the former of whom was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1838, and the latter, in Clinton county, in 1850, the daughter of William and Rebecca (Crawford) West.

The late James M. Miller owned about six hundred and forty-three acres of land in Clinton county, in Green and Union townships. He was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics and a member of the Friends church. He died in 1906, and his widow, who later married Henry Hildebrant, is living in Wilmington. James M. Miller was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Royal Arcanum at Wilmington.

Claud B. Miller was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools and at Wilmington College. He owns two hundred and sixty-six acres of land in Madison township, Highland county. In 1910, he removed to New Vienna, this county, where he has since resided. Claud B. Miller was married in 1894 to Lucy Stivens, who was born in Green township, this county, in 1871, daughter of Daniel Stivens, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Mildred Marie, born on November 11, 1895, who was graduated from the New Vienna high school with the class of 1915.

Mr. Miller is a Republican and is now serving his fourth year as trustee of Green township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Vienna, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, lodge No. 797, at Wilmington.

HENRY L. SWINGLEY.

Henry L. Swingley is a successful young farmer of Green township, this county, where he owns one hundred acres of land, a part of the original Swingley homestead. Mr. Swingley is an extensive farmer and stockraiser and an extensive breeder of Belgian horses. He was born in Green township, on the Swingley homestead, June 29, 1885, the son of Michael Duroc and Sarah (Bernard) Swingley, both natives of Green township, the former born in 1843 and the latter, April 10, 1862. They were the parents of six children, as follow: Henry L., Thomas, Clara, Chloe, Daniel and Edith, the latter of whom is deceased. Michael Duroc Swingley is deceased, and his widow is now living on her farm in Green township near New Vienna.

Michael Duroc Swingley was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Gillespie) Swingley, the former of whom was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1816, and the son of Michael and Nancy Swingley; the latter died early in life in the Old Dominion state. The former came to Clinton county, Ohio, in 1825, and died in Clinton county in 1854. Henry Swingley was the only member of the family who ever came to Ohio. He was reared on a farm in Green township and owned eleven hundred acres of land in this township. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Christian church. Henry Swingley died in 1884, and his wife, who before her marriage was Elizabeth Gillespie, died on May 1, 1890. They had six children: Michael Duroc, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Susannah; John, of New Vienna; Hanna, deceased, who married Charles Custis, and Catherine, who married Thomas Custis Bond, of Green township

Michael Duroc Swingley and Sarah Bernard were married on May 4, 1884. Sarah Bernard was the daughter of Thomas and Almeda (Young) Bernard, both born in Clinton county, Ohio, the former in 1835, and the latter in 1838. Thomas Bernard was a son of Thomas and Mary (McConnell) Bernard, who spent their last days in Clinton county, Ohio. The parents of Almeda Young were pioneers of Clinton county, where both died. Thomas Bernard, maternal grandfather of Henry L. Swingley, died on July 25, 1914 His widow is now living at Sabina, Ohio. He and his wife had a large family of children, as follow: May (deceased), Clara, Laura, Sarah, Jenette, William (deceased), Ida Bell (deceased), Elmer (deceased), Milton, Eva and Everett, twins.

Reared on the old Swingley homestead in Green township, and educated in the public schools, Henry L. Swingley has been a farmer all his life. He owns one hundred acres of the original Swingley homestead and has made an exceptional success of farming. Mr. Swingley was married on October 20, 1906, to Gertrude DeLong, of Ross county, Ohio, born on October 15, 1886, daughter of William Penn and Eva Fisher (Richardson) DeLong, the former of whom was a native of Ross county, and the latter of whom was a native of Meigs county, Ohio. William Penn DeLong was the son of Peter DeLong, a pioneer of Ross county. Mrs. Swingley's parents now live near Denver, in Ross county, Ohio. They had a large family of children, as follow: Laura Holmes, Emma W., Gusta Beecher, Catharine, Martha Washington (deceased), Estella Myrtle (deceased), Edith Gray, Eva H., Edna B., Laura Gertrude, Milburn Elihu, William Penn and Lowell Mason, twins.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Swingley are the parents of four children, as follow: Grace, born on May 20, 1908; Emma, December 11, 1909; Maxine, January 7, 1912, and Michael Duroc, October 1, 1914.

Mr. Swingley votes the Democratic ticket. He was reared in the Christian church, and is an adherent of this denomination. He is one of the highly-respected citizens of Green township.

J. WILLARD MOCK.

J. Willard Mock is a successful photographer and artist, who has enjoyed a wonderful and diversified experience in photographic and art work, has worked in many parts of the country and today has a first-class studio in Wilmington and a large and flourishing patronage in that city and throughout the county, which demands the help of an assistant.

Mr. Mock was born on October 15, 1854, near Jamestown, Ohio, where he was reared, and is the son of John and Mary (Pearson) Mock, the former of whom was a native of Fayette county, and both of whom were natives of the old Buckeye state. John Mock was a successful farmer and large landowner, possessing two hundred and fifty acres of land. He died on the farm, in 1899, at the age of seventy years. During his life, he had been a devout member of the Baptist church and a deacon in the church for twenty years or more in Fayette county. In early life, he had voted the Democratic ticket, but later became a Prohibitionist. John Mock was one of a family of seven children, consisting of four daughters and three sons. He was married to Mary Pearson in Fayette county, and they owned the first cookstove in their section of the country. They had personally made all of the furniture used in their house, and had a comfortable home during their entire life. Mrs. John Mock died in 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years, at the home of a daughter in Jamestown, Ohio. She and her husband had seven children.

Of the seven children born to John and Mary (Pearson) Mock, O. Martin Luther lives in Enid, Oklahoma. After serving four years in the Civil War, he re-enlisted and served until finally mustered out. For many years he was a pension attorney and real

estate dealer in Guthrie, Oklahoma. He is married and has three children. Alfred Pearson, the second born, died in middle life, while attending the World's Fair at Chicago. Lavenia Katherine is a widow of Arthur Boteler, and lives at Jamestown. J. Willard was the fourth born. Frank died in middle life. Charles Edgar died in young manhood, shortly after his marriage. Lona married Willis McDorman, and lives at Jamestown. They have two children.

J. Willard Mock received a common school education, and supplemented this by a course in the Art School at Cincinnati, finishing the course under James Jessup, a noted English artist and photographic educator. Mr. Mock also worked under Joseph Appleton in Dayton, Ohio, and, at the age of twenty years, took up art work for himself. After graduating, he worked for various photographers in Ohio, and, in 1883, opened a gallery at Washington C. H., where he remained one year. After selling out there, he moved to Lima, Ohio, where he was in business for seven years. He then sold out at Lima and traveled as an expert demonstrator for a photographic plate company for three years, and then settled in Marion, Indiana, where his establishment burned. He then became head operator for James F. Ryder, of Cleveland, and held that position for three years. He then returned to Jamestown, Ohio, and engaged in business there, so that he might be near his parents in their declining years. After being at Jamestown for fourteen years, Mr. Mock moved to Wilmington and opened his present establishment after his parents had died. He has been very successful and employs one assistant at the present time.

On December 28, 1876, J. Willard Mock was married to Ida Frances Horney in Fayette county, Ohio. She is the daughter of William J. and Sallie Ann (McMillan) Horney, and was born in Fayette county, March 3, 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Mock three children have been born, Lorena, who died at birth; Wenona Ruth, who is the wife of E. I. Bennett, of Dayton; and Russell Eugene, who is living at home with his parents.

The entire history of the Mock family does not disclose that any member has ever been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, nor can anything be said detrimental to the character of any one who bears the Mock name.

Mr. Mock is independent in his political views. Political parties have no charm or fascination for him, and he chooses the men for whom he votes, without regard to their party affiliations. He is a devout member of the Baptist church, and is leader of the choir. Mr. Mock is also a student of music. While living in Jamestown, he served as treasurer and clerk for the school board for some time.

CHARLES STEELE RUNYAN.

Charles Steele Runyan is one of the best-known farmers of Vernon township, this county. He was born on September 22, 1846, in Warren county, Ohio, son of William Riley and Emily (Goodwin) Runyan, the former of whom was a native of Warren county, having been born there on July 15, 1808, and the latter, of Virginia, where she was born on December 8, 1813. William R. Runyan followed his trade of shoemaking all of his life. He died on February 19, 1852, his widow surviving him many years, her death occurring in 1888. They were the parents of five children, Benjamin H., Mary Jane, Lydia L., John William, and Charles Steele, all of whom have passed away, save the subject of this sketch.

Reared and educated at Black Hawk and Butlerville, Charles S. Runyan came to this county in 1889. He lived at Clarkesville for a time, and in 1900 purchased the farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres on which he is now living and has become well known as a general farmer and stock raiser.

On March 21, 1895, Charles S. Runyan was united in marriage to Nannie Runnells, who was born in this county on January 26, 1868, daughter of Samuel and Isabel

(Floyd) Runnels, the former of whom was born on February 10, 1837 in Tennessee, the latter, in this county, in 1835. Mrs. Runyan's paternal grandparents were Elias and Sarah (Black) Runnels, pioneers of this county, who died in Wayne township. Her maternal grandfather married Mary Roberts, the pioneer couple becoming early settlers of this county, where they spent the rest of their lives. Samuel Runnels came with his parents to this county when he was a young child and here he was reared, becoming a well-known farmer in the county. He was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in Warren county on December 4, 1914. His wife long had predeceased him, her death having occurred in 1888. They were the parents of five children, Sarah, Nannie, Henry, Elias and Samuel, the latter of whom is deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Runyan three children have been born, Helen, born on April 7, 1896; Emily, October 6, 1898, and Charlestine, born in 1905, who died in 1912.

CHARLES PEMBERTON DUNLAP.

There are individuals in almost every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the esteem and attention of their fellowmen. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt. The vigor of their strong personality serves as a stimulus and an incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class, C. P. Dunlap, of Liberty township, very properly belongs. Mr. Dunlap has devoted his life and energies to the industries of his home neighborhood and has succeeded remarkably well.

Charles P. Dunlap was born on May 10, 1851, in Highland county, Ohio, the son of James Dunlap, Jr., and Mary Cravens. The former was born in 1819, in Connecticut, and the latter was born in 1821, in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary Cravens. Benjamin F. Cravens moved to Ohio some time in 1836 and located in Highland county, where he owned about six hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an enterprising, progressive citizen. He possessed a remarkable financial ability and the subject of this sketch inherited that characteristic.

C. P. Dunlap's grandfather, James Dunlap, Sr., was a native of New York state, born in 1794, and died in 1872. He was first married to Henrietta Pemberton, by whom he had seven children, Mariah, Horace, Arabella, Albert, Sarah, Sinai and Frank L., all except Frank L. being deceased. The second wife of James Dunlap, Sr., was a Mrs. Cox, who moved to Ohio about 1830. James Dunlap, Sr., was a merchant at Salem, Ross county, Ohio, but later moved to Highland county, where he lived retired. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

James Dunlap, Jr., father of Charles P., was a well-informed man both in religion and politics. He was a member of the Christian Union church. He was quite a prominent citizen in the township and served as township trustee at one time. From about 1830 he lived in Highland county. He was first married to a Miss Foraker, a cousin of Senator Foraker. By this union, however, there were born no children. By his second marriage there were only two children, John N. and Charles P., the subject of this sketch. John N. was twice married, first to Mollie Kester, by whom he had three children, Earl, Chloe and Minnie. His second wife was Anna Williams, sister to his brother, Charles P.'s, wife. James Dunlap, Jr., the father of these children, died on June 13, 1886. The mother is still living and, on August 4, 1915, was ninety-four years old. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father owned one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in Highland county. The father was of New England Puritan (English) stock. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Charles P. Dunlap was educated in the common schools. His character was

moulded and formed by the determined will of his devoted father, assisted by the patient care of his loving mother. Mr. Dunlap has taught school for thirty-four years, sixteen years in Highland county, Ohio, and the remainder in Greene and Clinton counties. In 1886, he removed to Greene county and the same year, on August 7, he applied for a teacher's certificate at Xenia, Ohio, and was granted one for four years, averaging ninety-one per cent. in the examination. Mr. Dunlap was considered a most successful teacher, but abandoned the profession in 1904 and went to farming. In 1902 he was elected a justice of the peace, and will hold the office until 1918. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Dunlap was, four years ago, a candidate for county auditor. Although defeated, he made a most flattering race. He is the present chairman of the Democratic central committee of Clinton county. He believes in the doctrine both in church and state, "equal justice to all but special privilege to none."

Charles P. Dunlap was married, on August 27, 1874, to Martha J. Williams, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, January 2, 1853. She is the daughter of John and Mary (Duncan) Williams. Mary (Duncan) Williams was the daughter of Alexander Duncan, a native of Ireland and a soldier in the War of 1812. He located near Hillsboro, Ohio, and there became a large farmer. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church Mrs. Dunlap's father, John Williams, was a native of Ohio and farmed one hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Dunkard church, and lived in Highland county during his entire life. Born in 1806, he died in 1891. His wife, who was born in 1812, died in 1903. They had ten children, but Elizabeth, Ellen, Martha and Anna are the only ones living. Mandy, Eliza, Susan, Allenmah, Agnes and Thomas died a few years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have had seven children, Lola E., John C., Charles R., James L., Olive, Clifford and Frank. The latter three died in early childhood. Of these children, Lola E. married Thomas Middleton, of Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, and they have three children, Wilton E., Roy S. and Harold D. John C., of Liberty township, married Frances Pearl Mason, and they have three children, Mary Audra, Rollo, and Charles Mason. Charles Russell married Belva Bales and they have two children, Charles R. and Frances Willard. They live in Clinton county, Ohio. James L., a resident of near Xenia, married Berdie Craig.

Charles P. Dunlap is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For more than forty years he has been a Sunday school teacher, and superintendent of the Sunday school at Port William for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have a farm of one hundred acres in Liberty township, which they purchased August 25, 1899. C. P. Dunlap and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Dunlap has become well known in this county as a breeder of good stock, especially flocks of coarse wool sheep. However, money-getting and money-making are all right in their place, but he thinks both in teaching and in life, our highest ideal should be "building and molding character for eternity."

ABBOT
A. J., 144
James, 310
John B., 103, 113
Nancy, 816
Thos., 278
ABERNATHY
Alexenia F., 739
John, 739
ABRAMS
Israel, 188, 538
ACHOR
Albert, 289
Blanch, 215
Ed, 268
F. M., 268
George R., 331
James D., 206
Lewis, 175, 289
Louis, 213
Lydia, 175, 213
Susie, 887, 918
ACRE
George R., 369
ADAIR
Alexander, 502
Andrew, 502
Catherine, 502
Catherine (Swadley), 502
Hannah, 502
Harvey, 502
Hugh, 502
Isibel, 502
James, 502
Jane, 502
John, 502
Joseph, 502
Margaret, 502
Mary, 502
Nickolas, 502
Phebe, 502
Phoebe, 502
Samuel, 502
Sarah, 502
ADAM
Mary, 724, 810, 924
ADAMS
----, 277, 278
Belle, 215
David, 125
David F., 113
Davis, 108
D. H., 211, 216
Elias, 943
Ella, 216
Gurney, 920
Harry, 242
Henry, 297
J. C., 211
J. D., 875
J. F., 889
John H., 207
John Pres., 892, 893
John Quincy, 244
John Q. Jr., 107
Luther, 207
Mary A., 551, 943
Prof. & Wife, 404
Reuben, 205
R. A., 167
Sarah B. (Bentley), 943
ADAMS
S.E., 216
William, 90, 114, 215, 748, 342
ADKINSON
David, 281
Joseph, 281
Margaret, 942
Adsit
Elizabeth N., 768, 888
AITHY
Henry C., 123
ALBERTSON
Chalkley, 246
Joshua, 114
ALBRIGHT
John W., 117
ALDEN
Pansey, 178
ALDRICK
Fred, 265
ALDRIDGE
P.E., 137
ALEXANDER
Abraham, 958
Belle, 954
Clarinda (Covolt), 958
Frank, 218, 958
Hugh, 958
Isaac, 958
Jeiel, 958
John, 72
Johnson, 958
Mary, 218, 958
Polly, 899
Robert, 112, 954, 958
Sophia (Rhonemus), 958
Stella, 958
Walter, 958
ALLEMONG
Ira, 175
ALLEN
Abram, 351, 352
Amanda, 508
Ann (Uptegraff), 508
Anna (Drake), 508
Arthur, 508
C. F., 241
Charles F., 508
Charles J., 508
Effie, 230, 235, 237
Elizabeth, 665
Ella 508
Emma, 508
Ethan, 96, 508
Eva (Leffel), 508
Evelyn (Robison), 508
George Jr., 508
George Sr., 508
Harry R., 508
Henry, 508
I. B., 102, 103, 107
Ida, 157
Issac B., 119, 137, 138
Jacob H., 116
James, 508
J. B., 331
James K., 120
John, 320
John Esq., 91, 101, 508
Lee, 217
ALLEN
Lydia (Barlough), 508
Nancy, 849
Rachel, 572, 574, 696
Ross W., 508
Russel, 508
R. W., 297
Sarah J., 875
William, 49, 298, 508
ALLISON
Achasa, 702, 783
Asa H., 702, 783
Clara (Driscoll), 783
Earl M., 702
Edna 214
Eunice (Hunt), 701, 783
Frank O., 289, 702, 783, 784
Fred D., 783
Gaylin Dean, 784
Harry J., 702, 783
Issac R., 702, 783
Jessie Augusta, 702, 783
Jesse Hunt, 701, 702, 783
John, 441, 701, 702, 783
Juliana, 835
Lucinda, 440, 441
Mary A., 702, 783
Nancy, 701 783
Rebecca Carter, 441
Sarah Charity (Miller), 702, 783
Thelma Louise, 784
Thos. G.., 112, 702, 783
Veda Henrietta, 702, 783
William, 701, 702, 783
William Logan, 783
William G., 783
ALLAMAN
J. E., 298
ALMOND
William, 107
AMBERG
A. S., 206
AMBRASE
Ogan, 120
AMMGRMAN
Alice, 398
AMOS
George, 518
Scott, 518
ANDERSON
----, 289
A. E. (Rev.), 170
Charles, 49
(Col), 354
Ed., 290
Elmer, 876
Emma, 770
Geo., 173
Jennie Chew (Mrs. Thos. J.), 417
John, 78
Josiah, 107
Hiram, 286
Maggie, 208
Maj, 389
Martha, 377
Mary C., 794
Mary Smith, 377
Maude, 417

ANDERSON
Nathaniel (Lt.), 293
Peter, 377
Richard Clough, 51, 77, 78, 293
Robert, 131, 132
ANDREWS
R. W., 312
ANDERSON
Sarah, 634
Thomas J., 417
ANDRE
Hannah, 476
ANDRES
G. W., 216
ANDREW & ANDREWS
----, 290
ANDREW
Calvin, 246, 252, 256
Cyrus, 252
Delilah, 252, 477
Eden, 102, 246, 252
Elba, 243
Eliza, 252
Elizabeth, 854
Emily, 252
Esther, 252
Frank, 120
Hannah, 252, 688, 477
Henry, 252
Ira, 252
Issac, 252
Jacob, 114, 252
John, 120, 252
Jonathon, 252
Lydia, 252
Mary, 252
Martha, 252
M. F., 142
Miles, 252
Minerva, 252
R. E., 207
Ruth, 854
Samuel, 246, 252,477
Sarah, 252
Susannah, 252
Wesley, 121
Wilson, 252
Wm, 73,121,252,251 246,247, 248,252, 298
ANDREWS
H. J., 226
Hugh V., 892
I. W., 41
Joseph, 122, 252
M., 182
R. J., 226
Sarah, 538
ANSBAUGH
Anna, 206
ANSELL
Cleo,623
Esther (Wilson), 623
James Crooks, 623
Lucy, 623
Peter, 623
ANSHUTZ
J. W. (Dr.), 289
ANSON
---- (Mr.), 764
ANSON
Abraham H., 103, 114
Charles, 954
Clinton, 121
Elizabeth, 414
Geo H., 114, 312
Grace, 214
John, 246, 252
M. W., 214, 954
ANTHONY
Joseph, 269, 270
Mary, 515, 682, 900
ANTOINETTE
Marie (Qween), 42
ANTRAM
Aaron, 248
Ada, 678, 705
Alfred C., 107
Amanda Louisa, 430, 677
Ann (Hackney) (Mrs. John), 452, 677, 429
Ansalem, 638
Arthur D., 452, 678, 429, 430
Arthur A. (Mrs.), 429
Belle, 224, 705
Calvin H., 107, 677, 430
Carrie Ethel, 678
Catherine (Bobb), 452, 429, 430, 677, 678
Emily, 430, 677
Frank William, 429, 430, 452
Frank W., 224, 677, 678 705, 452
Hiram, 452, 429, 430, 677
James, 168, 677
James W., 430
John, 429, 430, 452, 453, 677
John A., 638
John M., 452, 429, 430, 677, 678
John Sherman, 452, 453
Joseph, 107, 677, 430
Louisa (Dakin), 638
Maria, 530 677
Margaret (Welsh), (Arthur D. Mrs.), 430, 452
Mary, 430, 638, 677
Mary C., 430, 452
Maud (South) John (Mrs.), 430, 453
Priscilla, 430, 677
Ralph, 430, 452
Robert, 321
Ruth McKay, 638
Sarah (Whitson), 452, 677
Sarah L. Whitson Hirmam (Mrs.), 429, 452, 453
APGAR
A. N., 213
APPLEGATE
(Restauranteer), 350
Abigail, 728, 810, 911
Hester (Moore), 602
Lillie M., 175
Martha, 951
W. C., 175, 176
William, 328, 357, 602
APPLETON
Joseph, 965
APT
Magdaline, 846
ARALINE
Chas, 175
ARBEGUST
Emeline, 837
ARBENZ
F. C., 73
ARBOGART
----, 290
ARCHDEACON
Bertie, 210
Bertha, 207, 210
ARCHGR
Eliza J., 449
James, 318
ARDERY
Alec, 912
Sallie (Moore), 912
ARMBREWSTER
Dominic, 440
Elizabeth, 440
Hanna Mary McLaughlin (Dominic) (Mrs.), 440
ARMSTRONG
Elizabeth, 636, 684, 837
Elizabeth Ann, 750
Etta, 867
Hattie L., 729
H. F., 356
H. T., (Dr.), 204, 299
Ida V., 729
James K., 729
Jane, 886
John, 37, 750
Lottie, 215
Marie (Harris), 750
Mary Ann, 750
Mary Jane, 750
Missouri, 750
----(Mr.), 318
Nancy, 750
O. D., 215
Ruth, 750
Thos A., 137
Walter, 90, 129, 750
William, 750
----, 88
Amanda (Bowser), 729
Arch, 215
Britton B., 750
(Captain), 847
ARNOLD
A., 103
Amelia Ann, 876
Bennett B., 324, 356
Elizabeth, 507
Fred, 765
George, 258, 260, 261
Henry, 212, 764
Hiram, 671
J. T., 212, 219
John, 261
Joseph, 120
Joshua R., 112
Levi, 294
Margaret A., 165
Minerva J., 224
Samuel J., 116
Tillie, 212
William, 261
ARRSMITH
William, 273

ARTHUR
----, 290
Burch D. E., 350
Edwin, 227
P. A., 103, 104, 112
ARY
Captain, 883
J. D., 214
ASHBY
Martha, 249, 741, 808
Sarah (Cullott), 741, 808
Silas, 741, 808
ASHCRAFT
Dunham, 412
Elizabeth, 412
Hannah, 838, 839
William E., 355
ASHCROFT
Chas. B., 121
ASHTON
Anne, 472
Sarah, 472
ATHEY
Charlotte (Biggs), 947
George, 315
Geo. W., 947
Maria, 947
Rhoda Follis), 947
Robert, 128, 947, 317
ATKINSON
A. H., 102
Cephas, 161, 920
Chas, 160
C. F., 72, 112
C. T., 103
Eliza, 822
Hannah, 910, 920
Isaac, 857, 910
Jane, 920
Jane (Leech), 857, 910,
John, 920
Joseph, 871
Mary (Powell), 871
Rachel, 871
Rebecca Ann,
Rebecca (Fisher), 910
ATLEY
Allen Denver, 801
Anna, 801
C. A., 212
C. Allen, 801
Earl Russell, 801
Earnest Vernon, 801
Effie, 801
Elie, 801
Ellie, 801, 879
Eveline (Sanderson),
Henry, 801
John, 801, 601
Nelia, 801
Nettie (Rockhill), 801
Rebecca, 601
Sarah, 801
ATWATER
Caleb, 41
AUMUN
Katherine, 842
AUPPERLE
Carrie M., 779
AUSBAUGH
T. W., 206
AUSTIN
A. B., 164
Alexander M., 120
Alpheus, 397
Benjamin N., 395, 396, 397, 421
Bessie M. Hattersby, 235
C. B., 164
Charles T., 397
C. W. 230, 232
D. C., 232
Eleanor Ann (McDaniels), 788
Elizabeth, 397, 865
Eliz. Austin Wm. (Mrs.),395
Elma, 237
Elma C. Watson Geo. M. (Mrs.), 397
Emma, 397
Faith, 397
Florence, 150, 237, 397
Frank, 164
Gilbert P., 167
G. M. (Dr.), 53, 203, 230
G.M. (Doctor) George M. (M. D.), 350, 395, 397
Harry, 213
Isabel W., 788
James, 107
James Fletcher, 396
John B., 397
L. F., 137, 329
Lois, 162
Lois Smith (Mrs.), 421
Louis E., 397
Marshie, 229, 230, 237
Mary E., 397
Mary Smith Benj. N. (Mrs.) 395, 397, 421
Ollie, 164
Olive, 237
Ruth, 396
Samuel H., 121
T. D., 138
Thos, 395, 396, 788
Thomas D., 72, 239
W. (William), 313, 315, 395, 396
W. G., 224
Wm, 131, 164
Wm (Rev.), 162
William Harrison, 396
AULTMAN
D. Lee, 167
AUTRIM
Thos., 91
AVERY
Elroy M., 234, 235
AVY
Harmond, 212
AYRES
Charles, 349, 350
Lorenzo (Dr.), 755
C. A., 213
Emma, 913
Mattie, 213

BABB
Alpheus, 116
Amanda E., 710
Angeline (Hays), 709
Ann, 935
BABB continued
Azel, 307, 430, 452, 677, 678
Betsey, 430, 678
Catherine, 152, 430, 452, 677, 678
Chas., 224, 709
Chas. W., 617
Daniel, 313
David, 321, 331
Eliza, 709
Elizabeth, 538, 677
Elizabeth (Walker), 430, 452
Ella, 725
Eugene, 332
Frank, 329
Franklin, 115
George H., 709
Grace, 709
Grace (McColl), 708
Hannah, 307,430,538, 677, 678, 708
Hannah (Hollingsworth), 430, 452
Henry, 66, 73, 90, 104, 219, 245, 307, 308, 344, 430, 452, 538, 641, 670, 677, 708, 935, 959
Henry (Son of Henry), 307
Henry Azel, 430
James, 109, 282, 656
James M., 708
James W., 708, 709
Jasper, 118
Joel W., 119
John Henry, 709
Leonidas, 709
Lona, 215
Louisa (Lacy), 709, 710
Luella, 935
Lydia, 184, 307,430, 678
Marian, 115
Mary, 307, 678, 711, 959
Mary John Leininger (Mrs), 427
Mary Babb Thos. (Mrs.), 430
Mary E., 610, 641, 710, 959
Mary Jane, 709
Matilda, 535, 935, 522
Matilda (Woodruff), 641, 935, 959
O. C., 936
Peter, 307, 344, 430, 678
Peter Jasper, 323
Rachel, 307, 430, 678
Rebecca, 307, 430, 678
Robert, 115
Roy, 224
Sampson, 307, 430
Samson,678
Sarah, 670
S. M., 149, 239, 330

BABB continued
S.M., 149, 239, 330
Susan (McCreary),
Thos., 122, 307, 323, 430, 656, 678,709, 725
Thomas Sr., 89
William M., 331
BACON
(Rev.), 272
Wm. I., 181
W. C., 182
BADEY
Forest, 279
Harry, 279
William, 279
BAGBY
M. F., 172
BAGWELL
Thos., 293
BAIL
J. F. (Rev.), 165
BAILEY
Abidan, 943
A. I., 147, 154
Albert I., 223, 564, 513
Almira (Hunnicutt), 794
Alson H., 794
Anna, 794
Atha Virginia, 794
Bernice May, 890
Carl J., 890
Daniel, 89, 91, 156, 160, 161, 733, 943, 574, 488
Daniel Jr., 943
Daniel C., 122
David, 161, 943
Elizabeth, 943
Emmett E., 223
Enos., 794
Eva, 794
Frank R., 890
Geo, 545, 663, 572, 452, 794, 943
Hannah, 564
Henry, 798
H. K. (Dr.), 204, 350
Ida L. (Lemar), 890
J. A., 224
James, 658, 660, 670, 890
Jessie, 890
Johanna, 943
Jonothon, 73, 153, 357
Josiah, 564, 794,943, 574
Luella, 794, 890
Luther G., 794
Lydia (George, Mrs.), 368, 430, 452, 545
Lydia (Shields), 794
Maria Tumlin (William Mrs.) 368, 369
Martha, 686
Mary, 545, 564
Mary Anna, 564, 796, 574
Mary E., 154
BAILEY continued
Mary (Haworth), 488, 733, 943
Mary Jenkins, 574
Mary T., 153
Micajah, 328
Rachel, 890
Rebecca, 943
---- (Rev.), 166
Russell W., 890
Samuel K., 890
Samuel P., 107
Sidnie (Mc Pherson), 794
Susannah, 488, 733, 870
Wilson, 276, 890
W. A., 260
William, 368, 369, 370, 794
Wm. H., 369, 890
BAIRD
(Manufacturer), 350
BAKE
O. M., 227
BAKER (Blacksmith), 349
Abram, 702
Anna, 479
Benjamin J., 571
Clarinda, 407
Daniel, 301
Deliaha, 252
Ella, 233
Emma, 702
Frank, 329, 333
Griffin, 123
G. P., 218
H., 165
H. C., 172
Jacob, 172 301
Jane 818, 819
Jennie, 233
John, 252, 254
Lee, 217
Lydia, 838
Mary, 207, 208, 857
Mary Eliz., 418
Nancy, 761
Newton W., 207, 208
O. E., 170
Phebe, 567
Phoebe Melinda, 571
Phillip, 838
Rachel (Springer), 838
Sallie, 479
Susan, 571
Sarah, 445
Susannah, 252, 254
William, 317, 407, 418, 445, 479
BALDWIN
Addie (Byard), 492
Alva W., 210
Anna, 207, 208, 597
Benjamin, 285, 286, 596, 494, 491
Carrie, 597
Celissa, 596
Clem, 290
Clorinda (Covalt), 494
BALDWIN continued
C. P., 109
C. Perry, 137
Elmira (Ferguson), 597
F. M., 203, 207, 208, 290
Frank G., 494
Frank M., 596, 597
Frank Van Duzen, 597
George, 289
Gladis May, 597
H. A., 289
Harriett, 596
Harriett (Blancett), 494
Hugh, 494
Jacob, 288
J., 313
John, 596
John A., 494
Jonathon, 88, 90,285, 286, 596
Jonathon B., 494
Joseph, 596, 597
Josiah, 491
Josina, 596
Lafayette, 225
L. H., 331
Lida, 494
Louisa, 596
Lucius, 137
Lucius Henry, 491
Lydia, 493
Maria M., 494
Marian Augustus, 491, 492
Martha, 873
Martha Ellen (Henry), 491
Mary, 285, 596
Mary I, 494
Mary (Villars), 596
Nettie E., 491
Pache, 207, 208
Rebecca, 170, 171, 596
Samuel, 207, 285, 596
Sarah L, 491
Sheridan, 597
Sherman, 597
Stanley, 597
Stephen, 494
Thos. Benton, 596
Valeria (Shank), 596, 597
William, 491
William H. (Judge), 73, 137, 285, 287, 851, 596
William J. W., 494
BALES
Ada (Probasco), 543
A. J., 692
Aldridge, 445
Allen, 543
Belva, 967
Cordelia Jane (Faulkner), 542
Defcy, 570

BALES continued
Condelin J. (Faulkner) Bales, 371
Depsey, 717
Ed, 631
Eldrige, 570
Elisha, 542, 630
Elisha Allen, 371
Elizabeth (Smith), 678
E. R. (Emery R.), 341, 371, 372
Emery R., 543
Ilo H., 371
Ioh, 543
John Bowater or Bonter Bales, 320
Lorena F., 371, 543
Margaret (Kiter), 542
Mary, 630
Mary Elizabeth 543
Sally Burnett (Mrs. Eldridge), 445
Sallie 479
Sarah, 678
Silas, 678
Thomas, 329
Thos M., 295, 371
Thos. Menroy, 542, 543
T. M., 513
William Chas., 543
W. H., 208
William H., 371, 542
BALL
Catherine, 818, 819
Lydia (Morris), 547
Martha E., 547
Thos, 171, 547
BALLARD
Abraham S., 671
Amos, 306
Benajah, 306
Chas. E., 671
Clara, 671
C. P., 172
David, 79, 251, 255, 671, 672
Donald, 672
Edith, 306
Edith (Spencer & Rebecca Haworth, Dau.), 306
Emma, 671
Enoch, 79, 428
Eunice, 671
Frances, 672
Grace Browning, 182, 190, 230
Hannah, 253
Herbert, 672
John, 79, 253, 306, 614, 672, 962
Jordan, 306
Joseph F., 671, 672
Lydia, 306
Margaret, 671
Mary, 251, 255, 306
Mary J., 671
Morrman, 306
Nadine, 672
Olive, 306
Phoebe, 306
BALLARD continued
R. C. (Mrs.), 149
Rebecca, 306, 428
Rhoda, 251, 754
R. T., 229, 230, 231
Simeon, 128
Spencer, 306
Susannah G., 671
Wm, 246, 253
BANCROFT
Mary E., 233
BANGHAM
(Furniture Store), 350
Benjamin B., 208, 282
Clyde, 783
Esther
Jennie, 206
L. G., 163, 232
Lucy Pauline, 783
Rachel, 720
Ruth Agnes, 783
Walter, 783
W. W., 332
BANGS
Edward,741
Jonathan (Capt.), 741
Mary (Mayo), 741
Lydia (Hicks), 741
BANKSTON
Lydia, 918
BANKSON
Ruth C., 467, 787
William, 787
BARBER
Allen, 115
Henry, 122
J. W., 167
BARBOUR
Philip, 259
BARBER
Wm., 108
BARDSLEY
John W., 103
BARKEL
Erastus, 117
BARKLEY
John W., 121
BARLETTE
Arvil, 184
Jane, 184
BARLOUGH
Lydia, 508
BARLOW
Alzina, 155, 232
A. N., 168
Elizabeth, 211
F. L., 283
George, 332
Geo E., 538
Geo L., 120
G. L., 321
John, 105
John J., 193, 116
Henry, 120, 332
H. H., 332
H. M., 331
Hoy, 299
J. J., 331
William, 78, 212
W. H., 300
W. J., 212
BARNARD
George W., 121
Richard, 89
BARNES
Benjamin, 324, 325
Carl L., 324
Chas., 298, 823
Electa, 890
James A., 116
John H., 121
Lutie Harris, 236
Ruth, 580, 591
Samantha, 890
W. W., 109
BARNETTE
Esther Ann, 732
Tobias, 286
BARNEY
Daniel F., 131
BARNHART
Cleo, 212
Iva, 212
James, 212
Jane, 927
John, 927
Kattie B., 927
BARNS
Alice Marie, 521
Anna Bernice, 521
Anna Lee, 522
Arthur Clyde, 521
Cyril, 522
Elias Howard (Howard), 521
Eliza, 521
Eliza (Shewalter), 521
Emma, 521
Eva (Kelso), 522
Frederick C., 521
Frederick K., 522
George, 522
Geo. C., 138, 194, 206, 299, 300, 521, 522
Hazel, 522
Howard, 194, 206, 298, 299, 521, 522
James H., 521
J. H., 194
John H., 521, 522
John J. H., 521
Luna 206, 522
Mahara D. (Harry), 521
Marie, 206
Maria (Shewalter), 521
M. D., 74, 194, 299, 521
Virginia, 522
BARR
Earl, 175
J. E., 300
Robert, 124
Sarah, 835
BARRETT
(Family), 342
BARRERE
Emma, 233, 234
D. M. (Dr.), 202
BARRETT
Eleanor, 480
Elizabeth, 860
Ella, 237
Frank, 156

BARRETT continued
Isaac M., 73
John, 172, 273, 583
John R., 115
Lona E., 583
Lydia, 583
Nancy (Walker), 583
P. D., 350
Peter D., 76, 219, 583
Samuel, 115
W. D., 164
Wm S. (Dr.), 583
BARRON
Amelia 947
BARROW
Amelia, 947
BARRY
Ann, 892
Helena (Woodrow)
John, 892
M. J., 210
S. L., 210
S. V., 311
BARSHEAR
James, 120
BARTLETT
Anson
Olive, 169
Sterling, 169
BARTLEY
Mordecai, 49
Thomas W., 49
BARTON
James, 107
James M., 116
(Miss), 850
BASCOM
H. B. Bishop, 163
BASHORE
Barnett, 174
Elizabeth, 907
Frank, 893
BASHORES
----, 174
BASS
William, 76
BASSETT
A. H., 168
BATES
(Conners), 350
Depsy, 692
Eliza, 156, 157
Joseph, 183
Hiram, 114
Phoebe Jenks, 374
Sarah, 374, 439
Thomas, 374
William, 182, 374
BATH
Edwin, 340
F. C., 217
Harry, 349
BATHCALL
William, 650
BATSON
Christopher, 765
Clara (Hodson), 765
Eliza Smith, 421
Ephraim, 765
George, 765
BATSON continued
Harry, 766
Jesse G., 765
Josephine (Mc Clearin), 766
Harley, 718
Jennie, 210
Laura, 766
Louisa (Wright), 765
Samuel, 131, 133, 317, 765
Sarah Ann, 765
BATTEN
F. A. (Dr.), 203, 217
F. A. (Dr.), 312
BATT
Henry, 538
BATTS
Letitia, 175
BATY
Wm, 223
BAUER & CO.
Creamery, 312
Elizabeth, 863
John, 863
Margaret, 863
BAUGH, BATTEN, & BAUGH
Linton Canning Factory, 312
BAUGH, BROWN & BAUGH
(Canning Factory), 311
BAUGH
Carleton L., 751
Clarice (Murrell), 751
Elizabeth, 751
Elizabeth (Wilkerson), 751
Emma D. (Lawrence), 751
Florence, 751
Geo., 198
H. W. (Dr.), 309, 311
Hugh White (Dr.), 198, 751
J. Murrell, 751
John C., 227, 751
Mamie F., 751
Virginia, 751
Nancy White, 198
W. (Dr.), 198
BAUGHMAN
Caroline, 753
Catherine, 753
Clara, 753
Clarence Emmett, 753
Edith, 753
Elvira, 753
Henry, 753
Jamrs Mearl, 753
Jamrs W., 753
Kate, 753
Lizzie, 753
Maggie, 753
Minnie, 753
Samuel, 753
BAUMANN
George A., 350
BAYHAMM
BAYHAM continued
----, 191
BAYHAN
Franklin, 103
BAXTER
Andrew F., 164
John, 762
Joseph, 675
BAZELL
Ethel, 851
BEACH
Benjamin, 254
Demice, 254
(Mrs.), 255
BEAIR
Lacy, 215
BEAL
A. G., 212
Allen, 107
Alta, 782
D. E., 226
Isaac, 282
Jacob, 282
J. C., 217, 283
BEALES
John, 264
BEAL
John A., 107
Lee, 217
S. L., 226
BEALES
Daniel, 317
Jacob, 317
BEALL
A. V. (Rev.), 163, 165
BEAM
Daniel, 804
Flora, 804
John W., 107
O. W., 283
Susan, 804
BEAN
Ed, 629, 878
Lillie, 215
BEARD
Clyde, 157
Jacob,101, 149, 256
Susan, 613
BEASLEY
Nathaniel, 79
John, 78, 79
BEATY
Elizabeth, 638
BEATTY
Squire, 591, 773
BEAVINS
Joshua, 116
BEBB
William, 49
BECK
E. E., 297
W. T., 167
BECKETT
Bertha, 956
Emma (States), 956
Isaac, 124, 956
Joseph
BECKFORD
James E., 116

BECKLER
F. H., 339
BEDELL
B. B. (Rev.), 170
BEEBE
C. P., 209
BEECH
Rhoda, 891
BEEKMAN
S. H., 219
BEESON
Keziah, 608
Robert, 328
Ruel S., 137
BEGGS
William, 619
BEHYMER
Lewis, 222
BELL
Geo. M., 115
J. M., 216
Richard, 340
BELLAMY
Mary, 916
BELLOWS
Thos., 205
BELLS
Madison, 149
BELTZ
Elizabeth, 628
BENCE
Wm, 212
BENDEL
George D., 103
BENDELL
Lause, 613
BENHAM
Hardware, 350
BENJAMIN
A., 324
BENLEHR
Catherine, 878, 630
Chas. E., 878, 630
Cleo Lavina, 878, 629
Cora, 878, 630
Dorthy Hannah, 630
Earl W., 878, 630
Earl Wire, 629
Elizabeth Lynn, 877, 629
Fred A., 878, 630
Frederick, 877, 629
George A., 878, 630
Geo. H., 877, 629
Grace E., 878, 630
Hannah (Bowermaster), 878, 629
Lavina Jane (Hawes), 877, 629
Louisa, 877, 629
Myrta Mae (Sprague), 630
Sarah, 877, 878, 629
Sarah L., 630
BENNETT
Livestock dealer, 350
Wool dealer, 350
Amy, 303
Catharine, 303
Cleona (Bowers), 753
(Dr.), 318
Earl T., 176, 753
BENNETT continued
Effie, 753
E. I., 965
Elma, 176, 753
Erasmus, 108
Eunice, 303
Harry R., 753
Ida B. Pendry, 176, 753
I. O., 193
Jemima, 303
Jessie L., 753
J. F. (James F.), 176, 357, 752, 753
J. W. (Dr.), 200, 209
James W. T., 121
Keziah, 303
Levi, 104, 176, 752, 906, 485
Margaret, 303
Mary, 303, 820, 906, 937
Michael, 428
N. E. (Rev.), 170, 178, 181, 230, 232, 235
N. E. (Mrs.), 345
Nathaniel, 303
Nathaniel (Son of), 303
O. J., 289
Phoebe, 303
R. J., 176
Roy P., 176, 753
Ruth Rhonemus, 753
Sarah, 176, 303, 752
Thos., 752
Thimothy, 73, 86, 87, 128, 303, 662, 759
T. M., 217
Wm., 246
BENTLEY
Benjamin, 323, 324
C. C., 211
Daisy, 211
Dorcas, 506
Eliza, 380
Elton, 658
E. V., 736, 802
Luella, 736
(Miss), 758
Nancy (Custis), 736
Ula A., 176
Sarah B., 943
S. S. (Dr.), 203
William, 324, 357
BERGER
Eunice, 836
Florin, 836
Joseph, 836
Lucia, 836
Lucian, 836
Mamie, 836
Mary (Welch), 836
Nancy (Gustin), 836
Sarah, 818, 836
Stanley, 836
BERLIN
Charlie, 531
Cora (Collins), 532
Emily, 531
BERLIN continued
Emily Rowena, 532
Emma, 531
George Ray, 532
Hannah (Crouse), 531
Henry, 531
Jacob, 531
James, 531
John, 531
Mary, 531
Mary (Pope), 531
Mary E., 528, 532
Nola Alice, 532
Wm., 209, 531, 532
William Espey, 532
BERNARD
Abbie, 755
Albert, 224, 755
Aleda, 915
Alama (Shepp), 822
Almeda (Young), 822, 862, 964
Amy H., 755
Barbara, 822
Bessie, 215, 902
Bettie, 804
Caroline, 797, 822
C. E., 215, 805
Charles, 805
Charles B., 777, 902, 905
Charles O., 478
Christopher C., 478, 777, 905, 906
Clara, 755, 822, 964
Claude, 902
C. O. (Chas. O.), 273, 777, 905
Cora (Staubus), 915
Cora, 478
Cora Etta, 777, 905, 914, 915
Elijah M., 777, 805, 905
Elijah Q., 755, 902
Eliza, 797
Elizabeth, 805
Elmer, 822, 964
Emma (Matthews), 479, 728
Esther, 822
Eva, 822, 862, 964
Evelyn, 902
Evert, 822, 862, 964
Frank, 902
Georgia, 915
George, 470, 479
Geo. W., 478, 917
Geo. Washington, 915, 729, 755, 776, 777, 804, 805, 902, 905
Grace, 243
Grafton W., 822
Harriet C., 478, 777, 905
Harriett Jane, 805
Harriett (Mc Connell), 478, 755, 776, 777, 804, 805, 905
Harry, 479
Hugh, 215, 805

BERNARD continued
Helen, 902
Herbert, 902
Ida, 822, 964
James, 470, 902
James E., 478, 479, 755, 905
James Edward, 478
James Edmund, 777
James K., 478, 695, 776, 777, 778, 805, 902, 905, 914, 915
Jane, 805
J. E., 727
Jennette, 822, 964
Jessie, 902
Jessie (Hunter), 902
John, 124, 797, 804, 805, 862
John F., 755
John R., 478, 777, 905
John W., 755, 756, 777, 905
Joseph, 797
Josie (Credon), 902
Kezia (Mc Vey), 478, 695, 777, 905, 915
Laura, 822, 964
Leone, 479
Lewis James, 915
Lizzie, 917
Louisa (Kier), 755
Lummie (Cox), 902
Marley (Achor), 805
Martha, 905
Martha Ann, 777, 805
Martha H., 777, 905
Mary, 184, 755, 776, 804, 805, 821, 822
Mary (Fleming), 776, 797, 804, 905
Mary (Hicks), 776, 777, 797, 804, 905
Mary E., 777, 805, 905
Mary (Mc Connel), 821, 964
Matilda Jane, 777, 905
Mattie, 478
May, 964
Milton, 821, 822, 964
Minerva, 805
Nancy, 777, 805 822
Nettie (Steele), 805
Nettie, 215
Olive, 479
Oscar, 478
Oscar E., 777, 905
Paul, 822
Polly (Walker), 797
Robert, 797
Richard, 797
Rosa, 755
Ruth, 862
Russell, 798
Sallie, 804, 805, 902
Sarah, 822, 964
Serelda, 822
Sophia (West), 805
Stanley, 479

BERNARD continued
Susannah, 804
Thos., 478, 776, 777, 797, 804, 805, 822, 862, 905, 915, 964
Thos. F., 777, 804, 805, 905, 917
Thos. Jefferson Jr. & Sr., 821
Virgil, 479
Virginia, 805
William P., 797, 822
William, 755, 776, 797, 804, 805, 822, 905, 964
BERNETT
Ellen, 948
BERRY
James, 118
BEST
C. C., 297
BETHEL
Lucy
BETTERTON
Delilah, 640
John M., 640
Joshua, 264, 571
Lucy, 571
Mary (West), 571
Nancy, 640
William, 640
BETTS
Aaron, 264, 265, 352
Anna, 210
Christopher, 645
E. C., 97
Lydia (Huff), 645
Madison, 72, 99, 137, 217, 222, 223, 331, 344
Mary O., 645
Madison 575
BEVAN
Charlotte T. (Fawcett), 809
Emma, 506
Frank Thresher, 312
Lydia E., 809
Nina, 243
Louise, 713
Orville, 243
Sarah
----,181
BEVEN
Abel, 153, 352, 809
BEVER
Joseph M., 210
BEVIN
Frank, 227
BICKELHAUPT
Barbara, 781
BICKHAM
Maria E. Strickle, 235, 236
BIDDLE
Barbara (Bidler)
Clement, 78, 293
Fred, 762
Magdalina, 762
BIDDLECUM
Homer, 157

BIDLER
Barbara, 762
BIGELOW
R., 164
BIGLEY
Dean, 956
Lewis, 109
BICKLEN
Alma L., 454
BIGGS
Abel, 318
Charlotte, 947
George, 443
Grace, 157
J., 313, 314
Josiah, 315
Pearl, 747
Rhoda, 442
Rhoda S., 443
Ruth Wright George (Mrs.), 443
U., 314
William, 129, 317, 318, 947
William B., 443
William Jr., 317
BIGONVILLE
Victoria, 826, 832, 830, 925
BIGVILLE
John P., 185
BIKLEN
Alma L., 455
BILDERBANK
Alexander, 175
Jane, 175
BILLERS
Catherine (Austin), 396
BINDLEY
James, 214, 225
Josiah, 225
BINGAMON
Della, 214
H. H., 214
O. A., 214, 226
BINGANON
Allen, 98, 119
BINGMAN
S. H., 173, 174
BIRDSALL
Daniel, 152, 260
G. F. (Dr.), 199
BIRDSELL
Hames, 245
BIRDSALL
James, 73, 66, 67, 87, 90, 129, 130, 162, 197, 205, 262, 344
Wm., 262
Lydia, 162
Priscilla, 197
BIRNEY
James G., 352
BISHOP
James, 125
Mary, 848, 933
Richard M., 49
BLACK
Albert D., 776

BLACK continued
Alfred, 246
Alvie, 775
Amelia Ellen, 775
David G., 775
Elizabeth (Workman), 775
Hannah, 775
Harold, 776
Helen Elizabeth, 776
Jacob, 775
James, 246, 775
John, 775, 776
John P., 246
J. G., 166
Jonah, 124
Mary E., 775
Mary (Jacks), 776
Minnie, 776
(Mr.), 310
Nancy Catherine, 775
P. B., 775, 951
Roy, 776
Roy M., 266
Samuel, 775
Samantha (Martin), 775
Sarah, 966
Sarah Ann, 775
Thomas, 775
Wm., 120, 775
BLACKBURN
A. D. (Dr.), 350
A. D. (Arthur D.) (Dr.), 203, 210, 820, 579, 592
Benjamin, 819
Bessie (Clevenger), 820
Cassius, 819
Clara, 819
Clifford, 819
Clinton L., 819
Dora, 819
Dorothy Ellen, 579, 820
Elizabeth, 819
Eva Bell, 579, 820
Frank, 819
G. G., 243
Indiola, 819
Marjorie (Hutchinson), 819
Sarah, 819
Thos. H., 819
Wm. B., 819
BLACKWELL
James, 318
O. A., 176
BLAIN
Josephus, 356
Martha, 438
BLAINE
James G., 816
BLAIR
A. C., 261
Archibald, 78
Chas. W., 137
BLAIR continued
Emma L., 230
Ezekial, 523
F. D., 149, 176, 229, 230
J., 109
John, 124
Josephus, 174, 175
Louise (Irwin), 523
Margaret, 523
Margaret C., 176
William, 261
BLAKE
Thos. (Rev.), 185
BLAKLEY
Imogene, 211, 216
----, 298
J. A., 211
Jessie, 211, 216
BLANCETT
Harriett, 285, 494
John, 287
Joseph, 287
(Miss), 596
BLAND
T., 294
Thomas, 324
BLATT
Edward, 706
BLAZIER
C., 104
BLESSING
Eyester (Nellie), 363
BLIZZARD
Addison, 114, 124
BLOOD
Thos. J., 729
BLOOM
(Contractot), 350
Aaron, 324
Alfred, 123, 300
Christina, 694
Emily, 184
Cornelius, 694
Ethelbert, 694
Eunice, 694
Florence, 776
Frank, 776
George, 123
Harvey, 694
Irwin William, 695
Jennie, 184
Martha, 914
Martha Ellen, 695
Mary, 695
Mary Eliza, 420
Melissa, 184, 694
Mildred, 695
Miranda Jane (Roberts), 184, 694
Miranda Roberts Wm. (Mrs.), 420
Noel, 776
Raymond, 776
Rosa, 694
Sarah, 184, 694
Sarelda Jane, 694
Thomas, 120, 764
T. J., 921
BLOOM coninued
William, 324, 420
Wm. H., 177, 694
BOBBET
Wm., 124
BOBBITT
Alvin G., 856
Carrie, 856
Catherine, 750
Chas. K., 749
Clarence, 749, 856
Cleo P., 749
Delia (Williams), 856
Elizabeth, 856
Ethelyn, 856
G. A. (George A.), 210, 749
George E., 750
Henry, 749
James W., 749, 856
Katie E. (Spilker), 750
Leona P., 856
Leory, 856
Letha, 856
Margaret (Mann), 749
Mary C., 749
Mary D., 749
Nancy E. (Kibbey), 749
Paul James, 750
Nannie J., 856
Ruth, 749
William F., 749
William R., 856
BODEN
Austin W., 194, 271
Ella 209
BODKINS
John, 583
BOERSTLER
Bert, 218
BOGAN
Alpheus (Barber), 312
Bessie B., 224
John A., 224
J. Walter, 224
Moses, 219
W. A., 331
BOGART
Emma, 698
Jemima 698
John, 698
BOGGS
John, 174
BOGUE
Mary E., 556
Samuel, 878
BOGUS
Francis, 396
Mary (Mrs.), 396
Mary Austin (Mrs.), 396
BOLDEN
Thompsey, 794
BOLING
Earl, 623

BOLING continued
James, 623, 624
BOLLING
Anne, 797
Elizabeth, 797
Jane, 797
John (Major), 797
Martha, 797
Mary, 797
Mary (Kennon), 79
John (Col.), 797
Robert (Col.), 797
BOLTON
Richard, 114
BOND
Catherine, 747
Catherine (Conway), 747
Charles E., 747
Dana C., 746, 747
Delbert, 747
(Dr.), 663
Ed, 210
Edward P., 123
Elisha T., 746
Elizabeth (Custis), 746, 747
Elvah (Roush), 747
George, 746, 921, 925
Harley, 747
Hazel, 747
John, 747
John E., 138, 219, 746, 747, 950
Katie Siwingley Thos. (Mrs.) (Swingley), 419
Linnie, 747
Margaret, 747
Margaret C., 746
Margaret (Matlock), 746
Martha, 746
Mary, 921, 925
Orval G., 747
Pearl (Biggs), 747
Ramona, 747
Robert, 747
Ruth, 754
Sarah, 950
Sarah J., 746, 747, 921, 925
Stephen, 747
Thomas, 419, 747
Thos. C., 963
Vesta, 419
William B., 746
William Key (Col.), 95
BONE
Millie, 212
T. D., 214
BONECUTTER
(Clothier), 350
Charlotte (Heffley), 716
Christopher, 716
Elizabeth, 716
Nellie, 233
BONNIE
Oregon, 798
BONSELL
Maria, 681, 794
BONTA
(Auto Delivery), 349
BOOHER
Ivy R., 176
Joseph R., 175
BOONE
Daniel, 304, 354, 605, 660
J. D., 342
BOOTH
H. E., 208
Elizabeth, 594
Ira, 594
Mattie A., 594
BOOTS
Lewis, 108
BORDEN
O. C., 273
Peter, 72
BORING
Absolom, 223, 773, 902, 590, 591
Ada (Cast), 774
Ailsey (Collett), 773
Alice, 591
Alice (Collins), 774
Almira E. (Mc Kenzie), 903
Ann, 773
Carl M., 591
Catherine (Mitchell), 591
Cora (Early), 773
Cordelia, 903
Elizabeth, 590, 773, 902, 907
Eliza Jane, 773
Elsie (Collett), 590, 902
Ernest, 773, 774
Geneva Louisa, 903
Glenn, 773
Harry, 773
Henry, 116, 123
Ira, 773, 774
John, 123, 773, 902, 591
Joseph, 123
Lafayette, 590, 773, 902
Lavonne, 774
Luella, 773
Lydia, 591
Mable Jane, 774
Mary, 590
Mary Alice, 773, 902
Mary Etta, 903
Mary (Hall)
Minnie, 903
Nettie Jane, 903
Polly (Hall) Lieurance, 773
Roy, 773
Ruth, 590, 591, 773, 902
BORING continued
Sarah, 773, 908
Susan, 591, 773
Thomas, 590, 773, 902
William M., 591, 773, 908
Zella, 773
BORNING
Nancy Ellen, 604
Sarah, 604
William, 604
BOROUGHS
James, 124
BORTON
Edward, 212
Ella, 212
John, 284
Josiah, 281, 282
BORTZ
Magdalina, 762
Michael, 762
BORUM
John, 241
BOSWORTH
C. A., 137, 150, 221, 222, 348, 822, 862
Charles A., 609
Chas. M., 328, 608
Chas. W., 609
C. M., 104, 149, 221
Erwin P., 609
Jessie W. (Clark)
Stephen, 205
Virginia (Laug), 609
BOTKIN
A. H., 107
J., 167
BOTKINS
Abraham H., 120
BOTELER
Arthur, 965
BOTTRNFIELD
F. E., 216
BOTTOMFIELD
----,298
BOTTS
Alice, 410
Ann Maria Ward Chas. (Mrs.), 410, 411
Charles, 410, 411
Elizabeth Gerard Henry (Mrs.), 410
Elon, 410
Fay, 410
Frederick, 410
Harley, 264, 266
Henry, 410
Israel, 410
Jane, 917
J. H., 218
John, 410
John M., 119
Margaret, 410
(Mrs.), 411
Nellie, 218
Sarah (Moon), 917
William, 917

BOTTS continued
Wyatt, 122
BOUGHAM
James M., 117
BOULWARE
Abram, 769
Beatrice, 769
Holsie (Wickersham), 769
L. (Dr.), 769
Margaret (Monjar), 769
Nancy (Chatterton), 769
Ray O., 279, 769
BOWEMASTER
F. A., 212
BOWEN
----, 289
Alexander, 246
BOWERMASTER
Ann (Venard), 629, 878
Hannah, 629, 878
R. A., 629, 878
S. A., 324
BOWERS
----, 272
C. C., 82, 138, 202, 211
Chas. (Rev.), 702
Cleona, 753
Eva, 820
H. L., 271
Geo. 120, 820
James G., 120
J. F., (Dr.), 114, 202
Mary, 166
Wm., 118
BOWMAN
Aaron, 676, 677
A. E., 218
Anna, 863
Benjamin, 676
(Col.), 353
Harvey, 676, 677
Ida, 676, 677
James B., 676
L. A., 227
L. M., 893
Louis, 676
Lucinda, 676
Lucius M., 676
Mary Ann (Greely), 676
Nannie, 676
Nelson, 676
Peter, 863
S. H., 214
Thomas, 676, 677
W. Ernest, 677
BOWMASTER
Rebecca, 184
BOWSER
Amanda, 729
BOWSHIER
Katharine E., 673
Stephen E., 673
BOWYER
Harry, 219
BOXLEY
Jesse, 320
BOYD
James 414
James C., 107
Jane M., 414
John T., 414
Mary, 952
R. T., 168
Samuel, 414
S. S. (Dr.), 199
Suzana, 414
Susan (Mrs.) Samuel (Mrs.), 414
Sylvester W., 414
BOYLAND
Anna, 611
Bart, 611
Cary W., 611, 612
George, 611
Jennie L. (Skimming), 612
Mary, 611
Mary Louise, 612
Patrick 611
Sarah Frances (Wilkins), 611
BOYS
Alexander (Dr.), 816, 893
Jane A., 816, 893
BRACKNEY
Allen, 429
Anna, 772
Ann C., 154
Benjamin, 246
Chas., 772
Charlotte, 772
Edwin, 772
Eli, 772
George, 771, 772
John, 771, 772
Judith Ann (Haines), 771
Julia Ann (Haines), 772
J. W., 283
Lewis, 772
Lauren, 772
Lillian (Peele), 772
Mable, 772
Mahlon, 772
Marmaduke, 649, 771
Mary, 772
Rachel, 771
Richard, 120, 772
Ruth, 772
Sarah (Bevan), 772
Stacy, 772
Susannah (Hayworth), 771
W. C., 772
BRADFIELD
Joseph, 754
BRADFORD
David, 265
BRADSHAW
J. E., 219
BRADSTREET
E. W., 208
BRADY
Alma, 531
Amos Warren, 530
Charley, 531
Clarence, 531
Eva, 530
Henry, 531
Jane, 530
John, 530
Lee, 530
Louisa (Moore), 530
Martha, 530
Mary, 530
Minnie, 531
Phoebe (Colvin), 530
Warren, 213
William, 530
BRAGG
Emily, 519
J. A., 324
John, 115
Joseph, 115
Sarah (Muckelwing), 519
William, 519
BRAKEFIELD
Ann, 214
J. F., 214
Mahala, 680
BRAMBLE
Ayres, 411
Fannie, 411
Laban, 411
Lavina, 411
(Major), 411
Mary, 411
BRANDEBURG
Edward, 545
BRANDENBURG
Absolom, 872
Aaron, 898
Caroline, 898
Catherine, 898
Delilah, 811, 898
Earl, 898
Elmer, 872
Flora, 872
Frank, 871, 872, 898
George, 872
Irene, 846
Jacob, 871
John, 899
Laura, 898
Lawrence W., 898, 899
Mary, 898
Mary E. (Moore), 899
Mary (Pearson), 898
Mary (Wilson), 871
Maude, 899
Moses D., 898
Myrtle, 872
Nancy, 898
Ralph, 899
Raymond, 872

BRANDENBURG continued
Rebecca A. (Gallaher), 898
Rodney, 898
Samuel, 871
Silas, 871
Susan (Kinney), 871
Susannah, 898
Templin, 898
Walter, 872
William, 811, 898
BRANDRIFF
Richard, 164
BRANDT
Henry (Rev.), 170
BRANSTRATOR
A., 246
Andrew J., 112
BRANN
(Insurance), 350
Catherine, 430, 452
Clifford, 349
Ethel F., 224
Mercie, 233
Rebecca, 601
Samuel, 452
Sarah Elizabeth, 601
Tillman, 601
Thos. E., 224
BRANNON
Levi, 581
BRANT
Joseph M., 138, 290, 289
BRATTEN
Florence C., 755
BRAUGHART
Amanda (Taylor), 458
Earl, 548
Estella, 458
Harold, 458
Jack, 458
Robert, 458
BRAYIL
John, 120
BRAZIL
John P., 254, 256
BRECKENRIDGE
John, 278
Frank, 278
BREEKMAN
John, 113
BREEZE
Frederick J., 350
BREHLMAN
John
BRENDER
Scott, 267
BRENIGER
Anna Mary, 820
BRENNAN
Ann, 674
Catherine, 674
Jerry, 674
John, 674
Margaret (Mitchell), 674
Mary, 674
BRENNAN continued
Margaret Sullivan, 674
Thos. Jr. & Sr., 674
BREWER
B., 109
David, 910
George, 123
John M., 115
James, 114
BREWINGTON
Leroy, 183
BREWER
Matthias, 324
Rebecca, 910
BREWSTER
S. A., 165, 166
S. A. (Rev.), 106
BREWER
Wm., 117
BRIANT
John, 103
BRICE
Calvin, 784
BRIDWELL
John, 300
Zachariah, 121
BRIGGS
Abel, 436
Abner, 113
A. C., 224, 341, 868
Alonzo, 436
C. (Dr.), 202
Carrie Elder (2nd Mrs. Eldorado), 436, 437
Catherine Clevenger, 436
E., 203, 224
E. S. Eldorado (Dr.), 318, 341, 350, 357, 436, 437
Ethel (Cast), 869
Eva Cast (1st Mrs. Eldorado), 436
Frank, 114
J. E., 75, 391
John, 121, 737, 757, 554
Mary Estelle, 869
Nellie Miller J. E. (Mrs.), 391
Romeo, 436
Ronald Cast, 869
R. T., 326
Samuel, 109, 868
Samuel (Capt.), 436
Sarah, 436
Sara Lucille, 869
Stephen F., 120
BRIGHT
Amy (Wilshire), 539
Catherine, 541
Charlotte, 540
Edward, 540
Ernest, 540
BRIGHT continued
Floyd P., 541
Jennie, 540
John, 539
Martha, 540
Miriam Vesper, 541
Sallie, 540
Sylvia (Prickett), 540, 541
William, 350
Wm. M., 539, 540, 541
BRINDLE
----, 300
Cleo, 779
Cora M. (Vermilya), 780
Elizabeth (Stone), 779
Emma, 330
F. L., 224, 779
Helen, 780
Jacob, 779
Jacob P., 330
J. P., 163
J. W., 779, 780
Mary, 779
Mary Hale, 163
Ora M., 779, 780
Philip, 779
P. S., 331
Raymond, 779
Sarah (Forman), 779
T. E., 209, 350, 779
Wesley, 331
W. K., 224, 779
BRINDLEY
----, 289
BRINING
Edward, 463
May Eliz. Ward Edw. (Mrs.)
BRITTON
James P., 508
W. Burris, 72
Wm. B., 121
BROADSTONE
M. A., 73
BROCK
James, 656
BROCKMAN
Alice, 457
BRODERICK
Bridget, 816
Mary, 816
William, 816
BRONSON
C. W., 331
BROOK
A. (Dr.), 93, 198, 203
Harry, 470
BROOKE
A., 351
Abram (Dr.), 351, 352
J. C., 164
S., 351
BROOKS

BROOKS continued
Benjamin F., 116
Rhoda, 393
Wm., 205, 344
BROOMHALL
Frank S., 164, 583, 465
F. S., 457
Geo. W., 122
Webb., 328
BROUGH
44, 49
(Governor), 110, 666
BROWN
(Manufacturer), 350
(Druggist), 350, 290, 917
Ada, 237
A. E., 110
A. J., 114, 329, 341, 349
Albert J., 145, 146, 147, 154, 156
Alexander, 926
Alfred, 147, 158
Alice B., 414
Allen, 722
Andrew J., 103
Anthony, 324
Arch, 296
Asa, 317, 709
Azariah, 318
Blossom, 793
B. Q., 296
Blanch, 216
Bernice L., 723
Caleb, 551
Caroline, 551
Catherine (Green), 552
Charlotte (Routh), 899
Chas. E., 723, 793
Clark, 109
Charles, 841
C. N., 213
Cynthia Jane, 899
Daniel R., 899
David, 108, 317, 417, 418, 419, 709
David W.
Della M., 801
D. F., 318, 319
Dora, 454, 455
Edith, 841
Edith M., 793
Edmund G., 793
Edward W. (M. D.), 722, 723
Elijah, 532
Elijah J., 120
Elisha, 319, 709, 899
Elizabeth, 551
Elizabeth Anson Isaiah (Mrs.), 414
Ellery D., 224
Elsie, 180
Ethan Allen, 48, 130
E. W. (Dr.), 202, 203
Eva, 532
BROWN continued
Eva C., 793
Francis Marian, 899
Frank, 264
G. A., 211
Gayle, 471
George, 124, 167
George B., 178
Geo. H., 114
George W., 331
G. W., 114, 217, 332
Geo. W., 149, 180
H., 164
Hannah, 544
Hannah (Clark), 884
Harriett, 893
H. C., 955
Helen Duval, 723
H. H., 172
Henry, 116, 207, 793, 822, 551
Henry C., 103
H. M. Henry Molyneaux, (Dr.), 203, 721, 723, 722
Howard E., 723
Isiah, 414
J. A., 214
James, 124, 180, 258, 317, 417, 418, 419, 709, 723, 884
James E., 115
James W., 121
Jane, 551, 709, 884
Jasper, 454, 455
Jehial, 122
Jennie, 463
Jennie Ethel, 150, 454, 455
Jennie (Moon), 955
Jessie, 899
Jessie (Cowdery), 793
John, 120, 317, 723, 884
John S., 899
Katherine, 551
L. E., 174, 793
Lydia A., 656
Lydia Eleanor, 792
Lydia (Hanks), 926
Mack, 267
Malhon, 212
Margaret, 722
Margaret J., 441
Martha, 951
Martha A., 644
Martin, 551
Mary, 175, 369, 551, 749
Mary Ann Mc Kibben Wm. Riley (Mrs.), 418, 419
Mary Belle, 723
Mary Elizabeth, 940
Mary Eliz. Baker James (Mrs.), 418
Mary Jane, 904, 905
BROWN continued
Mary Pond Otto G. (Mrs.), 419
Maude, 419
Maude M., 951
Melinda, 532
Melissa, 551
Morgetal, 551
Nancy, 928
Nancy Ann, 876, 926
Norman Hadley, 841
Olive (Spear), 722 723
Oceus, 419
Ohm, 419
Olive Carroll, 793
O. T., 299
Otto Grady, 417, 418, 419
O. W., 216
Parnell B., 112
Pauline S., 793
Phoebe, 551
Polly (Alexander)
Rebecca, 764
Rebecca Lieurance Davie (Mrs.), 418, 419
Ruth, 709, 841
Sallie, 212
S., 313
Samuel, 164, 167, 552
Samuel R., 722, 723
Samuel W., 124
Sanford
Sarah Ann, 551
Sarah Duvall, 202, 722, 723
S. C., 212
Sidney, 793
S. J., 422
S. R., 202
Stephen C. Jr. & Sr., 793
Susan, 809, 896
Telfair, 793
Thomas (Judge), 723
Thos. C., 121
Vesta Bond Otto G., (Mrs.), 419
Wm., 167, 286, 723
Wm. E., 122
William G., 324
W. R., 213, 951
Wm. Riley, 417, 419, 563
BROWNING
A. E., 230
Allen E., 182, 190
Basil Jr. & Sr., 687
Carrie, 190
C. N., 190, 343
Emma, 190, 229, 345
Frank, 190
Grace, 345
Grace D., 229
John M., 687
Joseph, 684
Josiah, 687

BROWNING continued
Kent, 348
Kent P., 190, 240
Mabel Cowen, 182, 230
Mahala Q., 687
Meshock, 687
BRODNESS
----, 191
BRUCE
George, 328, 330, 331, 343
H. H., 324, 325
Robert, 797
BRUNSON
John H., 122
BRYAN
Elizabeth, 722
F. H., 349
James, 161
T. H., 72, 224
BRYANT
Almeda, 532, 536 875
Jacob, 113
James, 286
James T., 324
Josiah, 532, 536
Sarah (Gould) (gool), 532, 536
Sarah J. (Allen), 875
W. D., 324, 875
BUCHANAN
(President), 366
BUCHANON
(Gov.), 748
BUCK
Augustus, 246
John, 317
Samuel, 137
BUCKINGHAM
T. S., 174
BUCKLES
William, 72
BUCKLEY
Alda F. (Mann), 580, 592
Arthur, 580, 591
Bros. (Grain Dealers), 350
C., 350
Cecil, 581
Charles, 580, 592
Clara, 581, 580, 592
Geo., 163, 591, 580
Geo. D., 580, 592
H. M., 164
Jane (Dicks) (Dix), 580, 591, 592
John, 260, 591, 592, 580
John Wesley, 592
Karl, 592
M., 350
Martha (Eubanks), 592
Mary Anna (Van Tress), 580
BUCKLEY continued
Millard, 581
Ruth (Barnes), 580, 591
Stephen, 261, 591 592, 580
William, 580, 592
BUCKETT
Ed., 213
BUELL
(Gen.), 118
BUFORD
Abram (Col.), 78 270
BUFFINGTON
E. B., 176
M. M. (Dr.), 754
BUNDLE
Nancy, 768
BUNDY
A. S., 105
Chas., 167, 168, 215
James, 214
Isaac N., 122, 124
Lydia, 323, 506, 758, 937
Mary, 937
Millicent, 732
Stephen F., 112
William, 287, 937
BUNSON
John, 276
BUNTAIN
Mary, 555
Susannah (Jenkins), 555
William, 555
BUNTAN
Wm. H., 116
BURBY
David, 212
BURDEN
James, 282
BURDSALL
Wm., 545
BURGE
C. C., 217
Elijah, 90
BURGES
Elizabeth, 623
BURGESS
Beverly, 962
Dyer, 177
BURK
----, 290
Alexis, 780
Amanda, 780
BURKE
Anna, 949
BURK
Elisha, 780
Elizabeth, 406
John, 184
Lemuel W., 780
Mary E., 780, 781
Mary (Woolever), 780
Victor, 750
William Walter, 780
BURKE
BURKE continued
Sarah, 950
Wm., 163, 164, 288
BURKELL
C., 213
BURNET
----, 283
Chas., 241
J. C., 298
BURNETT
Annabel, 932
Cora Adams, 235
D. S., 173
(Dr.), 299
Ethel, 505
Frank, 749
Hiram (Dr.), 171
Margaret, 749
Marine, 749
Sally, 445
T. M., 229, 230, 349
William (Dr.), 791
BURNS
Bert, 325
Clara Russell, 235, 664, 667
C. R., 230
Francis J., 115
Henry, 120
James M., 667
Nickolas, 286
Robert, 121
Sarah, 667
Thos., 124, 667
BURR
Hannah, 314
Henry, 906
Ivan, 906
Lula, 906
Maria, 763
Marjorie, 906
Peter, 64, 90, 127, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, 138, 314, 329, 344
William., 261
BURRIS
Addie (Mc Kay), 507
Amanada (Hall), 519, 506, 507
Anna, 506, 507
Berdette, 507
Bert, 507
Elizabeth, 516, 876
Elizabeth (Arnold), 507
Elizabeth Ellen, 506, 507, 518
Emma, 506, 507
Hannah, 507
Harvey, 507
James H., 120
James L., 506, 507
J. I., 518
John, 298
John A., 507
John H., 506, 507
Rose (Ellis), 507
Wm., 294, 506, 507
William T., 507

BURROUGHS
----, 289
David, 90
Isaac, 90
Jacob, 107
BURSON
David S., 575
BURST
Jacob, 222, 223, 228, 331
BURTON
C. W., 317
Elizabeth, 768
Eva Jane, 656
J. R., 142
John, 117
Joseph, 210
M. A., 210
R. E., 278
Peyton, 256, 265, 309
Wm., 115
Wm. A., 121
BURWELL
Nathaniel (Capt.), 293
BUSBY
Nicholas, 740
BUSER
Susan, 782
BUSH
Elizabeth, 658, 659, 670
J. H., 67
John, 67
Elizabeth, 772
Mary E., 528
BUSHNELL
Asa S. (Gov.), 49, 513
BUSTER
Lewis H., 215
(Squire), 150
BUTCHER
Elizabeth, 688
BUTLER
Beale, 250
Edward T., 209
F., 164
Lord (Capt.), 392
Lucy, 413
Mary, 250
William, 68, 91, 128, 309
BUTTERFIELD
John, 107, 300
Joseph, 115
BUTTERWORTH
Benjamin, 526, 621
BYARD
[illegible], 21
George, 317
Louisa, 491
Thomas, 491
BYRD
Charles W., 37
J. T., 167

CADDLE
John, 286
CADDON
John B., 510
CADWALDER
Benjamin, 115
CADWALLADER
Esther, 767
James, 209
J. L., 141, 142, 143
(Prof.), 288
CAFEO
John, 289
CAHILL
Philip, 301
CAIN
Catherine, 831, 881
CALAHAN
D., 166
CALL
Richard, 324
CALLAHAN
D. W., 94
CALLAWAY
Matthew, 319
CALVIN
(Prof.), 631
CAMMACK
Anna)Oglesbee), 824
Catherine (Mason), 824
Chas. H., 824
Cornelia, 824
Flora, 824
J. W., 824
Mary (Pidgeon), 824
Nellie, 824
Walter, 554, 757, 824
William, 824
CAMP
Chas., 704
John, 120
Leland, 704
Leona, 704
Nina Evelyn, 704
P. C. (Grocery & Restaurant), 311, 312
CAMPBELL
Alexander, 171, 178
A. O., 960
Archibald, 87
Bishop
Dove Williams J. A., (Mrs.), 441
Enos, 173
(Gov.), 405
G. W., 230
H. L., 230
J. A., 441
Jacob, 122
Jackson, 125
James E., 49, 936
James W., 123, 940
Jennie, 399
Joseph, 125
J. W., 102
Mary, 211, 598
CAMPBELL continued
Mary Elizabeth, 940
Mary Eva, 940
Mildred, 903
(Mr.), 399
Ora F., 218
Wm., 116
CAMRON
----, 189
CANADA
Frank, 946
Johanna, 946
Martha, 946
CANNEY
Geo. W., 123
Mary Jane, 570
CANNY
Cynthia A., 893
W. W. (Dr.), 203, 373, 588
CAPLIN
John, 117
CARAWAY
Henry, 814
Nancy (Penn), 814
Ruth Ann, 814
CARDER
Maria, 453
CAREY
Alonzo W., 557
Alice, 926
Almira (Conard), 557, 754
Amos, 243
Anna, 243, 712
Anna (Mc Pherson), 567, 640, 754
Anner Margaret (Lane), 754
Asenath, 754
B. C., 577
Buelah (Mc Elivee), 713
Charles H., 755
C. N., 273
Cynthia, 754
Daniel, 122, 264, 265
Dallas, 284, 713
David, 695
Dorothy, 755
Earl, 243
E. L., 228
Elias, 557, 754
Eliza, 557, 754
Elizabeth, 754
Elizabeth (Lundy), 712
Enoch L., 712
Estella (Mc Coy), 755
Esther, 713
Eunice, 754
Florence C. (Bratten), 755
Floyd Leslie, 755
Frank, 243
Harriett (Bernard), 695
Harold, 713
Harry Lee, 755

BROWNING continued
Kent, 348
Kent P., 190, 240
Mabel Cowen, 182, 230
Mahala Q., 687
Meshock, 687
BRODNESS
----, 191
BRUCE
George, 328, 330, 331, 343
H. H., 324, 325
Robert, 797
BRUNSON
John H., 122
BRYAN
Elizabeth, 722
F. H., 349
James, 161
T. H., 72, 224
BRYANT
Almeda, 532, 536 875
Jacob, 113
James, 286
James T., 324
Josiah, 532, 536
Sarah (Gould) (gool), 532, 536
Sarah J. (Allen), 875
W. D., 324, 875
BUCHANAN
(President), 366
BUCHANON
(Gov.), 748
BUCK
Augustus, 246
John, 317
Samuel, 137
BUCKINGHAM
T. S., 174
BUCKLES
William, 72
BUCKLEY
Alda F. (Mann), 580, 592
Arthur, 580, 591
Bros. (Grain Dealers), 350
C., 350
Cecil, 581
Charles, 580, 592
Clara, 581, 580, 592
Geo., 163, 591, 580
Geo. D., 580, 592
H. M., 164
Jane (Dicks) (Dix), 580, 591, 592
John, 260, 591, 592, 580
John Wesley, 592
Karl, 592
M., 350
Martha (Eubanks), 592
Mary Anna (Van Tress), 580
BUCKLEY continued
Millard, 581
Ruth (Barnes), 580, 591
Stephen, 261, 591 592, 580
William, 580, 592
BUCKETT
Ed., 213
BUELL
(Gen.), 118
BUFORD
Abram (Col.), 78 270
BUFFINGTON
E. B., 176
M. M. (Dr.), 754
BUNDLE
Nancy, 768
BUNDY
A. S., 105
Chas., 167, 168, 215
James, 214
Isaac N., 122, 124
Lydia, 323, 506, 758, 937
Mary, 937
Millicent, 732
Stephen F., 112
William, 287, 937
BUNSON
John, 276
BUNTAIN
Mary, 555
Susannah (Jenkins), 555
William, 555
BUNTAN
Wm. H., 116
BURBY
David, 212
BURDEN
James, 282
BURDSALL
Wm., 545
BURGE
C. C., 217
Elijah, 90
BURGES
Elizabeth, 623
BURGESS
Beverly, 962
Dyer, 177
BURK
----, 290
Alexis, 780
Amanda, 780
BURKE
Anna, 949
BURK
Elisha, 780
Elizabeth, 406
John, 184
Lemuel W., 780
Mary E., 780, 781
Mary (Woolever), 780
Victor, 750
William Walter, 780
BURKE
BURKE continued
Sarah, 950
Wm., 163, 164, 288
BURKELL
C., 213
BURNET
----, 283
Chas., 241
J. C., 298
BURNETT
Annabel, 932
Cora Adams, 235
D. S., 173
(Dr.), 299
Ethel, 505
Frank, 749
Hiram (Dr.), 171
Margaret, 749
Marine, 749
Sally, 445
T. M., 229, 230, 349
William (Dr.), 791
BURNS
Bert, 325
Clara Russell, 235, 664, 667
C. R., 230
Francis J., 115
Henry, 120
James M., 667
Nickolas, 286
Robert, 121
Sarah, 667
Thos., 124, 667
BURR
Hannah, 314
Henry, 906
Ivan, 906
Lula, 906
Maria, 763
Marjorie, 906
Peter, 64, 90, 127, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, 138, 314, 329, 344
William., 261
BURRIS
Addie (Mc Kay), 507
Amanada (Hall), 519, 506, 507
Anna, 506, 507
Berdette, 507
Bert, 507
Elizabeth, 516, 876
Elizabeth (Arnold), 507
Elizabeth Ellen, 506, 507, 518
Emma, 506, 507
Hannah, 507
Harvey, 507
James H., 120
James L., 506, 507
J. I., 518
John, 298
John A., 507
John H., 506, 507
Rose (Ellis), 507
Wm., 294, 506, 507
William T., 507

BURROUGHS
----, 289
David, 90
Isaac, 90
Jacob, 107
BURSON
David S., 575
BURST
Jacob, 222, 223, 228, 331
BURTON
C. W., 317
Elizabeth, 768
Eva Jane, 656
J. R., 142
John, 117
Joseph, 210
M. A., 210
R. E., 278
Peyton, 256, 265, 309
Wm., 115
Wm. A., 121
BURWELL
Nathaniel (Capt.), 293
BUSBY
Nicholas, 740
BUSER
Susan, 782
BUSH
Elizabeth, 658, 659, 670
J. H., 67
John, 67
Elizabeth, 772
Mary E., 528
BUSHNELL
Asa S. (Gov.), 49, 513
BUSTER
Lewis H., 215
(Squire), 150
BUTCHER
Elizabeth, 688
BUTLER
Beale, 250
Edward T., 209
F., 164
Lord (Capt.), 392
Lucy, 413
Mary, 250
William, 68, 91, 128, 309
BUTTERFIELD
John, 107, 300
Joseph, 115
BUTTERWORTH
Benjamin, 526, 621
BYARD
[illegible], 21
George, 317
Louisa, 491
Thomas, 491
BYRD
Charles W., 37
J. T., 167

CADDLE
John, 286
CADDON
John B., 510
CADWALDER
Benjamin, 115
CADWALLADER
Esther, 767
James, 209
J. L., 141, 142, 143
(Prof.), 288
CAFEO
John, 289
CAHILL
Philip, 301
CAIN
Catherine, 831, 881
CALAHAN
D., 166
CALL
Richard, 324
CALLAHAN
D. W., 94
CALLAWAY
Matthew, 319
CALVIN
(Prof.), 631
CAMMACK
Anna)Oglesbee), 824
Catherine (Mason), 824
Chas. H., 824
Cornelia, 824
Flora, 824
J. W., 824
Mary (Pidgeon), 824
Nellie, 824
Walter, 554, 757, 824
William, 824
CAMP
Chas., 704
John, 120
Leland, 704
Leona, 704
Nina Evelyn, 704
P. C. (Grocery & Restaurant), 311, 312
CAMPBELL
Alexander, 171, 178
A. O., 960
Archibald, 87
Bishop
Dove Williams J. A., (Mrs.), 441
Enos, 173
(Gov.), 405
G. W., 230
H. L., 230
J. A., 441
Jacob, 122
Jackson, 125
James E., 49, 936
James W., 123, 940
Jennie, 399
Joseph, 125
J. W., 102
Mary, 211, 598
CAMPBELL continued
Mary Elizabeth, 940
Mary Eva, 940
Mildred, 903
(Mr.), 399
Ora F., 218
Wm., 116
CAMRON
----, 189
CANADA
Frank, 946
Johanna, 946
Martha, 946
CANNEY
Geo. W., 123
Mary Jane, 570
CANNY
Cynthia A., 893
W. W. (Dr.), 203, 373, 588
CAPLIN
John, 117
CARAWAY
Henry, 814
Nancy (Penn), 814
Ruth Ann, 814
CARDER
Maria, 453
CAREY
Alonzo W., 557
Alice, 926
Almira (Conard), 557, 754
Amos, 243
Anna, 243, 712
Anna (Mc Pherson), 567, 640, 754
Anner Margaret (Lane), 754
Asenath, 754
B. C., 577
Buelah (Mc Elivee), 713
Charles H., 755
C. N., 273
Cynthia, 754
Daniel, 122, 264, 265
Dallas, 284, 713
David, 695
Dorothy, 755
Earl, 243
E. L., 228
Elias, 557, 754
Eliza, 557, 754
Elizabeth, 754
Elizabeth (Lundy), 712
Enoch L., 712
Estella (Mc Coy), 755
Esther, 713
Eunice, 754
Florence C. (Bratten), 755
Floyd Leslie, 755
Frank, 243
Harriett (Bernard), 695
Harold, 713
Harry Lee, 755

CAREY continued
Ida B. (Fenner), 755
James, 475
James E., 695
James Edward, 695
Jane (Mc Millan), 713
Jennie, 158
John, 712, 713, 761, 754
Jonathon, 754
Joseph, 754
Joshua, 754
Keziah, 695
Lenq C., 557
Leslie E., 755
Lillian, 755
Louise (Bevan), 713
Mable E. (Strait), 755
Margaret (Greene), 761, 754
Margaret (Hussey), 557, 754
Margaret M. (Ross)
Marjorie, 755
Martha, 557, 754
Mary, 557, 713, 761, 754
Nathan H., 713
Oscar, 696
Phoebe, 926
Preston, 754
Rachel, 712, 754
Rachel (Doane), 754
Rebecca, 695
Rebecca (Hiatt), 695
Rebecca (Kerr), 754
Rhoda, 567
Rhoda (Ballard), 754
Ruth (Bond), 754
Rolland, 755
Samuel, 557, 567, 640, 712, 754
Samuel F., 713
Sarah, 754
Sarah J., 761
Spencer, 557
Stephen, 754
Thelma, 755
Thomas, 754
Zimri, 712, 754, 754
W. Ernest, 557
William, 557, 754
CARL
Oliver, 490
CARLISLE
Burlington, 103, 114
CARLTON
F. W. Evans, 182
CARMAN
Anna Arthur Dwiggins (Mrs.), 429
CARMAN continued
John, 71, 175, 329
Jolin, 71
Margaret, 175, 210
CARMEN
C. J., 216
James, 318
Joshua, 322
Joshua (Rev.), 86, 87
Margaret, 207
CARNAHAN
Aaron, 120, 469
Alvira (Mitchell), 469
Barnet, 120, 469
Bessie, 470
David, 469
Deborah (Thornhill), 469
Ella (Wood), 470
Estella J. (Irwin), 946
Fergus, 469
George, 946
Harley, 243
Harry, 946
Harvey, 469
James, 469
James Estel, 946
John, 469
Louisa, 469
Lucille, 946
Lulu, 470
Mary, 469
Ruth, 469
W. H., 290
William H., 469
CARNEGIE
Andrew, 346
CAROTHERS
Thomas, 70
Thos. L., 138, 239
T. L., 104, 221
Samuel, 177
CARPENTER
Anna Jane, 528
Benjamin, 528
Charles M., 528
Earl, 528
Elizabeth (Gillen), 528
Elizabeth (Paton), 528
Emily, 528
Frank G., 73
Fred, 528
Geo. Washington, 528
James W., 528
John, 528
Junius, 125
Mary E., 528
Mary E. (Berlin), 528
Minnie (Mart), 528
Nathaniel, 329, 610
Rachel, 618
Samuel, 531
Sarah, 152, 675
Sarah C., 528
CARPENTER continued
Samuel, 528
Thomas, 528
Virginia, 528
Walter, 152
CARR
John, 290, 289
Robert, 107
CARRELL
Solon, 115
CARRINGTON
Edward (Lt. Col.), 293
(Colonel), 316
Mayo, 78, 293
CARROLL
Cammie M. (Townsend), 545
Cleve, 545
Dempsey P., 120
Esther, 545
Esther T., 266
George E., 545
Glen, 545
Ilo, 862
Inez, 545
Jacob S., 120
Joseph, 545
J. T., 384
Lucile, 545
Mary, 236, 545
Mary (Bailey), 545
Olive, 793
O. B., 109
Stephen, 324
Thos. B., 238
Willard, 545
Williamette, 150
CARRUTHERS
Thomas, 468
CARSON
----, 73
Alonzo E., 788
Bert, 436, 872
Carey, 436, 872
Elanor, 788
Eli, 436, 872, 960
Elizabeth Morton Mc Kenzie, 436
Gertrude, 216
J. B., 219
Joseph D., 788
Lon, 312
Stella, 436, 872
William, 314
CARTER
Ann, 254, 761
Anna, 254, 960
Cyrus, 156, 162, 246, 254, 256
David, 320, 321
David F., 256
Edgar, 639
Elihu, 759
Elizabeth, 253, 719, 853, 476
Elmer, 216, 638, 639
Emma, 638
Enoch, 246, 254
Esther, 562

CARTER continued
Ethel, 218
Francis M., 638
Geo., 161, 162, 248, 246, 253, 254, 344, 757
G. H., 697
Hannah, 757
Herman, 218
Jane, 254
Jesse, 161, 254, 324
John, 153, 254, 255, 256
John Millican, 562
Joseph, 78
Joseph M., 116
J. W., 241
Lillie, 639
Laura, 638
Leander, 638
Louisa, 254
Margaret Jane, 638
Martha Ann, 638
Mary E. Storer, 638, 639
Mary R., 638
Miriam, 254
Nancy, 254, 761
Nathaniel, 160, 252, 254, 761
Nicholsa, 248
Otto, 218
Ray, 639
Rebecca, 441
Rosa, 639
Ruby, 639
Samuel, 254
Sarah E., 638
Susannah, 254
Susannah V., 638
Wilson, 156, 254, 324
Jasper, 638, 639
Zora, 639
CARTWRIGHT
(Attorney), 349
Anna Gallup, 235, 416, 487
Aurora C., 487
Bertha, 907, 915
Charles B., 487
Elizabeth (Bashore), 907
Elizabeth (Leard), 811
Eva, 907
Frank Bashore, 907
Harry, 487
Henry Gilroy, 486, 487
Herman G., 487
H. G., 97, 138, 149, 217, 417, 581
Homer Russell, 907
H. T., 416
Isaac T., 182
Jonathan, 114
Joseph, 811
Lawrence W., 487
CARTWRIGHT continued
Lucinda (Tobin), 487
Margaret, 811
Mary L. (Harrison), 486, 487
Nancy, 468
Vera Ione, 907
Virginia Ruth, 907
Willis, 907, 915
CARUTHERS
James, 837
Thos., 837
CARVER
Isabel Miller Wm. (Mrs.), 432
William, 432
Wm. R., 116
CARVERY
Eliza, 884
CARY
E. H. (Dr.), 201
CASEY
Thos., 115
CASHATT
Isabel, 887
CASHMAN,
----, 271
Catherine, 627
Claude Merland, 628
Cora, 207
Corinna Blanch (Smithson), 628
Donald Wm., 628
Elmer, 627
Etta, 627
E. E., 207, 216
James, 921
John, 213, 921, 627
John C., 626, 627
Joseph, 627
Lula, 627
Martha Louise, 628
Mary Catherine, 921
Minnie, 627
Nancy (Murphy), 921
Neal Elmer, 628
Robert Joseph, 628
Samuel, 212
Sarah Louisa (Vandervort), 626, 627
Sarah Luella (Truitt), 921
William, 921
CASS
Lewis, 191
CASSATT
J. W., 165
CASSERMAN
W. J., 218
CAST
----, 583
Ada, 774
Alfred, 310
Amanda D. (Mc KIbben), 554
Bertha, 555
Chlora (Turner), 555
CAST continued
E., 109, 313
Elisha, 313
Emma, 382
Ethel, 868
Eva, 436
Everett J., 554
Ezekiel, 315
Fred, 644
Herman, 555
James A. Jr., 554, 555
James Sr., 554
John Wesley, 554
Mary (Villars), 868
Mary D. Villar Simeom (Mrs.), 385
Simeon, 385
Simeon S., 868
Susan Villars
Thos. J., 246
CASTLE
Sarah A., 593
CATER
John, 324
John Jr.
CAUDLE
A. E., 232, 416
CAUDEL
Nettie Gallup A. E. (Mrs.), 416
CAUDLE
William, 286
CERTAIN
D. M., 555
Luellen (Gallaher), 555
Pearl, 555
CHADWELL
James, 125
CHADWICK
Hannah, 222
CHAFFIN
J. W., 191
CHAFLIN
J. W., 343
CHALFANT
J. F., 165
CHALFONT
Susannah, 492, 784
Wm., 264
CHAMBERLAIN
Nancy, 913
CHAMBERLIN
Wm., 120
CHAMBERS
Maude Bloom Wm. (Mrs.), 420
William, 420
CHAMPE
Elizabeth, 797
CHAMPLAIN
Edward, 114
CHAMPLIN
(Clothier), 350
Anna, 457
Burdette, 440
Earl, 458
Edward B., 440
Edward L., 440
Emma B., 440

CHAMPLIN continued
Edward M., 439, 440
Eliz. Armbrewster Perry (Mrs.), 440
Elizabeth (Warren), 457
Estella (Braughart), 458
Florence E. Purdy Perry (Mrs.), 440
Frances, 440
Hannah E., 439, 440
Harold, 458
Iva Sprinkle, 440
J. M., 217
John M., 439, 457, 458
Joshua, 439, 440, 457
Joshua (Capt.), 457
Lucy (Michaels), 457
Lena, 440
Mary, 457
Mary E., 224
Mary E. Ireland 2nd Edw. M. (Mrs), 440
May, 440
Minnie A., 440
Orval, 440
Perry M., 439
P. M., 224
Robert, 458
Sarah Bates, 439, 440
CHANCE
David,356
Cyrus, 120
David, 206
Elbert, 324
Henry C., 121
John R., 298
CHANCELOR
Maud, 876
CHANCELLOR
Abigail J. Colvin Wm. (Mrs.), 424, 425
Anna May, 453
Hyrocelus, 424
Leonidas M., 425
Rebecca Rowe, 424
Sullivan D., 424, 425, 426
S. D., 163, 206
Sullivan D., 208
William, 424, 425
CHANEY
Amy, 635
Charles W., 350
Joseph, 635
P. B., 168
R., 164
Sarah (Richner), 635
CHANNEL
Arminda, 518, 791
CHANNELL
A., 168
CHANNEL
Emma, 518, 791, 927
Gertrude, 301, 791, 518
CHANNEL continued
James H., 112
James W., 791
John H., 791
J. W., 301, 518
CHANNELL
J. H., 625
CHANNEL
John H.
Laura (Pavey), 518, 792
Lucy, 518, 791
Mary, 518, 791
Roxie, 792
Sarah (Custis), 518, 791
Walter, 301, 792
CHAPMAN
A. H., 102, 103, 104, 112
Andrew H., 329
Mary, 809
CHAPLIN
Alva, 218
Alvey, 218
CHAPMAN
Chas. 125
J. N. (Rev.), 170
Mary (Matthews), 727
CHARLES
(Painting), 349
William, 554, 737, 757
CHASE
Daniel W., 115
David C., 842, 843
E. B., 164
Eunice E., 842
Hannah (Hostetler), 842
Salmon P., 49, 352, 362, 664, 748
CHATMAN
Chas., 108
CHATTERTON
Nancy, 769
N. E., 149
CHEESEMAN
T. W. C., 182
CHENEY
Gertrude Stiles, 236
CHENNEWORTH
D., 210
Mattie, 210
CHERM
Millie, 704
CHERRY
Mary, 790
Millie, 704
CHERRINGTON
Hannah, 387
Leida, 387
Lida, 182
Lucy H. Wm. (Mrs), 387
Lucy M., 387
Samuel M., 387
William, 387
CHESTNUT
Clarence, 780
E., 340
CHEW
Alice, 252
Ephraim, 252, 253
Isaac, 249, 252, 253
John, 249, 252, 253, 265
Mary, 252, 253
Matilda, 411
Morris R., 138
Reuben, 249, 252, 253
Ruth, 252
Samuel, 253
CHILD
Lydia Marie, 351
CHISM
M. W., 213
CHIVINGTON
J., 165
CHAPSON
Thos., 120
CHRISTOPHER
Harry, 350
CHRISENBURG
Oscar, 539
CHRIST
F. R., 243
W. L.(Dr.), 204, 267
CHRISTOPHER
Ebenezer, 317
CHRISTY
Ella, 782
E. W., 226
James, 328, 342
Jane, 792
Margaret, 381
Nancy (Urton), 792
Pater, 381
S. A., 206
Sadie Myers S. B. (Mrs.), 380, 381
CHURCH
Geo. W., 115
CLAPP
G. N., 335
G. W., 336
CLARE
----,256
CLARK
----, 286
Adam, 705
Agnes, 812
Alf, 331
Alfred, 942
Anna, 705, 887
Anna (Maxey), 812
Austin, 886
Benjamin, 112, 886, 941
Carey, 73, 74, 941
Clara, 705
Clay Richard, 942
C. C. (Mrs.), 157
Columbus H., 886
David, 176
Davis Wasgatt, 163, 667
D. W., 165
Ella, 931

CLARK continued
Elizabeth (Hilderbrant), 885
Elizabeth (Miller), 886
Emma, 145
Ethel, 705
Everett, 219
Frank, 705, 942
Fred, 566
George Rogers (gen.), 35, 77, 83, 306, 353, 354
Geneva, 942
Grant, 886
G. H., 283
H. A. (Dr.), 213, 264, 266, 267
CLARKE
Hallie (Hammer), 844
CLARK
Hannah, 886
H. R., 243
Hubert, 705
Ida, 941
Isaac, 885, 886
James, 138, 812
James B., 75, 844
CLARKE
J. B., 74
CLARK
Jefferson, 942
Jennie, 519, 719
Jessie W., 609
Job, 70, 74, 941
CLARKE
John H., 844
John S., 116
CLARK
Jonathan, 293
Joshua, 246
Josiah, 116
J. W., 164
Lewis, 283
Lorenzo, 246
Louie, 886
Lucy, 705
Mark, 885, 886
Marley, 886
Mary, 705
Mary Francis, 886
Mary J., 470
Rachel R. (Miller), 470
Reader W., 72
Rebecca J. (Hilderbrand), 941
R. P., 168
Salina, 942
Samantha, 886
Samuel, 114
Sarah, 515, 606, 682, 798, 900, 622, 526
Sarah Ann (Gerard), 931
S. G., 109
Sylvevter, 125, 931
Thos. B., 114
Townsey, 812
CLARK continued
Waldo (Mrs.), 399
Wallace, 218
William, 286
William D., 470
CLAUSE
Julia, 355
CLAWSON
Susannah, 251, 948
Wm., 251
CLAYBAUGH
----, 283
Josie, 212
CLAYTON
S. D., 165
CLAXTON
John V., 122
CLEAVER
James, 149
John, 115
Roy (Restaurant), 312
CLELAND
Alexander, 246
Armasa, 552
Ann, 551
Barbara, 551
Caleb B., 551, 552
CLELLAND
C. B., 210, 266
CLELAND
Chloe (Moon), 552
CLELLAND
Eliza Jane, 552
CLELAND
Eunice, 551
James, 551
John, 551
John H., 552
Lee M., 552
CLELLAND
Larkin, 266, 551, 552, 471
CLELAND
Larkin P., 551
Marie Ann, 551
Martha E., 552
Mary, 551, 552
CLELLAND
Nancy, 210
CLELAND
Nancy E. (Urton), 552
Phoebe (Brown), 551
Ren S., 552
Samuel J., 246
Sarah, 551, 552
Sarah (Philips), 551
Susan, 552
Susannah, 551
Wm., 121
CLEMENS
Clemons
CLEMONS
Benjamin, 848
Charles L., 848
Ella, 933
Emma B., 849
Harvey W., 849, 933
James M., 849
Joseph, 848
CLEMONS continued
Lucy Ann, 848
Martha Ann, 848
Mary (Bishop), 848, 933
Mary E., 848
Nancy J., 848
Robert Jr. & Sr., 848, 849, 933
Sarah M., 848
Thomas, 848
William W., 848
CLEMENT
Agnes, 830
Alvin, 826, 830
Alvin Jr., 831
Catherine, 830
Dell, 826
Dona, 826
Donald, 826
Elizabeth (Jackman), 830
Elnora, 826
Frances C., 831
Frank, 826
Henry, 830
Hubert Jr. & Sr., 185, 826, 830, 832, 925
James H., 826
Jane, 830
John, 830
John D., 123
Josephine, 826
Louis, 826, 830
Louis Jr., 830
Margaret (Mc Williams), 830
Mary Catherine, 826, 830, 925
Mary, 830
Mary Jane, 826, 830
Mary V. (Dabe), 826, 830
Michael, 825, 830
Paul, 810, 826, 830
Rosa, 826, 830, 832
Rose, 832
Victoria, 826, 830
Victoria (Bigonville), 826, 830, 832, 925
CLEMENTS
R., 324
CLEVE
Mary, 829
CLEVELAND
Estelle, 237
Wm., 149, 222, 223
CLEVENGER
Adon, 316
A. E., 137, 150, 329
Agnes Virginia, 409
Anna R., 216
Barbara May, 579, 593
Belle (Moon), 579, 592
Bessie Hortense, 579, 592, 820
Catherine, 436,

CLEVENGER continued
Catherine continued
579, 868
David, 317, 579
Earl E., 579, 592
Emily, 416
Emma, 579
Enos, 408, 409, 578, 579, 592, 868
Capitola (West), 579, 593
Christina (Crouse), 592, 868, 578, 579
Eva Smith Leaming Elmer (Mrs.), 383
F. M., 231, 335, 341, 349
Hon. Frank M., 408, 409, 410, 422
George, 409
Herbert P., 579, 592
J. C., 408
J. E., 357
John, 240, 579
John Randolph, 579, 578, 592
John Randolph Jr., 592
J. R., 231, 341, 349
Lavina (Llewellan), 829
Lola, 436
Luie, 150
Marley, 243
Compton Wm. (Mrs.), 408
Martin, 123
Mary, 579, 443, 182
Mary E. (Mitchell)
Mary H. Robinson Frank M (Mrs.), 409
Minnie Fife Stephens J. C. (Mrs.), 408
Mollie E., 829
Peter, 137, 156, 340, 592, 578, 579
Russell Robinson, 409
Ruth, 467, 709
Samuel, 269
Sarah, 579
T. M., 73
William, 63, 109, 209, 343, 408, 409, 579, 829
W. W., 216
William W., 409
CLIFFORD
John E., 121
CLIFTON
Jane, 456
CLINE
Amelia B., 498
Andrew, 889
Arminta, 889
Caleb, 184
Carl, 891
Catherine, 799
CLINE continued
Catherine (Feagins), 889
Chas., 265
Edward, 74, 889, 498
Elizabeth, 209
Elizabeth (Haines), 498
Emma, 889
Ephraim S., 103, 112
E. O., 516
E. S., 103
Ethel (Gavo), 891
Frederick O., 889
Geo. Washington, 889
G. T., 226
Howard, 890
John, 107, 889
John C., 103
Mary, 184, 889
Myrtle, 215
Naomi (Glasgo), 889
Oscar E., 889
Philip, 889
Raymond, 226
W. H., 175
Wilbur, 891
Will H., 218, 266
Wills A., 889
Wm. S., 889
CLINTON
George (Gen.), 65
CLOUD
Joel, 616
R. M., 170
CLOVERDALE
R. T., 334
CLOVIN
J. U., 103
CLUSTER
Hannah Sophia, 563
COAKLEY
Dennis, 121
Jeremiah, 185
Jerry, 185
Timothy, 185
COAT
Joseph, 352
COATE
E. S., 357
Hiram, 153
H. A., 224, 255, 478
COATS
Aquila, 212
I. S., 209
COBERLEY
Louisa, 464
Mary, 464
Thomas, 464
COCHRAN
Geo., 210
Jacob B., 838
James, 121, 286
Jane (Colvin), 838
Mary (Ferris), 838
Sydney, 838
COCKERELLE
COCKERELLE continued
Eldridge, 943
S. S., 943
COCKERILL
Ina, 237
James, 792
Nellie, 792
COE
Odie, 952
COFFIN
G. W., 67
Levi, 261, 351
M. B., 209
Martha E., 610
Mary, 572, 696
Samuel, 480
COFFMAN
Wm. M., 167
COGALL
Sarah E. (Mrs.), 396
Sarah Austin (Mrs.), 396
COHAGEN
J. C., 108
COHAN
Marie, 298
COINER
Susanna, 657
COLE
A. L., 206, 335
Alfred L., 222
Alice, 811
Benjamin, 706, 811
Catherine, 811
Clarence, 812
Delilah (Brandenburg), 811
E. M., 167
Florence, 453
Florence Elizabeth, 812
George Howard, 812
Geo. M., 706, 811, 812
Gladys May, 812
Ida, 706, 811
C. (Joseph C.) (Dr.), 203, 299
J. P., 623
Lizzie (Wisbey), 812
Lucinda, 811
Mart, 811
Martha, 706, 811
Martin, 812
Mary Christine, 812
P. C. (Dr.), 453
Phoebe, 811
Samuel, 811
Stella, 812
Thomas, 811
W. H. (Prof.), 149, 206, 299
William H., 348
Wm. R., 72, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 205, 344
COLEGROVE
O. G., 182
COLEMAN

COLEMAN continued
(Colonel), 112
John, 167
COLLETTS
----, 598
COLLETT
Aaron, 261, 684, 637
Abigal, 684, 807
Ailsey, 773
Alley, 637
Ann, 637, 836, 837
Ann S., 209
Anna, 208, 637
Azel Waters, 637
Benjamin, 108, 684, 637
Bertha, 182
Bernard Y., 636
B. Y., 224, 690
Chas. P., 170
Daniel, 137, 247, 261, 807, 836, 837, 636, 637
Daniel J., 116
Daniel H. Jr. & Sr., 599, 684
D. M., 73, 74
Edith, 637
Edwin S., 349
Elizabeth (Armstrong), 636, 684, 837
Elizabeth, 684
Elsie, 590, 902
Emma (Shidaker), 637
E. S., 231
Francis, 637, 684
George, 637
Horace W., 684, 685
Isaac, 138, 177, 238, 684
J., 690
J. I., 137
James W., 120, 685
John, 636, 684, 773, 837, 902
Jonathan, 636, 637, 638, 684, 836
Joshua, 128, 138, 684
Margaret, 208, 685
Maria (Mc Kay), 599, 684
Martha, 637
Mary, 208, 679, 740, 804, 836, 637
Mary (Haines), 636, 637
Mary M., 209
M. M., 109
Moses, 637, 679, 684, 804, 837
R. D., 208
Rebecca, 679, 804
Robert D., 208, 209, 637
Sarah, 636, 684, 837
Sarah (Yeo), 637

COLLETT continued
Sarah (Mc Kay), 637, 638, 836
Stephen, 636, 684 837
T., 165
Tamson, 597, 598, 684
Thos. W., 685
O. F., 208
William, 637
COLLEY
J. R., 167
COLLIER
John P., 112
Moses, 63
COLLINS
----, 290
Alexander, 120
Alice, 774
Amos, 210
Cora, 532
Francis M., 115
Geo., 266
Henry, 117, 864
Howard, 870
Ina, 218
John, 532
John H., 120
Levi, 115, 311
Mary, 507
Mary Ann Miller Samuel (Mrs.), 432
Samuel, 432
Sarah, 532
W. W., 72
COLLINGS
George, 72
COLTER
----, 256
COLWELL
Martha, 754
COLVIN
Abigail J., 424
Amos, 530
Bernice, 616
Carmel, 616
Clara, 808
Fannie (Salisbury), 839
Frank S., 208, 889
G. M., 163, 208
Grace Peterson, 235, 237
Hannah (Ashcraft), 838
Henry, 615
H. C., 109
Jacob Newton, 615 616
James, 839
Jane, 838
John, 424, 425
Lauretta, 933
Lucinda (White), 615, 616
Margaret (Neil), 424
Marian, 808
Mary, 530
Mary (Conner), 615

COLVIN continued
(Mr.), 347
Phoebe, 530
Sallie, 808
Thos., 838, 839
William, 615
COMBER
Sarah, 841
COMER
Thos., 276
COMPTON
Alexander, 120
Amos, 156, 866
Amos Sr., 352
Ann (Mendenhall), 156, 866
Audra, 523
Charles, 646
Eli, 156
Elizabeth, 630, 760, 865
Ella C., 866
Emma, 866
Harrison, 310
John W., 523
John, 261
J. W., 314
L. L. & Wife, 349, 350, 390
Lucy A., 866
Ludia, 866
Mabel, 390
Marcissa, 184
Martha, 408, 866
Mary E., 866
Merle A., 523
Nancy Ann, 962
Phares, 156
Recia A., 866
R. L., 205
Samuel, 261, 866, 573
Stephen, 261
Walton, 866
William, 866
Wm H., 120
COMSTOCK
James, 373
CONARD
Abraham, 515
Alice, 784
Almira (Carey), 557, 754, 784
Augusta (Lacy), 493, 785
Benjamin, 492, 784
Benjamin R., 784
Cornelius, 492, 784
Elma, 493, 785
Eliza (Roberts), 492, 784
Elizabeth, 784, 867
Elizabeth (Hussey) Johnson, 492, 784
Elwood, 784
Emma, 784
Enos, 867
G. R. (Geo. R.) (Dr.), 557, 203, 784, 492, 468

CONARD continued
Grace, 867
Granville, 784
Harvey E., 493, 785
Helen, 493, 785
Jane L., 493, 785
John, 113
J. R., 114
Margaret, 208
Margaret E. (Thompson), 493
Martha (Good), 492, 493, 785
Mary Ann (Moore), 492, 784
Mary Mente, 784
Matilda, 515
Phoebe, 515
Rachel, 784
Robert (Dr.), 203, 207, 290, 785, 492, 493
Susannah (Chalfont), 492, 784
William, 493, 784, 785
CONGER
A. C. (Allen C.), 164, 541
Bradley, 117
C. L., 165
Morris, 114
N., 176
Rebecca, 522, 535
CONKLIN
Abe, 528
Arnold, 300
Chas., 212, 218, 283, 786
C. V., 214, 217
David F., 116
Ezekiel, 246
Ed, 218
F. M., 283
Fred, 218
F. W., 217
Geo., 217
Grant, 491
Harry F., 112
Harvey F., 103
J. A., 217, 283
James, 212
Lucinda, 530
Mary, 212
N. J., 283
Sue, 212
T. H., 217
CONKLING
Tunis (Conklin), 284
CONKLIN
J., 314
CONLIN
Mabel Jones, 641
Robert Henry, 641
Robert T., 641
CONNARD
Walter V., 534
CONNELL
(Father), 186
Hiram, 85, 923
CONNELL continued
Rebecca, 923
William, 85
Z., 164
CONNER
(Contractor), 350
Ada Belle, 750
Anise, 879
Armeda Emaline, 416
Bert, 750
Bessie Lillian, 416
Carl, 750
Carrie E., 880
Charles, 415
Chas. J., 122
Cinderella, 879
Catherine Jane (Moore), 879
Clarissa, 879
C. N., 216, 279
Edwin Leslie, 416
Eli, 879
Eliza Ireland Joseph (Mrs.), 415
Eva Eliza, 416
Frank N., 350
George E., 879, 880
Harold Joseph, 416
Harry L., 415
Herbert Franklin, 416
Hester Ann, 568
Iva M., 879
James Espy, 416
Jacob, 415, 615
Jane, 879
Jerdena, 887
Jesse, 122, 415
John, 112, 117, 694
Joseph, 415
Leo Ray, 416
Loren E., 879
Mary, 879, 568
Mary Lanmen Patrick (Mrs.), 415
Mary (Robnett), 615
Melissa, 879
Minny May Stephens (Harry L.), 415
Otto Neal, 416
Patrick, 415
Ruby Rotensis, 416
Ruth, 416
Sarilda, 516
Stacey H., 416
Susan, 171, 416
Susan White Jacob (Mrs.), 415
Swift, 568
Peter, 122
Taylor, 278
Thos., 516, 863, 879, 880
Viola, 946
Walter S., 415
Will, 644, 879
W. H., 219
W. Jr., 125
William Owen, 880
CONOVER
Adeline, 568
CONOVER continued
Ashley (Green), 569
Clarence R., 569
Doris V., 569
Elmira, 568
Elsie, 569
Ethel (Davis), 569
Forest Wayne, 569
George, 568
Gertrude (West), 569
Henry, 568
Herbert B., 569
Hester Ann, 568
H. Lee, 569
Ira, 568
James, 568
James Wendell, 569
Jesse, 569
John, 568
Martin V., 568
Mary (Conner), 568
Maud (Green), 568
Minnie, 218
Nettie M. (Meyers), 568
Oliver, 568
Rena, 569
Swift, 568
CONREY
Al. W., 241
J. F., 165
CONSTABLE
Jasper, 117
CONSTANCE
Isaac, 282
William, 282
CONWAY
B. L., 217
Catherine, 747
John, 107
Thos., 103, 112
COOK
Catherine, 548
Chas., 692
Howard, 692
John, 157
John C., 153, 487
Margaret, 692
Nathan, 123
Rachel, 778, 929, 946
Sarah, 411
William, 753
COOKE
Archdeacon, 183
COOKSEY
Thomas L. (Dr.), 348
COOLEY
Sarah Ann, 943
COONS
Isaac, 286
COOPER
----, 286
Catherine, 899
John, 286
Lucy, 466
Wm., 246, 248
COPE
Charles I., 831

COPELAND
Alfred J., 158
John, 282
Judith, 282
COPIC
(Sarah), 468
COPPOCK
Martha, 854
COPSEY
Effie, 212
S. L., 218
CORBLEY
-----, 617
CORKERILL
Ina H., 223
CORLISS
-----, 290
CORLIS
A. T. (Dr.), 200
CORNELL
Jennie, 150
CORNWALLIS
--------, 281, 804
(Lord), 406, 438
CORR
H. C., 261
CORRELL
Edna, 892
CORWIN
Bert, 215
Frank, 575
Franklin, 72, 73, 95, 137, 190, 328, 513
Matthias, 134
Matthias Jr., 130
Rhoda, 618
Thomas, 48, 666, 816, 618
CORZATT
W. C., 216
COSBY
J. H., 172
John M. (Rev), 689
COTTON
Noah, 114
COTRELL
H. M., 184
John D., 115
John M., 114
Joseph, 123
COUCH
E. P., 174, 176
COULTER
Alfred, 324
John, 90, 322, 324
John G., 325
Margaret Gibson John (Mrs.), 322
Mary, 86, 322, 626
William, 322
COVALT
Clorinda, 494
COVAT
J. A., 125
COVERT
Anna, 461
COVINGTON
Samuel, 335
S. F., 97
COVOLT
COVOLT continued
Clarinda, 958
COWAN
(Family), 314
James, 665
John, 51
COWDEN
E. H., 349
COWDERY
Diah, 793
Jessie, 793
COWGAL
Jane, 525, 621
COWGILL
Amanda (Van Pelt), 691
A. T., 166
Eleanor (Barrett), 480
Ellen, 480, 622
Henry, 91, 317, 480
Henry C., 116
John, 691
Kate, 691
Lydia, 480
COWMAN
Alexander, 560
Elmer, 560
Ina Lelia, 560
James O., 560
Jane (Mc Corkle), 560
Jessie, 560
John, 560
John Watkins, 560
Lowery Alexander, 560
Martha J., 560
Mary V., 560
Mary W. (Johnson), 560
Silas R., 560
COX
Aaron, 120, 270
Amy, 572, 669, 696
Bert, 333
C. M., 215
Eliza Jane (Matthews), 727
Emma., 745
(Governor), 74, 666
Harmon, 669, 696
Henry, 90
J., 313
Jacob D., 49
James M., 49
J. D. (Gen.), 112, 113
John, 90, 755
John W., 215
Lummie, 902
Lydia, 387
Martha, 669, 696
Mary, 769
(Mrs.), 966
Samuel, 67, 89, 131, 205
Susannah, 745
Thos., 269, 270
Valentine, 107, 727,
COX continued
Valentine Continued 809
Vincent, 270
William, 745
COYLE
James, 310
CRABB
Edward (Ned), 29.
CRABTREE
Nathan B., 170
CRAFT
Allen, 685
Milton A., 107
Rachel (Mann), 685
CRAIG
---, 289
Addison T., 653
A. T., 357
Anna, 653
Berdie, 967
Carl, 943
Charles
Clement V., 653
David, 943
David S., 943
Dorothy, 654
Dorothy (Le Mar), 653
Edgar, 654
Eliza, 943
(Dr.), 299
Franklin, 123, 653
Grace, 943
Helen, 211
Hiram, 653
J. A., 75
James, 157, 653, 943
John, 943
John A., 653, 654
Josephine, 943
Mary, 211, 943
Mary Alice, 943
Mary A. (Adams), 943
Mary C., (Le Mar), 653
Nancy, 943
Noah, 653
Parthenia, 943
Ruth R., 654
Samuel Eugene, 654
Samuel L., 653, 654
Sarah Ann (Cooley), 943
Sarah Helen, 943
Susannah J. (Rosebrough), 943
Thos. E., 943
Thos. Eugene, 943
T. E. (Dr.), 203
Thos. J., 943
Thompson, 943
Tilghman, 653
William, 653, 943
CRAIL
Adeline, 569
CRAINE
James, 260

CRAINE
Virgie, 698
CRAMER
Cleo, 207, 208
H. L., 213
W. H., 207
CRANE
Charles, 332
Fred, 350
L. W., 72, 217
CRANSTON
(Bishop), 163
CRARY
(Furniture Store), 350
Francis, 416
J. Alfred, 178, 179, 180
Oliver C., 179, 180
CRAVENS
Benjamin F., 966
Elizabeth, 949
John, 949
Lydia E., 949
Mary, 966
CRAWFORD
Alice, 207, 213
Alice J., 216
Carrie, 207, 218
(Colonel), 134
Cora, 175
David, 120
(Dr.), 311
E. B., 207
Ella J., 175
Elvira, 175
Geo. B. (Dr.), 202
H. R., 212
Henry C., 121
James, 128, 248, 300
John, 124, 175
John J., 210
Johnaon, 116
Lydia E., 792
Mary, 208
Otto (Mrs.), 350
Rebecca, 963
(Rev.), 166
J. T. (Rev.), 175, 265
Ruth, 175
Webster, 122
W. H., 350
CREAMER
Anna Johnson, 424
A. R., 73
Simon, 424
CREDON
Bridget, 586
Daniel, 586
Josie, 902
CREED
Bennett, 916
Harriett (Hern), 916
Nellie, 916
Sanford, 916
CREE
John M., 115
CREEDEN
CREEDON continued
Johanna, 700
Julia, 771
Patrick, 185
CREEK
Geo., 121
CREFESTEIN
Elizabeth, 925
CREIGHTON
(Dr.), 203
S. M., 214
W. S., 181
Wm., 133
Wm. H., 893
CREW
Mary, 745
Obadiah, 745
CREWS
Elizabeth, 553, 737, 756
CREWSO
Peter, 114
CRICK
Emanuel, 122
Franklin, 123
CRIFESSTEEN
Elizabeth, 885
CRIHFIELD
John, 72, 189
Philip E., 137
Philip F. (P. F.), 328, 344
CRIPPEN
G. C., 172
CRISPIN
Mary H., 916
Matilda, 916
CRITES
Ethel, 841
Georgia, 243
John C., 160
Mollie, 243
CROMER
H. E., 142
CROMWELL
------, 407
Samuel, 180
CROOPER
-----, 283
CROPEN
John, 117
CROPPER
James, 212
CROPSEY
Anna, 150
CROSBY
John, 667
Mary Ann, 665, 667
Nancy (Colvin), 667
CROSLEY
Andrew, 778
Bell, 778
Caroline (Wood), 929
Carrie (Wood), 778
Charles, 778, 929
Dolly, 778, 929
Edgar, 778, 929
Ella, 778, 929
Emma, 778
Estella (Fox), 778
CROSLEY continued
Howard, 778
Huston, 778
Isaac, 778, 929, 946
John, 778
Lenna, 778, 929
Martha, 778, 846, 929, 945, 946
Mary, 778, 929
Perry, 778, 929
Rachel (Cook), 778, 929, 946
Roy, 778, 929
Samuel, 778
Thomas, 778
Wm., 778, 929
William, 929
Wm. Robert, 778
CROSS
C. W., 601
CROSSLEY
Abel, 63
Chas., 218
W. T., 331
CROSSON
A., 207, 210, 289, 288
Addie, 779
Alex, 466, 467
Alexander, 224, 852
Catherine, 165, 286
CROSSEN
Charlotte (Morrison), 875, 466
CROSSON
Delilah, 207, 208
CROSSEN
Edward, 170, 286, 779, 466
Edward Jr., 286
George, 286, 875, 466
James, 103
Margaret, 875
William, 286
CROSSON
Emma, 467
G. R., 207, 467
John, 246
James V. R., 112
Laura, 467
Lenna, 467
Mary, 207, 208
Mary E. (Supinger), 467
Mary J. (Leggett), 467
CROTHERS
(Rev.), 179
Samuel, 72
CROUSE
Beryll H., 217
Bruce B., 407
Burdette R., 407
Charles, 644
Christina, 592, 868, 578
Clarinda Baker J.W.B.

CROUSE continued
(Mrs.), 407
David H., 644
Della, 644
Edna, 644
Elizabeth, 644
Elizabeth Pennington Henry (Mrs.), 406
Eliza J., 643
Emerson, 703
Empson, 643
Evelyn May, 433
George E., 643, 644
Hannah, 531
Henry, 406
Isaac T., 406
Jennie Rhodes Bruce B. (Mrs.), 407
John, 114, 317, 406, 531, 643
John Jr., 406,643
J. W., 224, 406
J. W. B., 224, 318, 406, 407
J. W. R., 703
Mabel V., 407
Mary Jane, 709
Mary (Horseman), 643
Melvina, 213, 644
Nancy, 406, 950
O. A., 217
Osborn, 644
Pearl Miller Russell Mrs.), 433
Rhoda, 531, 644
Rhoda Matson John Jr. (Mrs.), 406
Rhody (Matson), 643
Russell, 433
Rhody Ellen, 703
Sarah, 644
Susan, 708
T., 213
Thurman, 213, 643
CRUMLEY
A. E., 220
Charles, 350
Henry B., 71
Rebecca Babb Wm. (Mrs.), 430
Rose, 233
William, 72, 148, 239, 430, 677
CRUMLY
H. B., 102, 103, 109, 112
CRUSTIN
M. F., 331
CRUTE
James, 482
Jessie, 482
Ruanna, 482
CRYDER
Andrew, 760
Rosaline, 759
CUDDINGTON
Thos. V., 117
CUE
William, 294
CULBERSON
CULBERSON continued
Emily, 927
George, 927
J. W., 122
Priscilla (Stewart), 927
CULBERTSON
E. S. Cherrington, (Dau.) (Mrs.), 387
Jennie, 517
CULLOTT
Sarah, 808
CULTZBACH
Chas. (Rev.), 169
CUMBERLAND
E. (Rev.), 167
CUMELY
Azel, 115
CUMER
J. J., 241
CUMMINS
Bessie, 684
Jesse L., 684
Nora (Wright), 684
CUNNINGHAM
C. J., 105, 109
Levi, 166
Mary, 593
R., 172
CUNNY
Christian, 124
CURL
Alonzo, 870
Anthony, 607
Charles, 329, 331, 332, 370, 371
Daniel, 370
David, 153, 246
Edgar, 371
E. F., 246
Emma, 607
Harriett Eliza, 371
Harriet (Hackney), 370
Hiram, 224
Martha Mauble, Charles (Mrs.), 370
Mary, 607
Robert H., 370
Sarah, 435
CURLE
S. P., 224
CURLESS
A., 289
CURLES
Amanada (Haines), 544
Asher, 544
Carey Lee, 544
Elmer J., 544
Fannie, 544
Hannah, 544
Hannah (Brown), 544
Homer Grant (Rev.), 544
John, 544
Luella May, 544
Mahala, 544
CURLES continued
Marian, 544
Mayme, 544
Osee D., 544
Samuel, 544
CURLESS
David, 289
CURREN
Catherine, 510
Ella, 510
Ella (Linnehan), 510
Estelle (Johnson), 511
Frederick L., 511
Martin, 510, 511
Mary, 510
Mary Jane, 783
Patrick J., 510
P. J., 296
Walter Paul, 511
CURTINDOLL
Mary, 670
CURTIS
----, 297, 342
Abbie, 912
Allen A., 729, 810, 911, 921
Alice, 803
Alonzo, 714
Audrey, 912
Beatrice (Cline), 912
Burdsal, 803
Carl, 803
Carrie, 729
Carrie (Summers), 714
Chas. Glenn, 714
Chloe, 803
Christopher, 729, 802, 810, 911
Clyde, 912
David, 729, 802, 810, 911
Donald, 714
Edna, 729
Edward, 320
Edward Jr., 321
Elzie, 802
Evelyn, 912
Frank, 729, 802, 803, 810, 911
Fred, 729
George, 729, 803, 810, 911
Harley, 729
Harry, 912
Helen, 912
Howard, 729, 887
Isaac, 121
James, 92, 123
James E., 729, 810, 911
Jennie, 729, 803, 810, 911
J. J., 217
Jessie, 729
Lonnie, 803
Louis, 166
Lucinda (Morton),

CURTIS continued
Lucinda (Morton) continued, 803
Lucy, 727, 729, 803, 810, 911
Lula, 729, 803, 810, 911
Mabel, 729
Marcile, 912
Mary, 729
Martha, 775, 803, 912, 951
Martha J. (Truitt), 729, 802, 810, 911
Martha Elmira Jane (Mc Vey), 912
Nancy, 928
Ollie (West), 729
Opal, 803
R., 241
Richard, 206, 613
Robert, 912
Roy, 803
Sarah, 729, 730, 803, 810, 911
Stanley, 729
Roy L., 206, 297
Samuel R., 44
William, 729, 803, 810
Wm. H., 273, 911, 912
Winnie, 729
CURY
Julia, 530
CURRY
F. C. (Dr.), 514
CUSHING
Daniel, 89
CUSICK
Cortland C., 124
Delia, 171
Jane, 170
Leander, 121
Wilford (Dr.), 171, 286
CUSTER
Betsy, 843
John L., 121
CUSTIS
Abel W., 625
Albert, 301
Albert Reed, 626
Almira, 669
Amelia Ann (Arnold), 876
Ann, 625
Anna, 449, 511, 522, 891
Anna M., 449
A. R., 217
Azariah, 121
Betsey, 625
Burch Quinn, 922
Carl, 926
Carrie (Hildebrant), 925
Catherine (Devanney), 626
Catherine (Smith), 746
CUSTIS continued
Catherine W. Ward Elisha T. (Mrs.)
C. E., 74, 241, 301
Charles, 299, 382, 449, 823, 963
Charles E., 625
Charles William, 511,512
Chas. W., 517
Claude, 926
Clyde, 298
Clyde Burtsal, 512
Cyrus E., 121, 624, 625
C. W., 891
Douglas, 485
douglas W., 449, 511, 647
Durward, 926
Dwight, 450, 647
Earl Johnson, 512
Edna, 450, 647
Elisha, 921, 925
Elisha T., 411
Elizabeth, 625
Elizabeth A., 625
Elizabeth Ann, 625
Elizabeth Haney Robertson (MrsO., 382
Elizabeth Jane (Vanniman), 647
Elizabeth (Savage), 449, 647
Ellie M., (Dalgern), 512
Ella M. (Valgarn), 517
Elmira, 572
Ethel, 517
Ethel Marie, 512
Etta, 449
Frieda, 647
Freda Ellen, 450
Flora (Johnson), 512, 891
Frank, 891, 919, 921, 922, 925, 511
Franklin, 449
Fred, 926
George, 921, 925
Georgia (Kuhn), 511
Gladys, 926
Grace, 449, 511, 891
Hannah J., 485, 647
Harold, 926
Harriett, 449, 647, 826
Heber W., 450, 647
Ida B., 449, 511, 891
Irene, 926
Isaiah, 449, 647
James, 449, 511,
CUSTIS continued
James continued 921, 925, 926
James E., 925, 926
James W., 891
Jean, 450, 647
Jesse, 926
John, 449, 625, 647, 921, 925
J. J., 625
John J., 298
John W., 108, 697, 921, 925, 572, 625
Josephus John, 625
Kate, 921, 925
Kenneth (Drummond), 922
Lauron A., 512
Laverne, 926
Levi, 485
Levi D., 511
Levi Dorcy, 449
Levi H., 449, 450, 647, 826, 891
Lillian, 450, 647
Littleton, 449, 625, 876
Louisa (Smith), 572, 697
Lula, 449, 511, 891
Lutita (Douglas), 626
Margaret, 449, 612
Marian, 926
Margaret (Shannon), 512
Martha, 921, 925, 926
Mary, 434, 449, 647, 876, 921, 925
Mary Ann, 625
Mary Douglas, 626
Mary M., 449
Mary (Reed), 624, 625
Mary (Savage), 625
Mary (Spurgeon), 512
Maude, 450, 647
Miriam Hughes, 450
Myra, 449, 647
Nancy, 449, 735
Nellie Hughes Dwight (Mrs.), 450
Oscar W., 449
Pauline, 926
Penniah (Gustin), 449
Pernina, 485
Robison, 625
Robert, 921, 925
Rhoda, 449, 647
Sallie, 449, 647
Samuel Robertson, 625
Sarah, 518, 791, 921, 925

CUSTIS continued
Sarah Mary, 625
Sarah B. (Smithson), 919, 922
Sarah (Bond), 921, 925
Susan (Drake), 449, 511, 891
Thos., 104, 309, 356, 382, 625, 746, 925
Vienna, 625
Willard, 926
Wm., 241, 449, 450, 612, 647, 791, 826, 891
William H., 624, 625
Wynona, 926
CUSTUS
C. H., 218
CUTLER
Ephraim, 41

DABB
Franklin, 115
DABE
Francis, 826
Frank, 321
James, 123
Julia (Luiso), 826
Mary V., 826
Oliver, 829
William C., 72
DAILEY
Addie, 750
Harry, 644, 664
Lafayette, 750
Morris, 750
Thomas, 320
DAKIN
---, 298
Albert, 612
Allen, 612
Bessie, 613
A. Brusler, 613
Barclay, 121
Bertha Ines, 613
Clarence, 613
Desdemonia, 612
Decator, 612
Dora, 613
D. S., 199
Edwin, 731
Elias, 731
Elizabeth, 613, 690
Ella (Kelso), 613
Emma S., 425
Eveline, 613
Florence, 613
Francis, 613
Frank M., 138
Georgia A., 613
Glen, 613
Harriett, 731
Harry, 613
Hiram, 425
Homer, 613
Ida, 613
J. F., 103
DAKIN continued
James, 90, 73, 138, 248, 257, 344
John W., 124
Josephine (Huffman), 613
L. C., 613
Mary A., 731
Mary Elizabeth (Theobold), 613
Mabel Emma, 613
Margaret S., 509
Margaret (Custis), 612
Martha (Dice), 613
Miles Minton, 613
Minnie, 613
M. M., 241
Myrtle, 613
Nina, 613
Nellie (Thompaon), 613
O. H. P., 612
Parry, 613
Perry, 344, 351, 356
Preserved, 90, 249, 260, 612
Preserved Jr., 612
Robert M., 613
Rockefeller (Dr.), 198, 344
Susan (Beard), 613
Susie T., 613
S. W., 509
S. Webster, 613
Theobald O., 613
T. O., 138, 206
Walter H., 613
W. H., 612
William, 90, 731
W. C., 517
Will C., 300
Wm. H., 121, 138, 219, 300
Zebulon, 261
DALBY
J., 314
Jesse, 793
Sarah, 793
Joel, 168
DALGERN
Ellie M., 512
DALTON
John E. (Dr.), 211, 265, 271
DALY
(Dry-Goods Store)
Cornelius, 185
DANIEL
Charles, 908
Clifton Arthur, 909
Edgar, 908
Grace, 908
Ivan Ray, 909
Jay, 908
Joseph, 908
Joseph Milton, 909
Mary, 908
Olive (Fenner),
DANIEL continued
Olive (Fenner) continued, 908, 909
Paul Alva, 908, 909
Rachael (Tomlinson), 908
Robert, 908
Vanora (Reveal), 908
William, 908
DANIELS
Geo. E., 76
Geo. W., 116
Joseph B., 116
DANNSBERY
D. W., 206
DANIELS
Wm., 246
D'ANVERS
Roland, 561
DARBY
Frances, 895
DARBYSHIRE
Ann, 461
Anna, 461
Anna (Covert), 461
Affa Arlene, 533
A. J., 211, 461, 532, 533
B. J., 241, 532, 533, 461, 462
E. J., 241
Elizabeth, 169
Elizabeth (Hoblet), 461
Elizabeth (Jennings), 461
Elsie, 519
Frank, 461
Hortense A., 533
James, 461, 533
Jessie, 461
John, 120, 461
Joshua, 461
Letita, 461
Lydia, 462, 533
Maggie, 461, 533
Maria (Moore), 461, 532
Martha, 461
Mary Ann, 461, 871
Melinda, 871
Morris, 461
Oliver M., 461, 533
Oma, 462, 533
Peter, 298
Rosse, 211
Porter M., 533
Rosa A. (Morrow), 533
Samuel, 461, 871
S. T., 102
Thomas, 120, 219, 461
Viola, 889
Wm. Benjamin, 533

DARBYSHIRE continued
Zenephen, 461
DARKIN
James A., 120
DARLING
Catherine, 656
DARNELL
Albert, 393
Alice, 393
Elisa Jane Thompson J. Turner (Mrs.), 394
Ethel May, 394
Jacob, 393
J. Turner, 393, 394
Rhoda Brooks, Jacob (Mrs.), 393
Susan, 393
Vernon, 394
William T. (Dr.), 394
DART
G. H., 165
DAUGHERTY
Alfred, 276
Benjamin, 115
Bloomingdale, 295
Clyde, 289
David E., 120
E., 324
Edith, 254
Hiram, 254
James, 128
John, 246
Susan P. Telfair, 236
Thos. J., 246
DAUGHTERS
Musgrove, 495
DAVIDSON
Amelia (Kibler), 558
Deborah Ann, 558
John, 558
Rebecca, 385
Samuel, 324
DAVIS
(Auto Delivery), 349
Alice, 175
Alice M. Starbuck, 235, 236
Amos, 351
Amos T., 344
Amos Tiffin, 72, 196, 197
(Dr.), 199
A. T. (Dr.), 203, 311, 328
B., 109
Chas. R., 122
Edward S., 104, 246, 256
Elizabeth, 883
Eliza J., 644
Ethel, 569
Francis, 683
H. A., 350
Hannah, 683
Harry, 218
DAVIS continued
H. B., 218
Isaac, 197
J. A., 215
James, 482
James M., 246
Jane (Miller), 904
J. D., 124
Jehu, 264, 265
J. H., 219
John, 107, 904, 490
John B., 246
Jordon, 705
L. A., 175
Lewis F., 246
L. M., 167
Mary, 343
Mary (Tiffin), 197
Mary D., 197
Mary Jane, 482
(Miss), 960
Morris, 122
Newton, 122, 264
Phebe, 705, 880
Riley, 279
Sadie M., 243, 705
Samuel, 120
Werter, 164
W. E., 256
W. H., 215
William, 264
DAWSON
Carolina A., 197
G. K., 324
W. W., 785
DAY
Ada, 208
Bertha E., 160
C. M., 207, 290
Edward, 170, 171
F. D., 167
H. L., 214, 289
Marie, 216
Solomon, 150
U. R., 298
DAYLE
John, 350
DAYTON
Jonathon, 851
DEACON
Nancy (Kibby), 848
DEAKIN
Bertha A., 224
John F., 115
Rhua, 164
DEAN
Joseph N., 116
Perry, 210
DEAVER
Mary L. (Mrs.), 369
DECATUR
(Commodore), 816
DECK
Dora Jane, 849
Edward, 849
George, 290
DECK continued
Henry C., 120
Joe V., 266
Jonathon, 924
Rebecca (Robison), 849
Sarah, 924
Sarah Margaret, 924
DECKARD
W. W., 170
DEEDS
(Miss), 850
DEEM
R. K., 167
De GAFF
A., 94
DEGROOT
James, 326
J. B., 324
DEHAN
Mary, 771
DEHANTY
John, 220
De HAVEN
Peter, 156
DELEHANTY
John, 224
De LONG
Catherine, 964
Edith Gray, 964
Edna B., 964
Emma W., 964
Estella Myrtle, 964
Eva, 862, 964
Eva (Richardson), 862, 964
Gertrude, 964
Gusta Beecher, 964
Laura Holmes, 964
Lowell Mason, 964
Martha Washington, 964
Milburn Elihu, 964
Peter, 120, 964
William, 862
William Penn, 964
De MILLER
E. S., 173
DEMOND
John Baptist, 205
DEMPSEY
John, 310, 314
DENEHY
Daniel, 945
Dennis, 945
Honora, 945
Honora (O'Leary), 945
Jeremiah, 945
Jerry, 945
Johanna, 945
Johanna (Dineen), 945
John, 945
Julia, 945
Patrick, 945
Thomas J., 349

DENEHY continued
William, 945
DENICA
Henry, 301
DENISTON
A. F. (Dr.), 123, 125, 200, 203
John D., 124
James R., 200
DENIUS
W. A., 266
DENNIS
Alice, 923
Charles William, 924
Davie W., 145
Eliza, 166
Elizabeth, 923
Grover, 924
Hannah, 909, 923, 931
Hannah (Tumlin), 923
Hester, 923
Hilda, 924
John, 923
John F., 124
Louisa, 923
Lucinda, 923
Mattie C., 145
Oscar Richmond, 924
Paul Burdette, 924
Peter, 923
Richmond, 909, 923, 931
Robert, 924
Sarah, 923
Sarah Margaret (Deck), 924
Seneca, 123, 923, 924
DENNISON
(Dr.), 843, 960
William, 352
William Jr., 49
DENNISTON
A. F., 105, 109, 278
DENNY
Abigail, 638
Anna C., 638
Elizabeth, 638
Faithful, 638
Geo., 188
Hannah, 638
John, 638
John P., 638
Joseph, 638
Geo. M., 638
Martha, 638
Martha Collett, 638
Peter, 638
Samuel, 638
Sarah, 638
Thomas, 638
W. H. P., 189, 190
Will I., 331
DENNEY
DENNEY continued
Julia, 746
S., 109
DENVER
Arthur (son of Patrick), 365
Arthur S., 222
Elizabeth, 949
Harrison, 895
H. C., 240
Jane (Campbell), 180, 365
James W. (Gen.), 365, 366, 367
J. W., (Gen), 97, 102, 137, 223, 240, 561, 498
J. W. Jr., 223, 240, 367
Kathryn, 561
Louise C. (Rombach), 561
Mary Caroline, 180
Matthew R., 222, 223, 561
M. R., 70, 341, 342, 349, 367
Patrick, 185, 365
Patrick Jr., 365
Rosa T., 937
Veda (Slack), 561
Virginia, 561
DERBY
Thos., 123
DERIVAN
J. F., 204
Anna, 705
Bridget (Foley), 705
Harry, 705
Hubert J. Jr. & Sr., 705
Hugh, 705
John, 705
Joseph, 705
Maria, 705
Mary, 705
Patrick, 705
Susan Irene (Mc Cabe), 705
DETHERIDGE
(Miss), 923
DEUEL
Elizabeth A. S., 235
DEVANNEY
(Druggist), 350
Catherine, 626
Michael, 185
De VANNEY
Nell, 232
William, 626
DEVERS
Alice, 434
Thos., 123, 273
DEVILLEZ
(Hannen), 724
Henry, 724, 810, 924
Margaret, 724, 810, 924
DEVILLEZ continued
Peter, 924
DEVIS
John, 210
DEVOE
Beatrice, 214
Della, 214
Jerome, 212, 340
Larmie, 217
Louis, 217
Lucinda, 774
Nancy, 212
Omer, 217
Oscar, 217
Rachel, 607
Simon, 226
DEVORE
Wm. B., 112
De VOSS
Ed, 350, 391
DEWEY
---, 289
J. D., 225
J. S., 207, 214, 288
De WITT
John, 131, 132, 133
John W., 124
DEWALD
Hattie Elma, 922
DIBOLL
A. C., 102
Alonzo C., 137, 138, 148, 149, 329
DICE
Martha, 613
DICK
Elizabeth Ann, 562, 931
John, 562, 931
DICKEY
James, 177
Wm., 177
DICKINSON
Adams, 350
(Bishop), 229
James (Dr.), 298
DICKS
Jane, 591
Peter, 128, 248, 591
DIFFENBAUGH
Adam, 735
Ann, 735
Emma, 735
DILL
John
DILLON
Abigail, Isaac Wright (Mrs.), 428
Achsah, 306, 428
Absalom Hur Holgson (Mrs.), 428
Ann ,Michael Bennett (Mrs.), 428
Anna, 572, 669, 697
Daniel, 128, 428

DILLON continued
Elizabeth, 631
Hannah, Wm. Wright (Mrs.), 428
James, 120, 123
Jane, 428
Jesse, 128, 283, 306, 307, 427, 428, 572, 574, 669, 697
John, 328
Jonathan, 428
Joseph, 428
Luke, 428
Martha Dora Fisher (Mrs.), 428
Nathan, 428
Robert, 104
Sarah, 428
Susannah, 304, 307, 428, 572, 605, 660, 669, 697, 759
Thos., 91, 428
Walter, 63, 428
William, 428
DIMBERLAKE
Elizabeth (Timberlake), 526
DIMMITT
Kate B., 175
DINCKSEN
Lysbeth Paulus, 587
DINEEN
Johanna, 945
DINGY
Charles, 863
DINIMORY
Wm., 125
DIONNE
C. M., 193
DISBROW
Asa, 101
DIX
Jane, 580
Peter, 580
DIXON
Clark, 176, 272
John R., 112
Mary Gallup, P. F. (Mrs.), 416
P. F., 416
DRAGOO
Daniel, 107
DOAK
Allie, 914
Jennie, 913
Joseph C., 224
Samuel, 224
DOANS
---, 152
(Judge), 547
Al. W., 240, 241
Amanda M. (Stratton), 575
Archibald, 113
A. W., 73, 104, 102, 103, 111, 137, 138, 191, 239, 240, 315, 329, 388, 389
DOAN continued
Azariah W. (Lt. Col.), 118, 119, 155, 575, 576, 581
Bertha, 237
Bertha H., 230, 582
Betsey Eachus Wm. (Mrs.), 388
Burritt, 389
Calvin W., 119
(Captain), 105
Charles, 389, 576
Charles S., 582
Corwin F. W., 575
C. W., 108
David W., 120
Elias, 103, 115, 220
Elisha, 67, 105, 306, 388
Elizabeth, 306, 388
Esther, 232, 582
Fannie M., 576, 647
Frank M., 389
Hazel, 870
Henry S., 119, 137
H. S., 102, 108, 109, 191, 192
Isaac, 116
Jacob, 69, 306, 388
James, 859
Jemima, 388, 575
Jennie Rutherford Albert (Mrs.), 388
Jesse, 73, 247, 306, 342, 356, 388
Joe T., 219, 576, 581, 582, 486, 487
John, 388
Jonathon, 306, 328, 356, 388, 575, 720
Jonathon Jr., 102, 103, 647, 961
Joseph, 63, 65, 66, 68, 71, 73, 90, 108, 128, 129, 138, 148, 248, 306, 329, 244, 388, 575
Joseph Jr., 152, 161, 388
Joseph T., 349
J. T., 230
Louise, 582
Mabel Compton, Robt. R. (Mrs.), 389
Maria, 232, 388
Maria (Mc Millan) Robt. E. (Mrs.), 388
Martha E., 176, 232
Martha G. (Taylor), 575, 581
Mary, 306, 388
Mattie E., 233
Phoebe (Wall),
DOAN continued
Phoebe (Wall) continued, 575, 647
Rachel, 306, 388, 754
R. E. (Hon.), 99, 104, 107, 138, 191, 222, 223, 329, 388, 389, 575, 735
Robert E., 137
Robert R., 192, 388, 389
Ruth, 306, 388
S. W., 499
Thomas, 306, 388
Walker J., 576
Will, 576
William, 306, 388
Wm. V.
Willie, 389
Zariah (Judge), 647
DOBBINS
R., 168
Robert, 72
DOCTOR
Catherine, 894
Elizabeth Ellen, 928
Nancy, 491
DODSHON
J. H., 183
DODSON
R. H., 174
DODD
J. H. (R. R. Agent), 174, 312
DOGGETT
Benjamin, 206
William, 310
DOKE
Alice Miller, Wm. (Mrs.), 391
William, 391
DOLAN
Patrick, 185
DOLPH
Harry, 216
Henry, 216
L. C., 218, 266
Louis, 216
Ora, 210
DONALDSON
Margaret, 799
DONNARD
Wm., 120
DONOHOO
Alva Rado, 838
Ann (Malcolm), 838
C. P., 838
Gladys (Goodwin), 839
Glenn, 839
Harry A., 839, 835
John, 838
Lydia (Baker), 838
Sydney (Cochran, 838
Trueman H., 839

DOORLEY
Ella, 923
DORSEY
Aquila, 282
Chas., 167
Robert, 120
DOSTER
Coke L., 73
Edwin, 837
DOUGHERTY
Chas. M., 817
James, 817
Telfair, 817
DOUGHFMAN
Ada, 901
A. E. (Aaron E.), 219, 901
Charles, 901
Hannah, 901
Henry, 901
Ida (Lever), 901
John, 901
Margaret, 901
William, 901
DOUGHMAN
Elijah, 934
Zola M., 934
DOUGLAS
Absalom, 324, 325, 626
Corneluis, 162, 222
Elizabeth, 495
H. A., 324
John Henry (Rev.), 156, 160, 702
Lutita, 626
Mary (Coulter), 626
Milo, 519
Richard, 133
S. A., 324
Thompson, 73
DOUGLASS
Baron, 300
Orlando, 120
Robert Walter, 153, 158
DOVE
Stephen C., 120
DOWDEN
A. N., 206, 298, 300, 503
Ashford, 503
Elisa, 322
Elizabeth, 86
Elizabeth (Rowe), 503
Ida J., 503
James, 503
Jane, 503
J. C. C., 169
John, 503
John C., 324
Lucinda (Stewart), 503
Mont, 298
Otho, 503
Reece, 503
Samuel, 503
Sarah, 503
Thomas, 503
DOWDEN continued
W. L. (Blacksmith), 211, 503
DOWLING
Julia, 831, 881
Thomas, 831
DOWNING
Jacob, 930
Jane (Underwood), 930
Matilda J., 930
Sallie, 777, 905
DOYLE
Ella N., 176
John, 175, 346, 349
Sarah, 176
DRAIS
Rebecca J., 858
J. B., 858
DRAKE
Abbie, 511, 823, 952
Ann (Meusreau), 823, 891, 470
Ann (Musherue, 511
Anna, 508
Benjamin, 268
Bertha (Beckett), 956
Anna, 511
Caroline, 556, 878
Charles, 878, 879
Cornelius, 878
C. S., 211
Daniel, 470, 508, 511, 823, 878, 891, 956
David, 878
Elizabeth, 306, 511, 556, 878
Ella, 879
Ella (Atley), 879
Eugene, 960
Frances, 878, 879
Geo. G., 224, 801
Grace, 879
Hannah N. (Holliday), 960
Henry, 878, 956
Inez, 956
James A., 115
Jennie L., 370
John F., 956
John S. Charles, 878, 956, 960
Jonathon, 960
J. V., 103
John V., 115
Laura (Wickersham), 960
Lawrence, 956
Mary, 470, 508, 511
Randolph, 556, 878
Rebecca (Ford), 956
Samuel, 960
Susan, 449, 511
Stephen P., 189
Susan, 891
Thos. A., 224, 879
Walter, 960
DRAKE continued
Wm., 224, 878, 879
DRAPER
Thomas, 320
DUDLEY
W. J. (Dr.), 350
DRAKER
R. D., 219
DRAPER
Thos., 129
DRISCOLL
Charles, 783
Clara, 783
Edith, 728
Edna (Matthews), 728
Ephraim, 648
Hester (Kaiser), 648
L. C., 728
Mary Jane (Curren), 783
John W., 728
Simon
DRUCKER
Eva, 541
DRYDED
A. L. (Dr.), 203
DUCHANE
John, 273
DUDLEY
C. F., 219
Cyrus, 170
Wm., 115, 121
W. J. (Dr.), 203
DUFAU
Fred, 297
DUFF
Ella, 216
Geo. W., 216
DUFFY
Allie, 637
Ralph, 630, 878
DUGAN
W. M., 125
DULING
Vesta, 213
DUMCIN
Theodore, 124
DUMFORD
Belinda, 636
DUMOND
Anna, 206
DUNN
G. W., 297
DUN
Ona, 206
Robert S., 206
Walter, 78
DUNCAN
Alexander, 967
Elizabeth, 892
Isaac, 892
John, 130
Langham, 130
Margaret, 892
Mary, 967
Robert Peyton, 130
Wm., 114
DUNCARD

DUNCARD continued
Wm H., 219
DUNHAM
F. A., 350
Gideon, 72
Geo. P., 103, 115
Lida, 728
Mary, 728
(Miss), 835
S. P., 178
Samuel S., 102, 103, 112
DUNKIN
Sarah, 686
DUNKEN
Thos., 114
DUNLAP
Albert, 966
Anna (Williams), 966
Arabella, 966
Belva (Bales), 967
Berdie (Craig), 967
Chas. Mason, 967
Charles Pemberton, 966, 967
Chas. R., 967
Chas. Russell, 967
Chloe, 966
Clifford, 967
Earl, 966
Frances Pearl (Mason), 967
Frances Willard, 967
Frank, 967
Frank L., 966
Henrietta (Pemberton), 966
Horace, 966
James Jr., 966
James Sr., 966
James L., 967
John C., 967
John N., 966
Lola E., 967
Mariah, 966
Martha J. (Williams), 967
Mary Audra, 967
Mary (Cravens), 966
Minnie, 966
Nellie (Kester), 966
Olive, 967
Rollo, 967
Sarah, 917, 966
Senai, 966
DUNLAVY
Francis, 127, 132, 133, 138
(Judge), 128, 130, 134, 136, 138
DUNLEVY
-----, 194
A. H., 133
DUNN
--, 298
Alfred, 217
George, 73
J. B., 149, 191
DUNN continued
Lewis, 103
T. S., 165
DUNKLEMAN
John, 172
DUNKIN
J. M., 350
DURTSCHE
Anna, 539
Catherine, 539
Jacob, 539
DURHAM
John W., 184, 223, 273
DUSKINS
Mary, 894
DUVAL
John (Judge), 723
Sarah, 722, 723
DWIGGINS
Arthur, 429
C. B., 331
Chas. B., 137
Charles E. (Father), 427, 428, 429
Charles E. (Son), 427, 428
Clara Anna, 429
Daniel, 428
Edith Lucile, 429
Elizabeth, 428
Emma, Jos. Mc Millan (Mrs.), 429
Hannah, 428, 962
Howard C., 429
I., 962
Isaiah, 428, 522, 535
Lydia, 428
Martha, 428
(Miss), 961, 522
Mrta., 429
Nancy, 428
Robert Sr., 427, 428, 429, 962
Robert J., 427, 428, 429
Rebecca B. Kinsey, Robert J. (Mrs.), 427, 429
Sally M., Allen Brackney (Mrs.), 429
Sarah (Daughter), 428
Sarah Dillon, 427, 428
Susannah, 428
EACHUS
Betsy, 305, 388
David, 305, 311
John, 123, 344
J. S., 224
Julianna, 305
Mary, 305
Mary Griffith, 304
Phoebe Thornburgh, 305
Robert, 72, 78, 89, 90, 91, 127,
EACHUS continued
Robert continued
159, 259, 304, 309, 315, 328
(Squire), 123
EAGER
Mary, 879
EAGLIN
----, 266
EARLEY
Albert, 255
Cora, 773
Israel, 324
Joseph W. (J. W.) (Dr.), 341
EARLY
Anna, 691
Daniel, 282
Dora, 652
Elias, 954
Eva, 557
F. L., 217
G. B., 214
George, 691, 773
G. F., 97
Grover, 644
J. C., 212
Lizzie M., 150
M. P., 108, 109
Sarah, 801
Sarah E. (Thompson), 954
Solomon, 282, 801
Stella, 954
Thurman, 783
EAST
Ezekiel, 124
EASTERLING
Caleb, 260
EASTHAM
Robert S., 324
R. S., 171
EASTREN
Harry, 217
EASTS
Bessie, 927
EATON
Catherine, 650
Hattie, 475
James W., 103, 112
Joseph, 475
Henry, 120
Mintha M., 475
EBANS
S. H., 168
EDDY
(Prof.), 868
EDINGFIELD
John, 273
EDGAR
G. M., 164, 166
EDMINSTON
S. W., 166
EDMOND
Philip, 658
EDMONDSON
Elizabeth, 598
EDWARDS
Amanda, 750
Archdeacon, 182, 183

EDWARDS continued
Archibald, 116, 248, 622
Bertha, 657
D., 206, 226
David, 158
Edgar, 209
E. H., 243
Elizabeth, 477
Emma, 210, 218
Eugene, 705
Geo. H., 182
Gideon, 90
H. H., 168
Ivy, 150
J. A., 217
Levi T. (Prof.), 147
Lewis, 333
Mary, 249, 719
Mattie, 158
Nancy, 622
Nathaniel, 116, 249, 719
Rena, 209, 272
Richard, 324
Ruth, 622
Sarah, 719
Thos., 120
Wm., 254
EGAN BROTHERS (Druggists) (Egan), 350
EGAN
Catherine, 393
Catherine Bulter, Lawrence I. (Mrs.), 392
Jennie Spinks, Lawrence 3rd (Mrs.), 393
John, 71, 393
L., 349
Lawrence, 224
Lawrence 1st, 392
Lawrence 2nd, 392, 393
Lawrence 3rd, 392, 393
Lawrence W., 393
Margaret, 393
Margaret Maher Lawrence 2nd (Mrs.), 392
Mary, 393
Mary Ellen, 393
Patrick, 393
Richard, 329, 393
Thomas, 393
EGGLESTON
R., 322
EICHELBERGER
----------, 290
Claud E., 780
Jacob T., 121
ELDER
Carrie, 436
Robert (Rev.), 347
ELDERS
George, 115
Wm., 115
ELDRIDGE
Thomas, 797
S. C., 193
ELKINS
James H., 246, 247
John H., 246
ELLIOTT
David, 823
Eliza Jane, 727, 809
Ellen, 727, 809
Emma, 759
Eveline, 514
Martha A., 940
Mary (Hall), 940
Nell, 433
Penelope, 759
Samuel W., 178, 181
S. A., 211
Soloman, 759
Susan, 727, 809
Thomas, 109, 727, 809
William, 321, 727, 809, 822, 940
Wm. F., 125
ELLIS
Aaron, 832
Abbie, Rutherford B. Honfort (Mrs.), 375
Abraham, 101, 281, 884, 889
Abron, 884
Almira, 884
Angeline, 884
Catherine, 884, 888
Christopher, 324, 884
C. R., 211, 226, 296
C. R., 214
Daniel, 884
Eli, 116, 884
Eliza (Carvery), 884
Elizabeth, 383
Elizabeth (Oglesbee), 884
Eltie, 214
Emma, 211
Frank M., 832
George, 120, 884
G. H., 115
Harley B., 883
Harvey, 375
Hattie, 214
H. B., 214, 795, [illegible]
H. D., 214
Horace, 617
Isaac, 832, 884
Isaiah, 884
Isel, 260
Jacob B., 120, 261, 884
James, 96, 324, 383, 884
ELLIS continued
James V., 123, 137
J. C., 205, 214, 217, 218, 253
Jehu, 272
Joel, 261
John W., 116, 884
Josuha, 214
Joseph, 884
Joshua, 884
Katie A. (Linkhart), 883
Keziah (Woolman), 883, 884
Leroy (Blacksmith), 312
Martha, 884
Mary Ann, 884
Mary (Rogers) Harvey (Mrs.)
Nancy (Overly), 884
Nathan A., 120
Orville, 795, 883
Philip, 557
Rachel A. (Murphy), 883
R. E., 268
Robert, 272
Rosa, 507
Samuel, 883, 884
Sarah, 884
Sarah Catherine, 889
Silas, 884
Simon, 884
S. H., 242
Susan, 884
Susannah, 383
Theodore, 121
Tilden, 884
Veturrah, 883
William, 884
ELLISON
Albert, 217, 218
Arthur, 217
ELLSBERRY
William, 73
ELLSWORTH
Jeremiah, 166
ELSBERRY
Clarissa, 472, 473
Elizabeth (Miller), 473
William, 473
ELSEBERG
Elizabeth (Stall), 833
Emma, 833
John H., 833
ELSEY
Thomas, 286
ELSTER
Wm., 120
ELSTON
Mattie, 837
ELSTUN
A. K., 219
ELTON
Ada, 209

ELTON continued
Chas., 75
ELWOOD
Cyrus, 206
Hale, 116
ELY
J. F., 96
John, 207
ELZEY
L., 324
W., 313
William, 684
EMMONS
Glenna, 150
Jacob, 172
Robert, 215
EMERY
Barbara, 634
John, 634
Magnolia Emma, 634
Phoebe, 634
Samuel, 634
Sarah (Anderson), 634
William, 634
John, 426
EMRY
Wm., 120
ENGLE
Daniel H., 120
ENGLISH
Addie B., 781
Bernard, 828
Lenore, 828
ENNIS
J. J., 106
ENSIGN
Whorton, 210
ENT
Carrie, 150, 230, 237
Charles J., 104, 105, 106, 116
C. J., 72
George, 477, 744
Ida, 744
Lydia (Lambright), 477, 744
Margaret, 237
Mary M., 477
Milton, 744
Milton L., 329
William, 744
ENYART
C. F., 165
EREHEART
Eveline, 411
Marietta Ward, Wm. (Mrs.), 411
William, 411
ERNHOF
Clara, 209
ERRETT
Isaac (Rev.), 173
ESKEW
A. E., 290
ESPEY
Bessie, 706
Burt Elmer, 706
Celia, 706
ESPEY continued
Chas. Tilden, 706
Edgar, 706
Estelle, 706
Ida, 706
John, 706
Ollie [illegible], 706
P. D. (Dr.), 203, 283
Vinnia, 706
Edward, 289
ESPIE
Nancy (Wittaker), 706
ESTES
Louis A., 144, 145
Ludovic, 145
Rowland, 145
EUBANKS
John W., 592
Martha, 592
EVANS
Amelia, 222
Charles, 939
David, 131
Edward, 107
Eliza (Bernard), 796
Evan, 320
F. W., 182
Hugh, 796
Stephen, 72, 107, 138, 827
Susannah (Throckmorton), 939
Wm., 168
Isaac, 208, 468
Jasper, 253
John (Esq.), 62
EVERETT
Jesse, 148
EVANS
Louie A., 468
Lydia Emma, 939
Matilda Catherine, 468
Mary E., 610
Mary J., 796
Mary (Wilson), 827
Sophia, 827
EVEREST
Jesse C., 324, 325
William, 324
EVRITT
Nathan M., 246
EWBANK
Abbie, 212
Ida, 212
Morton, 212
EWBANKS
G. T. (Dr.), 201, 202
Lola Clevenger, 436
EWBANKS
Matthew, 436
EWEY
Mary, 925
Polly, 909
EYMAN
Will, 217
EWING
EWING continued
---, 300, 301
E., 298
W. A., 295, 626, 779, 780
EXPERIENCE
Mary, 355

FAHEY
Anna, 587
Thomas, 587
FAIRCHILD
L. A. (Dr.), 203
FAIRFIELD
David, 281
FAIRLEY
Callie, 237
C. G., 233
C. Grant, 154, 224
R. B., 213
FAIRFIELD
David, 128
FALKNER
Samuel, 114
Susanna, 761
FALLIS
George, 67, 71, 107, 328
Hester, 196
James, 343
John, 196, 247, 249, 840
John N., 117
Jonathan, 131, 247
Mary, 249, 344, 840
Richard, 72, 73, 91, 160, 247, 344
Sarah, 249, 840
FANCHER
Wm., 218
FANNAGE
Hiram H., 121
FANNON
James, 324
James W., 324
John, 324
William, 323
FANON
Levi, 115
FARABEE
W. S. (Dr.), 201
FARDEN
Belle, 224
J. A., 104, 105
James A., 117
FARQUHAR
Abe (Linton), 459, 460
Allen, 255
Amos, 123
B. (Dr.), 201, 208
Benjamin, 79, 90, 91, 131, 152, 153, 156, 195, 255, 261, 376, 459, 460
Camilla M., 224
Caroline, 150,

FARQUHAR continued
Caroline continued
224, 237
Chas., 154, 217, 224, 230, 232, 350
Cyrus, 255
Edwin, 255
Elizabeth, 201
Francis, 154
Frank, 349, 376, 459, 460, 461
Hannah, 230, 232
Hanna A. (Mc Millan), 460
H. B., 230, 232
Harriett, 460
H. B., 341
Henry, 230, 460
Inez, 821
James, 261
Jashia (Jasiah), 376
Jonah, 201
Jonathon, 255
Josiah, 255, 459, 460
Laurenna, 154, 233
Mahlom, 78
Mary B., 232
Milton, 147, 154
Milton J., 460
M. J., 230, 341, 460
Nellie R., 460
O. J., 341
Philip, 821
Rachel, 255
Rebecca, 255
Ruth, 154, 155
Susannah, 255
Uriah (Dr.), 195, 196, 255, 328, 344
Viola, 889
FARR
Elizabeth (2nd Wife of Moses Frazier), 307
FARREN
J. W., 104, 206
Minnie, 229, 230, 345, 346, 348
FARRIN
Marietta Ward Watkins J. (Mrs), 411
Watkins J., 411
FARRIS
E. P., 242
Luetta, 643
FAUCET
Tamar, 585
FAULKNER
------, 129, 283
Allen, 542, 631
Cordelia Jane, 542
David, 65, 71, 128, 329
Elizabeth, 542, 631
FAULKNER continued
Louisa E., 631
Thos., 543
FAVERSHAM
Enoch, 260
Wm., 260
FAWCETT
Lucinda, 782, 783
Harry Milton, 645
Charlotte T., 809
FAY
Ada, 207
FEAGINS
Catherine, 889
FEALEY
T. J., 75
FEASEL
Rebecca, 813
FEENER
James H., 123
FELL
Alice, 492, 784
FELLERS
Emma, 506
FELTER
Albert T., 108
Seth C., 108
FELTON
J. O., 137
Joseph O., 148
FENDER
Mary, 243
Wm., 243
FENKER
H. C., 241
FENNER
Amanda, 917
Cyanda (Mc Laughlin), 908
Cynthia Ellen, 909
Ethel, 909
Etta, 798
Florence, 224
Howard, 909
Ida B., 755
James, 908
Mary, 908
Milton, 908
Olive, 908, 909
Ray, 909
Sarah, 931
Wm., 123
Wyatte, 125
FENWICK
Andrew, 920
Boason, 920
Caroline (Snow), 920
Cary, 920
Ida, 920
John, 920
Nancy, 920
Robert, 920
William, 920
FERD
E. K., 206
FERGUSON
------, 129
Anderson, 802
Ann, 679
Anna (Fires), 802
FERGUSON continued
Anne (Seaman), 482
C., 165
Deborah, 802
D. S., 167
Edward, 679
Elmira, 597
James, 295, 482
Mary, 785, 795
Matilda,679
Minnie, 482
Sallie, 684
William, 65, 618
Wm. A., 181
Wm. H., 107
FERIS
De Los, 246, 256
Reed, 246
FERRIS
David, 315
Floyd, 324
Ira, 256
Mary, 838
FERKEL
Alice Elizabeth, 863
Andres, 767
Andrew, 862
Anna Marie,767
Caroline, 863
Charles F., 863
Christina, 863
Elizabeth, 767, 863
Elizabeth (Frank), 767, 862
Frederick, 862, 863
George, 862
Henry, 862
Jacob, 767, 862
Lizzie, 862
Mary, 862, 863
Viola, 863
FERRELL
Maggie R., 216
Rufus, 216
FERRIS
Ira, 246
John, 225
FEY
Mamie, 952
FIELD
E. H., 166
FIELDING
Wm. (Dr.), 198
FIELDS
Jane F., 593
John, 168
Joseph, 120
Mary, 168
FIERS
Nancy B., 927
FIFE
--, 606
David, 104, 224, 738, 742, 860
D. M., 223, 228
C. E., 224
Elizabeth J. H., 221
Elma, 753
Henry, 408

FIFE continued
J., 350
James, 104, 221, 328, 330, 342, 355, 356, 428, 736
Jane Dillon, Jas. (Mrs.), 428
Jane Fife, Wm. N. (Mrs.), 408
Josephine, 224
J. W., 224
Martha, 738, 742
Matthew, 357, 718, 786
Maud, 910
Minnie, 408
Nancy, 738, 742, 860
Nancy P. Bosworth, 235
Mach, 859
Rosanna, 786
Sarah, 859
Sarah Ann, 408
W., 350
W. C., 104, 221, 343
William, 224
William C., 608
William N., 408
FIFT
James, 328
FIGGINS
William, 92
FIGURER
Susan, 848
FILLMORE
A. D., 174
FINK
Daniel, 115
FINLEY
Hattie, 798
Hiram M., 209
James, 115, 163
Jane (Russell), 798
Robert, 798
R. W., 164
FINN
Joseph H., 187
Thomas, 78
FINNER
Elizabeth, 956
FINNEY
John, 243
FISCHER
Adam, 512
David, 512
FISHER
Adams, 189
Amos, 906, 920
Amos Clyde, 920
Amy, 920
Andrew J., 737
Arthur, 394
Asa, 261, 689, 814
Augusta Estell, 554, 737
Azariah, 920
FISHER continued
Baroke, 689
Benjamin, 743
Butler
C. A., 349
Cephas Jr. & Sr., 857, 858, 910, Jr. & Sr., 920
Charlotte, 211
Charles, 857, 911
Chas. R. (Col.), 191, 163, 217, 512, 513
Chas. S., 224, 814
Clara, 215
Clyde
C. R., 332, 343
C. W., 219, 694
David, 72, 189, 190, 286, 737, 513
David F., 738, 742, 743
Delphia, 689, 814
Dora, 428
Dora D., 689
Dorothy May, 743
(Dr.), 299
E. C., 224
Edwin C., 689
Effie Ellen, 814
Effie (Hunsicker), 512
Eli, 121, 857, 910, 911
Eliza, 737
Eliza Ann, 737
Elizabeth, 689, 737
Ellen, 794
Elver J., 920
Ella, 212
Emerson A., 689
Emma, 947
Emmet Haynie, 743
Ethel May, 743
Ethel May Darnell (Steward) Arthur (Mrs.), 394
Etta (Armstrong), 867
Euphemia (Pegg), 512, 513
Frances, 224, 689, 814
Frank, 216
Geo., 123
Geo. L., 738
Geo. W., 737, 738, 742
Hannah, 249, 737, 742, 840, 906, 920
Hannah Elizabeth, 920
Harriett Ellen, 920
Harry Ethelbert, 743
Hattie F., 814
FISHER continued
Herman Lee, 743
Hetty, 689
Irma, 689
Isaac, 217
James, 123, 155, 737, 738, 742, 814, 857, 910, 920, 552, 603
James F. (Dr.), 203
James P., 814
James Polk, 689
Jane, 857, 910, 920
Jane (Leech), 910
J. E., 342
Jennie, 738, 742
Jerry, 778
J. F., 211
J. M., 72, 288
John, 156, 737, 814, 857, 906, 920
John W., 689
Joseph, 249, 840, 920
Joshua, 125
J. W., 207, 867
Katherine, 512
Laura, 689
Lena May, 920
Lou (Louis), 331
Louisa, 689
Lucy, 814
Maggie L., 738, 742
Maria, 737
Martha, 689, 738, 742, 867, 868
Mary, 512, 814, 857, 911
Mary Elizabeth, 743
Mary Frances, 689
Mary M. (Henry), 689
Matthew, 738, 742
May Gilcrest, 689
M. H. (Dr.), 117
Nora (Haynie), 742, 743
Phoebe Jane, 920
Rachel, 857, 920
Rachel (Stanbury), 910, 920
Rebecca, 857, 910, 920
Rebecca Jane (Mc Fadden), 910
Ruby R., 150
Ruth, 249, 689, 814, 840, 906
Ruth Ann (Terrell), 920
Samuel, 737
Sarah, 814
Sarah E., 689
Sarah (Hinman), 513
T. M., 212

FISHER continued
Thomas, 121, 737, 738, 742, 920
Vada, 689
Vincent, 694
Wm., 123, 689, 737
Wm. Byrne, 104, 125, 137, 138, 190, 191
Walter G., 181, 230
Walter Matthew, 743
William, 552, 814, 603
William B., 329, 370, 512, 513
William Byrne, 513
W. G., 347
Wm. G., 191, 512, 513
William H., 689, 920
Wm. H. H., 120
FISK
Charles, 784
S. H., 149
FITE
J., 97
FITZ
Gerald, Catherine Richard Chancellor (Mrs.), 424
FITZHUGH
Catherine, 473
Catherine L., 472, 474
Clarissa, 473, 474
Elizabeth E., 472, 474
Henry W., 473
James E., 137
James F., 472, 473
Jane, 473, 474
J. F., 70, 138
Lawrence, 72, 92, 138, 238, 328, 472, 473
Mary, 473, 474
Nickolas, 472
Sarah A., 473
Sarah (Ashton), 472
William E., 473
FITZDUM
Margaret, 595
FLACK
Adam, 120
FLEMMING
Elizabeth, 743
FLEMING
Charles, 797
Isaac B., 894
John, 630
John (Col.), 797, 878
L. D., 262
Malcolm (Sir), 797
FLEMING continued
Mary, 797, 905
Mary (Duskins), 894
Nancy P., 894
Thomas (Sir), 797
William, 797
FLETCHER
A. W., 124
Benjamin, 219
Elam, 120
Henry, 261
J. A., 208
Mary, 686
Thos., 219
FLOOD
E., 93
Jonathon, 168
FLORA
Amanda N., 444
Isaac, 175
M. J., 175
F. A., 279
Wm., 175
Olie, 175
FLOREA
Alva, 266
Caroline, 947
Clara M., 947
Elizabeth, 947
Harrison, 947
Isaac, 947
Maria (Athey), 947
Nancy (Seaman), 947
Parker, 122
Parker N., 947
Villard, 219
Wm. H., 107
FLOUGH
David, 78
FLOUGHER
Ephraim, 97
FLOYD
Isabel, 966
FLOWER
David, 117
FOLAND
Daniel J. (M. D.), 222, 225, 654, 655
Willie, 655
Ida, 655
John D., 655
Martha, 655
Matilda (Crawford), 654, 655
Sallie, 655
FOLEY
Bridget, 705
Moses, 272
Philip, 185
FOLKS
Flora, 823
FOLLIS
Rhoda, 947
FOLTZ
Margaret (Hiestand), 781
Philip, 781
Rebecca, 781
FONES
Minnie, 235, 236
FOODIE
Jennie, 786
FOOS
Benjamin, 121
Edward, 102, 103, 112
Griffith, 73, 137, 138, 328
H. P., 104
Henry E., 120
Joseph, 42
Katherine J. Strickle, 235, 236
R., 104
Rodney, 138
Rodney (Capt.), 104, 105, 106, 119
W. H., 192
W. S., 106
William S., 102, 103
FOOTE
(Mayor), 288, 289
Amos, 290
Albert, 243
FORAKER
Henry, 700
Joseph Benson, 49, 241
(Miss), 966
Sarah (Upp), 699
FORCE
Manning F., 816
FORD
Elijah, 107
Eliza, 956
Emma, 555
John, 301
J. P. (Mrs.), (Postmistress), 312
Rebecca, 956
Robert, 956
Seabury, 49
FORDICE
Geo., 279
FORDYCE
John (Blacksmith), 312
Smith (Mrs.), 421
O. L., 207
FOREMAN
T., 313
William, 273
FORENDYCE
James, 124
FORNSCHELL
F. L., 219, 220
FORMAN
Abraham, 779
Sarah, 779
FORT
Amanda, 508
FOSS
Benjamin, 114
FOSTER
Alice, 766

FOSTER continued
C. C., 279
Charles, 49
Cynthia, 801
Dennis, 279
H., 114
Joseph, 801
J. S., 334
Maces, 279
R. S. (Bishop), 163
Mary E., 801
FOWBLE
J. W., 165
FOWLER
Carrie, 215
G. W., 168
Luella, 890
FOX
Arthur, 81
Ashley, 778
Barbara Ellen, 465
Bonham, 170, 171
C. B., 219, 220
Estella, 778
George, 351
Joanna, 170
Jonathan, 170, 171
Percilla, 855
Rosa, 566
Wm. E., 117
FRAME
Esther, 158
Nathan, 158
FRANK
Elizabeth, 767, 862
Joel, 117
FRAYER
John W., 121
FRAZEE
Elizabeth, 851
Elizabeth (Lee), 851
Elizabeth (Robinson), 851
Isaac, 851
Jonn, 207, 290, 851, 549
Sarah Elida, 852
FRAZER
Ezekiel, 91, 128, 156
Howard, 224
J. B., 224
John S., 90
Jonah, 160, 161
J. W., 230, 232
Lizzie, 149
Moses, 160
Wm., 108
FRASER
Orange, 71
FRAZIER
Abraham, 727, 809
Daniel, 272
Eli, 122
Elizabeth Farr, Moses (2nd Mrs.), 307
Hannah, 573
FRAZIER continued
Isaac, 287
James, 122
John, 962
Kate G. (Matthews), 727
Lydia Pusey, Moses (Mrs.), 307
Moses, 307, 752
Phobe, 470, 606, 661, 631
FREE
Ellen, 906
George, 906
FREED
Mabury, 123
FREELAND
Whitmore, 676
FREEMAN
Anna E., 207
Deborah, 958
Thos., 128, 133
FREIBERGER
Elizabeth, 483
Hettie, 483, 484
Jacob, 483
FREMONT
John C., 48, 460
FRENCH BROTHERS (Creamery), 312
FRENCH
Charlotte Washburn, 236
Samuel, 310
FREY
Albert, 767
Anna Marie (Ferkel), 767
August, 767
Edward, 767
Elizabeth, 767
Elizabeth (Hess), 766
Florence, 767
Fred, 766
Frederick Jacob, 767
George, 766, 767
Harry, 290, 767
Jacob Jr. & Sr., 766, 767, 862
Margaret, 766
Stella Marie, 767
W. H., 289
FRIEBERGER
Andrew, 540
FRISBEE
Maude James, 182
FRISTOR
G. P., 217
FRISTO
Henry, 121
FRITTOES
------, 181
FRITY
Geo., 298
FRITZ
---, 290
Catherine, 821
Catherine (Sefferman), 821
FRITZ continued
Cepher, 821
Jefferson, 752
Joseph, 821
Rosanna, 821
FROST
Mary, 462
FRY
Jackson, 805
Mike, 320
FRYBARGER
Betsy (Custer), 843
Lewis, 843
Sarah, 843
FRYE
A. J., 215
Clarence, 289
FUDGE
Emeline, 671
Hazel, 671
H. C., 671
John, 73
Oscar L., 671
Rosa M., 671
FUGATE
John, 103
Thomas, 101
FULGHUM
Elizabeth, 788
FULLER
Amy, 367, 940
Benajah, 137, 138, 941
Benjah W., 329
Benjamin, 816, 941
B. W., 239
David, 941
Gideon, 941
(General), 583
Gideon Moody, 940
John, 941
Louisa Jane, 941
Margaret Rose (Gaither), 367, 941
Mary Ann, 941
Milton, 367
Milton Riley, 941
(Mr.), 618
Solomon, 940
W., 191
Warren, 941
William, 102, 137, 328, 941
FULTON
John F., 143
R. S., 332
S. Q., 97, 217, 331
FUNK
(Barber), 349
M. F. (Dr.), 558
FUNKHOUSER
Luther E., 338
FURNACE
Daniel, 324
Samuel, 325
FURNAS
John, 260

GABLE
Samuel D., 120
GADDIS
Alpheus, 537, 539
Alpheus Alonzo, 539
Amanda (Smith), 538, 539
Andrew R., 537, 538, 539
Anna (Durtsche), 539
Annie, 539
Daisy, 539
Ella, 538
Emma, 538
Elsie, 539
Hannah (Rice), 308, 537
Hattie, 539
Ida, 539
Laura, 539
Leah, 735
Mary, 538
Rebecca (Huff), 539
Rice, 188, 344, 537
Sarah (Anderson), 538
Thos., 101, 265
Thos. (Col.), 308, 537, 538
Zenetta R., 235
GAGE
Arza, 260, 261
GAITHER
Margaret Rose, 941
GALBREATH
Charles B. (Prof.), 347
GALLAHER
------, 298
Ann Williams, 416
Anna (Williams), 898
Charles, 495
Chas. L., 495
Chas. P., 177
C. P. (Esq.), 89, 300
C. L., 300
Elizabeth, 495
Elizabeth (Douglas), 495
Frank, 495
Frederick, 496
Harvey, 416, 898
H. S., 517
James, 91, 294, 344, 416, 495
James M., 114
Leah, 495
Louie, 495
Luellen, 555
Maria (Mills), 495
Martha, 495
Martha (Haines), 496
Mary, 495
Milo A., 495
GALLAHER continued
Minnie (Sass), 495
Rebecca A., 898
Sallie (Sylvester), 496
Sarah, 435
Sarah Drusilla, 415
Thompson, 495
William B., 495, 496
GALLAGHER
Herman S., 226, 295, 496
W. B., 226, 296
GALLATIN
Albert, 78, 258, 259
GALLEMORE
Alice, 216
Elisha, 324, 325
Mary Stanley, William (Mrs.), 323
William, 161, 323
Wm. Jr., 161
Wm. P., 161, 162
GALLIMORE
Elisha, 489, 491
Eliza (Green), 489, 491
Emily J., 491
Mary, 954
Mary M., 489, 733
Wm. P., 156
GALLON
Joshua, 324
GALLOWAY
James, 78
GALLUP
Alpha, 416
Alva, 477
Anna, 416
Anna G., 487
Chester, 417
Emily Clevenger, 416
Emma A., 416
Frances Crary, Horace (Mrs.), 416
Frank L. (F. L.), 342, 348, 349, 350, 416
Helen, 417
Henry, 416
Horace, 416, 487
F. L., 149
Frances H., 487
Frank, 646
Mary, 416
Maude Anderson, Frank L. (Mrs.), 417
Mildred, 417
Nettie, 416
Susannah, 155
GALT
James, 293
GALVIN
W. J., 240, 241
GANO
Beulah, 891
GANO continued
Blanche, 891
Earl, 891
Ellen, 891
Emma (Stobis), 891
Ethel, 891
Granville, 471, 891
John L., 891
John S., 891
John T., 891
Louisa (Garman), 891
Margaret, 891
Martha, 891
Rhoda (Beech), 891
GARBER
Harvey, 801
GARDNER
A., 174
Asbury, 175
B. H. (Rev.), 170
Henrietta, 229
James B., 72
Mills, 73
Rusella, 120
W. H., 314
GARFIELD
James A., 48, 389, 400, 588
GARLAND
Thomas J., 72
Thos. S. (Dr.), 199
T. S. (Dr.), 201, 311
Z. (Dr.), 201
Z. T. (Dr.), 311
GARMAN
Alice, 891
Hazel, 243
Jacob, 243
Leah, 243
Louisa, 891
Samuel, 891
Walter, 243
GARN
H. C., 175
H. M., 174
GARNER
Ann (Hackett), 841, 854
Amos, 854
Asa, 854
Bessie, 854
Burdette, 842
Carl, 842
Cecil, 854
Cora, 842
E. C., 265
Elbridge, 854
Elizabeth, 854, 881
Ella, 770
Ellen, 854
Elma Mae, 842
Emiline, 854
Ethel, 855
Frank, 855
George, 854

GARNER continued
Grace, 842
Grace (Moon), 841 854
Gula (Hallsted), 842
Hattie, 855
Ira, 854
Irene, 854
Isabel, 854
James, 264, 558, 644, 841, 854, 881
J. B., 122
Jane, 854
Jefferson, 854
Jennie, 859
Jeptha, 854
Jesse, 770, 841, 842, 854, 859
John, 276, 854
John Fushee or Fusha, 558, 644, 854
Joseph, 558, 854
Joseph L., 125
Joseph T., 124
Joshua, 854
Julia (Starr), 859
Louisa (Hammer), 855
Martha, 854
Mary, 558, 854
Mary Ellen, 854
Mary Matilda, 854
Mary Miranda (Haines), 842
Mont J., 842
Miletus, 240
Matilda, 854
Milton, 115, 854
Nancy, 854
Olive, 854
Pleasant, 854
Polly (Moon), 644, 854
Rachel, 854
Rebecca, 558, 854
Richard, 854
Riley, 854
Romeo, 854
Sallie, 854
Sarah, 854
Silas, 558, 854, 859
Susan, 854
Thelma Fay, 842
Timothy, 103
Velma, 855
Verda, 842
William, 277, 841, 854, 855
GARNET
Rebecca, 822
GARNERE
John N., 122
GARRISON
Anna, 706
Benjamin, 286
Evia, 208
GARRISON continued
Ida, 243
Irwine, 286
J. (John-Constable), 314, 315
James
Joseph, 109
J. M., 208
Laura, 208
Lemuel, 124
Parson, 315
William Lloyd, 351
Wm. W., 124
GARRETT
Henry, 403
Lewis, 265
Nancy Johns, Henry (Mrs.), 403
Permelia, 403
William H., 103
GARRETSON
Isaac, 148
Levi, 315
GARVIN
----, 190
H. Carson, 143, 149
James H., 143
Thos. D., 174
T. D., 176
Thos. D., 143, 144
GASKELL
Emamuel, 540
GASKILL
A., 213
Ann (Roach), 533, 534
Carrie, 534
Charles, 534
David, 261
Eli, 72, 73, 117, 239, 344, 648
Harry, 533, 534
Harry Q., 72
Jane, 254
M. R., 331
Thomas, 342
Jennie, 534
Laura (Gustin), 533
Louisa (Tribby), 534
Lucy (Ham), 534
Mahlon R., 533, 534
Mattie, 213
M. H., 220
Milton S., 533, 534
Nancy, 533
Orlando, 534
Samuel, 254
Thomas, 72, 162, 533, 534
Thos. W., 107
Wilson, 165
GASKINS
A. J. (Dr.), 158, 201, 211, 241
-----, 297
GASKINS continued
Aaron, 874, 875
Aaron J. (Dr.), 510
A. J. (Dr.), 520
Almeda, 211, 216, 875
Celia, 158, 211, 874
Donna, 875
Esa E., 510
Essie E., 875
Esther, 875
Fisher, 874
H. A., 874
James F., 158, 193, 211, 216, 299, 874, 875
John, 201, 874
Lillie M., 875
Louise, 875
Ralph A., 875
Rebecca Emily, 875
Sylvester, 874
GASSETT
Joseph P., 122
John W., 122
GATCH
Elizabeth, 952
Joseph, 166
Moses D., 73
GATES
H. G., 165
Horatio (Gen.), 78, 637
Mary, 739
GAULTIER
M., 424
GAY
William (Dr.), 797
GAYER
Dorcas, 572, 696
GEBHART
W. I., 290
GEFFS
Elizabeth, 585
Foster, 241
Jacob, 586
James, 585, 586
John, 585
Margaret (Grove), 586
Mary L., 941
Mary (West), 586
Nancy, 585, 586
Robert, 586
Tamar (Faucet), 585
Thomas, 73, 585, 586
GEISELMAN
(Hotel Proprietor), 350
George III of England, 406
GEORGE
A. A., 300
August, 724, 810
Catherine (Lawrence), 723, 810
Dorothy, 724

GEORGE continued
Edward, 724, 810, 811
Elizabeth, 724
Ethel (Tuttle), 724, 810
Everett F., 811
Frances (Kubler), 811
Henry, 724, 810
Irwin J., 811
Jane, 724, 810
John J., 723, 810
Julia C., 811
Lauretta, 724
Lawrence D., 811
Leo M., 811
Lewis (Louis), 724, 810, 811
Mae, 736
Magdalena (Mahoney), 724
Margaret (Devillez), 724, 810
Marjorie F., 811
Mary, 724, 810
Mary (Adam), 724, 810
Matthew, 724
Nicholas, 723, 810
Peter, 724, 810
Ray Augustine, 811
Sarah, 724, 810
GEORGES
Anna, 924
Catherine, 924
Frank, 924
Frank J., 924
Henry, 924
Jane, 924
John, 924
John N., 924
John P., 924, 925
John P. Jr., 925
Margaret, 924
Margaret (Devillez), 924
Mary (Adam), 924
Mary C. (Clement), 925
Nickolas, 924
Peter, 924
Rose, 925
Susannah, 924
GERARD
Amanda, 212
Elizabeth, 410
Elizabeth, Michael (Mrs.), 410
Frank, 218
Georgia, 212
Isaac, 324
Jane, 458
J. I., 217
John, 212, 420
John J., 218
J. J., 218
Martha, 420
Mary Jane, 420
Matilda, 865
Michael, 410
GERARD continued
Sarah Ann, 931
GERLACH
Matthias, 115
GERRELLS
W. D., 321
GERSHOM
-----, 75-
GETZ
Rachel, 615
GEST
Erasmus, 95
GHARST
Otto, 311
GILBET
Lewis, 91
GIBSON
A. M., 157
Elias, 210
Harsha, 218
Hugh A., 124
J., 191
Lucinda, 947
Nancy, 175
Margaret, 322
Sarah, 629, 877
GIFFIN
Albert, 828
Anna, 519, 828
Clark, 828
David, 120, 206, 300, 828, 519
David E., 519
Ethel, 828
Edward C., 519
Elsie (Darbyshire), 519
Emily, 519
Emily (Bragg), 519
Floyd Jr. & Sr., 828
Frances Ward, John (Mrs.), 411
Geo. W., 519
Grace Avis, 519
Helen, 828
Imo (Leverton), 828
Jennie (Clark), 519
John, 411, 828
Margaret, 522
Mary Elizabeth, 519
Myrl, 828
Orpha (Sharp), 519
Rosa, 828
Sarah, 828
Sarah Margaret, 519
Sarah (Reeves), 527, 828
Stewart, 827, 828
Theodore, 827, 828
Vivan, 828
GILBERT
Ann, 480
B. C., 351
Hannah, 480
J. A., 283
Joseph, 480
GILBERT continued
N. A., 227
Oscar, 219
GILLAM
John, 224
Thos., 128
GILLEN
Elizabeth, 528
GILLESPIE
Elizabeth, 963
Rebecca, 716
James, 89, 295
William R., 103, 112
GILLIAM
Hartwell, 286
GILLILAND
-------, 289
A. B., 290
H. H., 211
James, 177
John, 211
GILMORE
Christopher, 216
W. J., 138
GILLIS
Rueben, 285, 286
GILPIN
Louisa, 650
GINN
E. Jennie, 150
GIRARD
Emil Grand, 180
Emily L. Grand, 180
H. E. G., 331
Joseph C., 324
GIRTY
Simon, 83
GIST
Christopher, 34
GLADSTONE
Wm. E., 524
GLADEN
James, 122
GLASGOW
Andrew, 889
Naomi, 889
Thos. T., 121
GLASIWINTS
Carrie, 518
John, 518
Mary, 518
GLASS
Benjamin, 598
Catherine, 434, 603
John, 485, 603
Kyle, 300
Samuel R., 606
Susan, 603
Thos., 109
GLASSCOCK
Nellie, 214
GLEASON
C. A., 170
GLEN
Wm. C., 219
GLENN
Jacob, 210
Sam, 336

GLOVER
James, 324, 325
Wm. A., 246
GOESETT
Turner, 122
GOETZE
August, 766
Augusta, 766
Elizabeth, 766
George, 766
Lena, 766
GOLDER
Robert (Rev.), 170
GOOD
Betsy (Moore), 492, 785, 807, 815
Charles, 492, 785, 807, 815
Gaston, 125
Jacob, 668
Martha, 492, 785
Rachel, 807, 815
GOODE
Winnie, 167
GOODMAN
Ben, 541
Bessie (Isaacs), 542
Eva (Drucker), 541
Herman, 541
Isador, 541
Kennard E., 542
Louis, 296
S. (Simon), 217, 541
GOODRICH
Benjamin, 115
GOODSELL
D. A. (Bishop), 163
GOODSON
Addie, 211
James, 121
Ozaias, 324
Stella, 951
GOODWIN
Allie, 834, 871
Artemus, 895
Belle, 834, 895
Burt, 895
C. A., 895
Caroline, 707, 938
Edith, 834, 895
Edna, 835
E. M. (Edward M.), 707, 834, 839, 895, 938
Emily, 965
Emma (White), 835
Emmet L., 835
Gladys, 835, 839
Grant, 214
Hannah (Runyon), 834, 895
Herman, 834, 895
Iva (Schooley), 895
James, 707, 938
Levi, 707, 834, 895, 938
GOODWIN continued
Lewis, 834, 895
Olive (Jones), 895
Ora, 834, 895
R., 207
Robert, 834, 895
Verna, 895
Virgil, 895
Wm., 834, 895
GORDON
----, 283
Ada, 224
Izellah, 932
J. M., 173
Martha (Montgomery), 932
Mercy, 687
Samuel, 932
GORDIN
Elizabeth, 209
F. P., 214, 283
GORHAM
D. W., 214
Eleazer J., 121
GORRELLE
J. M., 109
GORWIN
Franklin, 138
GOSHORN
J. M., 164
GOSSARD
T. M., 166
GOUGH
J. L. (Rev.), 170, 181
GOULD
D. (Dr.), 203
James T., 192
Wm. C., 192
D., 97
GRABILL
John M., 120
GRADY
Michael J., 72
M. J., 219, 220, 240, 329
GRAHAM
Alfred, 479
Alice, 446
Belle, 224
B. Frank, 446
Charles, 446
Josiah, 278
J. A., 224
James A., 446
Jesse, 317
Jonathan, 446
Mabel, 563
Martha, 446
Margaret A. Hunter Samuel (Mrs.), 446
Mary, 446
Samuel, 446
Sarah, 803
William R., 446
GRANT
(General), 115, 723, 617
H. A., 168
Isaac, 101
GRANT continued
James, 261
John, 97, 98, 156, 260, 284, 487
Robert, 91, 265, 318
Sarah, 156
W. C., 261
GRANTHAM
Flo, 594
K. H., 219
W. F., 150
GRAY
Burl (Veterinarian), 312
B. W. (Dr.), 204
Chas., 168
Elizabeth, 934
Frank, 311, 312, Eureka Hotel prop.), 312, (Liveries)
George, 107, 934
Glen C. (Chiorpractor), 312
James C., 122
James F., 214
John, 709
J. T. & Brothers (Implements & Buggies), 312
Mary E., 934
Theodore, 953
Thos., 213, 214, 311
Walter, 166
GREATHOUSE
Edith May (Urton), 927
Ruby Thelma, 927
Ruth Evelyn, 927
Viola Josephine, 927
Virginia Meredith, 927
William, 927
GREEN
Abigail, 250, 252, 669, 622
Alice, 576, 237, 817
Anna, 252
Asa, 246, 252, 254, 256
Ashbey, 569
Catherine, 552
Charlotte, 712
Chas., 167
Cyrus, 252
David, 252
Dellie, 928
Eliel, 570
Emily, 801
Eunice, 500
Evelyn, 889
F. M., 173, 174
George, 677
Geo. W., 928
Guliema, 252
G. W., 331
H. M., 317

GREEN continued
Isaac, 252, 704
Jane, 252
John, 175, 252, 650, 669, 754, 567
Leander, 114
Levi, 108
L. M., 212, 219
Lydia, 252
Maud, 568
May, 857
Messer, 764
Morris, 482
Nancy, 252
Nancy (Curtis), 928
P. Jr., 209
Parker, 114
Patience, 444
Reuben, 250, 251, 252, 622
Rhoda, 250, 252, 567, 622
Richard C., 72, 704, 705
Robert, 252, 317, 318, 319, 567
Rowland, 252
Ruth, 669
Sallie, 212
Samuel, 252, 256
Susannah, 252, 854, 568
Thos., 248
GREENE
Ada (Antram), 705
Austin B., 194
Caroline (Smith), 567, 568
Carrie, 213
Herbert, 678, 705
E. C., 213
Edith, 568
Eliel C., 567, 568
(General), 610
Grace, 705
Harry, 568, 266, 962
Hazel D., 153, 704
H. J., 218
J. E., 213
Jesse, 128, 328
Mary, 218, 252, 650, 705, 567
Mary E., 568
Mercy, 610
Millie (Cherry), 704
Millie (Cherm), 704
R. C., 152, 153, 154, 224
R. L., 157, 158
Sadie M. (Davis), 705
Susan, 631
GREENFIELD
A., 208
Lena, 208
Rose, 207, 208
Wm., 289
GREENTREE
Jennie (Rowe), 694
Mary Minionette, 694
William, 694
GREENWOOD
Jessie, 711
GREER
Eliza, 491
Hannah, 544
James, 324
John (Dr.), 91, 306
Thomas, 323
W., 104
William, 72, 94, 149, 324
GREGG
Frances, 385
George, 385, 708
Margaret (Wiley), 385, 708
GREGORY
Absolom, 115
Albert F., 800
Beatrice, 801
Chester, 801
Emily J., 800
Grant, 694
James, 356
James J., 123, 800
Katie (Walker), 800
Laura B., 800
Lena, 801
Levi, 800
Mary E. (Foster) Cantrell, 801
Nancy (Rix), 800
Nathan S., 800, 801
Nathan Wm., 801
Milton, 801
Robert W., 123
Russell, 801
Samantha E., 800
Sarah C., 800
Sherman R., 801
S. L., 138, 349
Surventus L., 800
U. E., 214
Ulysses S Grant, 800
W. C., 207, 225
GRICE
Callie, 899
Catherine (Cooper), 899
Charles, 899
Joseph, 129, 321
GRIER
(Dr.), 196
GRIFFIELD
(Rev.), 282
GRIFFIN
Daniel, 107
C. E., 172
Malen, 324
Otto, 218
Thos., 155
GRIFFITH
------, 193
A. B., 173
A. M., 300
(Auto Sales), 349
Hannah, 169
Harry, 297
Maron, 116
N. B., 164
P. Merrill, 299
W. B., 72
GRIM
Damon, 560
Edward, 560
Elsie, 560
Ephraim, 560
Ethel, 560
Harry, 560
Hugh, 560
John, 560
Joshua, 560
Margaret, 560
Mary, 560
Martha J. (Cowman), 560
Matilda (Worthington), 560
Nancy, 560
Pearl, 560
Rebecca, 560
Thomas, 560
GRIN
(Dr.), 505
GRINDEL
Susie, 558
GRISCE
Lafayette, 121
GRISHAM
Bob, 218
Cora, 218
GRISWOLD
Harry, 289
GROGAN
T. C., 350
GROOMS
Samuel, 117
GROOVES
Wm. H., 115
GROSH
A. B., 242
GROVE
John H., 149, 150
Leo, 215
Margaret, 586
Roy, 321
S. T., 957
GRUBB
Lydia, 598
GRUBBS
Amelia, 211
Thos. B., 122
GUCKLEY
Amy, 530
GUERTIN
(Dr.), 558
GUITEAU
Charles J., 400
GUELETTE
(Dr.), 166
GULLET
Mary Ellen, 538

GUMLEY
Anna M., 433
George, 407, 433
Mary Irvin, Geo. (Mrs.), 433
Mary Wiley, Geo. (Mrs.), 407
GUNCKEL
Ferdinand (Capt.), 113
GURNEY
Joseph John, 284
GURTON
Geo., 125
GUSTIN FAMILY
----------, 342
GUSTIN
Abiel, 483
Andrew, 836
Benajah, 836
Carrie, 484
Eleanor (Marshall), 836
Elkany, 449, 647
Ella, 836
Ella (Rice), 484
Elma, 484
Enoch, 836
Esther, 171
Fannie, 836
Flora, 836
Geo., 218
Harry, 484
Hettie (Freiberger), 484, 485
Jemima, 836
John B., 836
John L., 836
J. W., 207, 290
J. M., 109
James M., 124, 289
Jonathan, 534
J. Warren, 483
Laura, 533
Levi, 72, 205
Louisa, 836
Lucinda, 232, 534
Lucy, 484
Luella, 484
Mary, 483
Nancy, 836
Penniah, 449
Peter, 836
Rebecca, 484
Sallie, 484
Samuel, 483, 484
William S., 484
GUTHERIE
Ruth, 446
GUTTERG
Henry, 116
GUY
A. R., 150
G. W., 150
GWINN
Margery, 576
GWYNN
H. F., 336

HACKNEY
Ann, 452
HACKNEY continued
Bon, 614
Edward Miars, 614, 615
Hattie, 614
James L., 71
J. L., 331
Joseph W., 356
Judith (Haines), 614
Mary, 405
Mary (Mc Kay), 614
Maynard, 615
Oscar, 615
Oscar M., 614
Raymond, 615
Rosa B. (Matson), 614
Wilbur H., 614
Wilford, 615
HADEN
John, 91
HAGADORN
Henry, 290
HAGEN
James, 207
HAGERTY
Grover, 831
Thomas, 805
HAGS
Jesse, 122
HAGUE
Claire, 150
H. H., 229
Harry Jr.
HAHN
M. A., 225
Mark A., 208
Sallie, 207
HAINS
A. H., 163, 219
HADLEY
Abigail, 153, 788, 622
Abigail (Green), 250
Abraham H., 121
A. H., 350
A. E., 213
Alontie H., 841
Ann, 681
Anna, 543, 606, 718, 825, 840, 841
Anne, 477
Ann K., 250
Ann (Kersey), 250
Ann (Wildman), 250
Anseolm, 840
Atwell Meller, 708
A. V., 247
Belle (Hazard), 841
Bertha, 841
Calvin, 250, 840, 526
Caroline, 681
Carrie, 154, 526
Catherine, 841
Charles, 416, 526
Charley, 927
Clarence, 841
Cora L., 948
HADLEY continued
David, 153
Deborah, 250, 251, 840
Della, 224
Detamer, 663
Edgar, 240, 841
Edith, 606
Edna, 708
Edwin, 840
Eleanor, 250
Eli, 104, 109, 246, 250, 254, 331, 622, 825, 949
Eli L., 250
Elisah B., 681
Eliza, 524, 526
Eliza Ann, 250
Elizabeth, 250, 251, 840, 949
Elizabeth (Dimberlake), (Timberlake), 526
Ella Bevan, 708
Ellen C., 154, 622
Elmira, 250
Elwood, 250
Emma, 505
Emma A. (Gallup), 416
Emma S., 718, 840
E. S., 217, 331
Esther Jane, 681, 840
Ethel (Crites), 841
Eva, 526
Evan, 249, 251, 741, 948
Evert, 255, 841
Frank, 526
F. W. (Frank W.), 213, 266, 271, 718
Gertrude, 620, 622
Guilielma, 250
Hannah M., 681
Harlan H., 251, 254, 357, 708, 840
Harold, 841
Harriett, 250
Henry, 250
Herbert, 841
Hiram, 250
H. H., 240
Horace Allen, 708
Howard J., 841
Ida B., 718, 841
Irene, 841
Isaac, 247, 250, 251, 708, 840, 949
Isabella (Moore), 841
Jabez H., 246, 250, 253, 256
Jacob, 159, 246, 250, 256, 949
James, 224, 264, 681, 840, 841,

HADLEY continued
James continued, 949, 545, 606
James C., 948
Jane, 250, 251
Jemimah H., 618
John, 79, 238, 247, 249, 248, 250, 251, 252, 255, 310, 311, 344, 374, 392, 477, 622, 948, 949
John Jr., 246
John W., 948
John William, 251
Jonathon, 352, 524, 526, 948, 949
Jonathon D., 246, 247, 250, 251, 708
Jonathan T., 251, 840
Joseph H., 681, 841
Joshua, 250, 251, 622, 949
Joshua D., 329
Julia, 201, 250
Launtie, 555
Lizzie V. (Harvey), 720, 788
Loren S., 720
Louie May, 841
Louise, 926
Louisa, 251, 841, 948
Lucy C., 720
Lydia, 249, 250, 251, 840, 948, 622
Mabel, 841
Margaret, 250
Mahala G., 250
Mahlon, 948
Martha, 840
Marvin C., 150
Mary, 250, 719, 788
Mary A. (Haines), 841
Mary B., 250
Mary (Butler), 250
Mary Edith, 841
Mary Etta, 840
Mary I. (Ingham) O'Neall, 250
Mary J. (Harvey), 840
Mary M., 250
Mary N., 153, 160, 232
Micajah, 250, 254, 622
Milton, 250, 251, 840
Minnie (Johns), 949
Miriam, 718
Naomi, 250, 720
Olive, 621, 622
Ollie, 210, 720
Oma, 236

HADLEY continued
Orlando, 662
Peyton M., 681
Phoebe, 250
Rachel, 153, 688, 720
Rebecca Jane (Hunt), 718
Rebecca, 250, 708
Rebecca (Harvey), 840
Rhoda, 250, 254
Rhoda Stanton, 251
Robert, 841
Robert E., 720
Ruth, 250, 251, 252, 825, 840, 949, 622
Ruth Anna, 841
Ruth (Smith), 505
Samuel, 251, 505, 840
Samuel H., 250, 357
Samuel L., 251
Sarah, 250, 254, 622, 646, 672, 681
Sarah (Clark), 526
Sarah Ann, 681
Sarah Caroline, 154
Sarah Lindley, 250
Seth, 251, 841
Simon, 238, 246, 250, 251, 256, 720, 840, 948, 949
Susannah, 741
Susannah (Clawson),
Susannah W., (Clawson), 948
Susannah (Kimbrough), 708
Susannah (Nickerson), 948
Susannah (Stratton) Thatcher, 250
Theodsia, 825
Thos., 250, 254, 949
Wendell Deane, 720
Willard J., 720
William, 73, 122, 238, 247, 250, 251, 309, 315, 526, 622, 464, 718, 949
William H., 681
Wm. L., 247, 256
Wm. P., 720, 840
Winna (Woodmansee), 718
Zene G., 70, 74, 948

HAINES
----, 259
Abigail, 865
Albert, 301, 517
Alfred, 216, 430, 631, 677

HAINES continued
Alice (Mc Kay), 760
Amanda 544
Amos, 107, 246, 631
A. N., 296
Arthur, 517
Arthur Charles, 517
Aseph, 642, 760, 865
Augustus H., 72
Bernice
Calvin, 121
Chas., 166
Clapton, 760
Clark, 450, 647
Clayton, 642, 865
Clyde, 295, 517
Corwin, 224, 929
Creola B., 498
Daniel Webster, 642, 760
Donald, 450
Eber, 795, 865, 892
Eber Allen, 643, 760
Eber K., 938
Eber Watts, 153, 158, 642, 643, 734, 760, 775, 786
Ed, 516
Edith, 224, 517, 675
Eldon R., 760
Elanora, 866
Eli, 760, 865, 866, 630, 631
Elisha, 631
Elizabeth, 642, 760, 865
Elizabeth (Compton), 630, 642, 760, 865
Eliza Mary (Hiatt), 631, 760, 929
Ella C. (Compton), 866
Elsie, 214
Elvin, 929
Elwood, 642, 760, 865
Emily S. (Mc Pherson), 865
Estella (Mc Kay), 760
Esther, 515, 682, 900
Ethel (Custis), 517
Eunice, 631
Everett E., 866
Florence L., 892
Flora, 717
Frank, 517
Geo. M., 211, 509, 865
Granville, 277, 865

HAINES continued
Hannah, 614, 812, 631, 523
Harold, 450
Homer H., 631, 866
Isaac, 281, 296, 865, Jr. & Sr., 544
Isadora, 817
Israel, 865
Jacob, 78, 79, 238, 307, 630
Jacob H., 116
James, 718
Jane (Miars), 614
J. D., 205
Jennie, 211, 866, 517
Jermiah R., 122
Jesse Curtis, 866
Job, 307
Job R., 517
John, 307, 324, 517, 648
Joseph, 121, 128, 307, 388, 865
Joshua, 307, 614
Judith, 614
Judith Ann, 771
Judith (Terrell), 772
Julia Ann, 772
Kathleen, 166
Keziah, 544, 865
Leola Brown, 298
Leora, 718
Lillian Custis, Clark (Mrs.), 450
Lloyd, 450
Louise E. (Faulkner), 631
Luther G., 866
Lydia, 517
Lydia Ellen, 642, 760
Margaret, 642, 685, 760, 786, 865
Maria, 642, 760
Maria Antrim, Alfred (Mrs.), 430
Martha, 496, 517
Martin, 614
Mary, 614, 684, 636, 637, 734, 836, 841, 865
Mary (Bales), 630
Mary Elizabeth, 642, 866
Mary J., 517
Mary (Leonard), 307, 630
Mary (Mendenhall), 642, 760, 795, 892
Mary Miranda, 842
Mayme, 775
Mildred, 450
Monroe, 123
Mordecai, 544, 842, 865

HAINES continued
Noah, 307, 328
Noah S., 137
Ona, 939
Rachel, 865
Raymond, 450
Rebecca, 614, 684, 865
Richard Jr. & Sr., 865
Ruth, 450
Ruth Doan, Joseph (Mrs.), 388
R. L., 216
Rosena (Reed), 517
Phoebe, 642, 760, 865
Priscilla, 642, 760, 795
Rebecca (Noble), 517
S., 289
S. C., 718
Samuel, 352, 630, 631, 642, 760, 865
Samuel L., 517
Sarah Alice (Mc Kay)
Sarah, 631, 642, 760, 865
Stacy, 246, 247, 771
Stephen A., 866
Stephen P., 517
Susan, 369
Susannah, 544, 865
Sylvester, 631
Thaddeus A., 642, 760, 929
Thomas, 865
Wilomena, 642, 760
William F., 434
William M., 517
Wm. N., 121, 865
Zirmi F., 866
Zimri, 307, 617, 630, 631, 642, 760, 817, 865, 866, 892
HAINS
Ada J., 401
Arthur, 512
Augustus H., 401
Nancy Johnson, Augustus H. (Mrs.), 401
W. F., 229, 230
HAIR
George W., 403
Hay W., 403
Mary E., Frank (Mrs.), 403
Nancy (Sapp) Titus (Mrs.), 403
Nancy E., 403
Pernelia (Garrett) Geo. W. (Mrs.), 403
Titus, 403
William Franklin (Frank), 403, 404
HALE

HALE continued
Alfred, 481, 688
Andrew, 121
Amy Fuller, 163, 235, 236, 941
Ann Kelley, 448
Anne (Hadley), 477
Armoni, 477
Armonia M., 107, 246, 688
Charles, 478
C. L., 311
Clark J., 688
HALE & COOK (Slaughter House), 311
HALE
Dessa C. (Raydure) Wm. Kelley, (Mrs.), 448
Eli, 92, 310, 367, 477, 688
Elizabeth, 477
Elizabeth (Edwards), 477
Emma, 233, 688
Emmet W., 154
Ernest, 350
Flora, 478
Florence E., 949
Frank, 478
Frank E., 448
Fred, 576
Hannah, 688
Hannah (Andre), 476
Hannah (Andrew), 477
Harmony, 367
Harriett, 731
Harry, 478
Harry S., 350
H. W., 333
Ida W., 235
Jacob, 66, 67, 90, 91, 128, 248, 251, 255, 260, 367, 448, 476, 688
Jacob Jr., 477
J. E., 350
Joseph, 120, 343, 367, 476, 477, 688
Kelly, 203, 231
Layton, 448
Louisa Ellen (Miller) Nathaniel (Mrs.), 432
Lydia, 251, 477
Mariah (Sabin), 477
Martha, 476
Martha (Harvey), 476, 477
Martha (Ward), 477
Mary, 477
Mary Alice, 687, 688
Mary M. (Ent), 477

HALE continued
Milo, 224
Nathaniel, 432
Nathaniel C., 120
Orlando C., 478
Orville W., 223
O. W., 219, 342
Rachel (Hadley), 688
R. F., 350
Rowena (Harlan), 477
Roy C., 273
Russell (Dr.), 350
Ruth, 477
Ruth (Harlan), 476
Samuel, 576, 688
Samuel H., 72, 130, 133, 137, 205, 344, 367, 477
Samuel R., 136
Sarah (Mrs.), 162, 163
Sarah (Sewell), 477
Susannah, 477, 688
Thomas, 166
William, 74, 224, 367, 476, 477, 478, 688
William Kelley (Dr.), 350, 448
Will R. (D. D. S.), 367, 368
W. M., 205
W. R., 162, 230, 235, 350
W. R. (Dr.) (Mrs.), 345, 346, 347, 348
HALEY
Abbie, 771
Agnes, 771
Anna Marie, 771
Charles, 771
Dennis, 771
Eugene, 771
Frank, 771
Hanora, 771, 944
Helen, 771
Jermiah, 771
John, 771
Julia, 771
Julia (Creedon), 771
Katherine, 771
Mary, 771
Mary (Dehan), 771
Mary (Keegan), 771
Michael, 771
Paul, 771
Rose, 771
Thos., 771
William, 771
HALFORD
H., 171
HALLADAY
Jubal, 121
HALLE
H. C. (Prof.), 298
HALLECK
HALLECK continued
(General), 115
HALLIDAY
John, 247
HALPIM
Daniel, 863
Marian, 863
Nickolas, 863
Sarah (Mc Carty), 863
William, 863
HALSON
John D., 324
HALSTEAD
Abigail, 587, 588
HAM
F. F., 122
Finley, 534
Lucy, 534
Martha, 534
HAMBLETON
Elihu, 246, 256
HAMER
John, 277
William, 276
HAMILL
Jason, 214
HALL
Alice, 940
Amanda, 506, 507, 519
Andrew J., 940
Betsey, 773
Carrie, 827
Charles, 940
C. J. (Auto Livery), 312
Cora (Willoughby), 940
Corliss, 940
Daniel W., 826, 827
Dora Jane (Deck), 849
Dorothy May, 827
E. E., 217
Elias W., 120
Elizabeth, 826
E. M. (Dr.), 202
Emma, 556
Fay Mettil, 827
Florence (Moon), 850
G. W., 174
Harriett (Custis), 826, 827
Harriett E., 827
Harrison, 826, 827
Harry, 279, 289, 849, 850
Henry, 826
Henus, 955
Hiram, 826
H. M., 75, 290
Horace M., 940
Huldah, 826
James, 849, 873
James Samuel, 849
John, 101, 183, 213
HALL continued
Jonathon, 849
Joseph, 849
J. R., 213
J. W. (Rev.), 144
Leota, 827
Mariah May, 827
Marjorie, 940
Mary, 590, 829, 873, 940
Martha, 213
Martha A. (Elliott), 940
Nancy (Vanhook), 507
Nelson, 273
Perril W., 827
Polly, 773
Priscilla (Statler), 849, 873
Prudence, 940
Rebecca, 826
Rebecca (Whitsite), 826
Reuben, 849
Richard, 826
Sophia (Evans), 827
Solomon, 113
Stella, 827
Stephen M., 827
Thos., 117
Tilman, 546, 773
Wilbur E., 827
William, 319
Wm. H., 121
HALLAM
John M., 116
Marquis, 115
Matthew, 115
Robert, 120
Thos. F., 112
Wm., 123
HALLADAY
Benjamin F., 121
HALLS
Sarah, 814
HALLSTED
Alanson, 835
Asa, 835, 836
Charles, 835
Elizabeth, 836
Elizabeth Jane, 835
Esla, 818
Gula, 836, 842
Hannah, 835
Harry, 836
Henry A., 835
Isla, 836
James W., 818, 835, 842
Jemima, 835
John, 835
Joseph, 835
Juliana, 835
Juliana (Allison), 835
Louise, 836
Mary Ellen, 835
Nancy Jane (Sheldon), 836

HALLSTED continued
Nellie, 835
Peter, 835
Sarah (Barr), 835
Sarah (Berger), 818, 836
Wm. H., 835
HALLSTEAD
Lizzie, 443
HAMILTON
------, 284
A. (Rev.), 165
A. C., 279
Alexander, 166, 847, 854
Cary, 175
Chas., 122
E., 318
Elinie, 175
Elizabeth, 175
Emma, 175
James, 318
James F., 123
Rebecca, 175
(Rev.), 287
Robert, 120
Samuel H., 157, 764
Tobias, 123, 175
W. B., 261
HAMLIN
Lewis A., 125
E. W., 335
HAMMER
Amos G., 122
Anna (Mc Grady), 844
Drusella (Lane), 855
Hallie, 844
Henry R., 122
John, 855
John A., 844
John T., 844
J. R., 278
Lewis A., 122
Louisa, 855
Thomas L., 44
Wm. P., 122, 278, 844
HAMMOND
Catherine, 943, 957
HAMPTON
-----, 289
Andrew, 379
D. H., 214
(Dr.), 311
J. J., 214
L. H., 214
Lou, 183
Martin, 350
Rebecca, 251
Sally (Griggs), 379
Wade (Gen.), 379
HAMRICK
Lockie
Sarah, 761
HANCOCK
John, 149
HANEY
Abraham, 256
Charles, 381
Elizabeth, 160, 381
James, 256
Sarah, 381
HANG
Ferdinand, 116
HANKINS
Amos, 317
H., 109
H. H., 104, 325
Ramoth, 322
HANKIN
Harvey H., 324
HANKS
Lydia, 926
HANLEY
Hannah (Brunson), 373
HANNA
Jane Osborn, 231
Albert, 536
A. L. (Albert L.), 290, 532, 536
Almeda (Bryant), 532, 536
Arena (Jay), 532, 537
Blanche (Urton), 532, 536
David Benjamin, 532, 537
Edward, 532, 536
Eva (Work), 532, 536
Florence, 536
Florence E., 532
Fulton, 532, 536
George, 532
James, 532, 536
Jesse, 532
John, 532
Josiah, 532
Martha, 532, 536
Ruhamah, 532
Ruth Anna 536
Sarah, 532, 536
William H., 532
HANNON
J. H., 210
HANMUM
A. D., 141
HANNUM
(Prof.), 299
HANSELL
C. H., 285
Howard, 123
HANSEL
Ephraim, 124
Francis, 120
HARBIN
Samuel, 265
HARDEN
C. G., 219
C. E., 219
Thomas, 315
HARDESTY
Anna M. C., 235
Hezikiah, 612
HARDESTY continued
Lucinda, 612
Sarah, 612
HARDIN
Thos., 101
HARDY
Margaret, 381
Ollie M. (Matthews), 727
William, 727
HARDWICK
Thomas, 321
Thos., 294
HARE
Frank, 434
Mary E. Vandervort, 434
HARGRAVE
------, 297
John, 125
Wm., 125
HARLAN
Aaron, 73
A. H., 97, 357
Alexander, 246
Andrew J., 137
Barclay (Judge), 816
Caroline E., 106, 154, 232
Carter B., 71, 72, 123, 137, 238, 311, 328
Clinton C., 331
David, 137, 246, 251
E. D. (Elias Dakin), 72, 219, 220, 730, 732
Edith, 251
Elias, 116
Enock, 248, 251, 253, 260
F. M., 224
Hannah, 251, 253
Isaac, 115, 138
J., 205
Jabez, 205, 251
Jacob, 251
James, 251
Jervis, 115
John, 251, 477
John M., 328
Jonathan, 71, 251
Lydia, 251, 730
Margaret, 251
Martha, 251
Morris, 103, 108, 112
Nancy, 251, 867
Nathan, 251, 260
Nathaniel, 251, 730
Prudence, 251
R. B. (Judge), 62, 64, 66, 86, 87, 94, 102, 103, 106, 112, 134, 136, 138, 148, 159, 238, 311, 353, 404, 474, 575

HARLAN continued
Robert B., 72, 104, 105, 106, 328, 329
Robert Barclay, 189
Rowena, 477
Ruth, 251, 476
Sarah A. (Morris), 732
Sock, 103
Socrates, 356
Solomon, 251
W. F., 224
Warren, 251
Wm., 121, 222, 251, 260
HARLAND
Robert B., 618
Robert D., 606
HARMAN
James E., 103
HARMAR
(General), 303
Josiah (Gen.), 40
HARMEL
Charles, 333, 339
HARMON
Judson, 49
HARNER
Carl, 657
James B., 657
Loren, 657
HAROLD
Arthur, 936
HARPER
Charles, 952
D. A., 324
J. F., 934
John, 168
Victor M., 879
HARRIS
A., 313
Adolphus, 138
Andrew L., 49, 673
Anna N., 683
Charles, 91, 270, 272, 273, 692
C. C., 329
Chas. A., 120
Christopher C., 137
Clare, 206
Dora, 175
Earl, 899
Elisha, 270
Elizabeth (Babb), 683
F. M., 213
Frank, 350
George, 267, 310, 750
George W., 499
G. G., 213
(Gov.), 936
Herbert, 217
H. R., 243
H. V., 75
James, 72, 314, 344, 355, 356, 683, 790
John, 103, 125
HARRIS continued
John J., 103, 112
Lois, 899
Mary, 849
Mary (Cherry), 790
Maria, 750
Nathaniel, 205
Phoebe (Kibby), 692
Quincy, 603, 737
Rose, 499
Ruth Ellen, 691
R. L., 206
Rush, 176
Salathiel, 107, 176
Samuel, 692
Samuel M., 115
Winona, 499
HARRISON
(Gen.), 308
Chas. E., 208
D. C., 211, 241
David C., 121
D. C., 203
James A., 112
John, 107, 120, 261
Mary L., 487
Peter, 97, 261, 487
Wm., 125
W. H., 205
William Henry (Gen.), 33, 37, 38, 48, 88, 102, 285
HARRY
Mahara D., 521
HARSHA
W. A., 217, 350
HART
Alford, 528
C. H., 176
Chas., 529
Chas. Hamlet, 528
Cynthia, 528
Elisha, 529
Elizabeth, 528, 839
Ella (Hiney), 528
E. W., 214
Harry, 528
F. D., 214
Frank D., 528, 529
James, 125, 212, 528
James H., 108
J. E., 350
John, 125, 265
Josephine, 349
J. W., 528
Lavina, 528
Mary E. (Wall), 529
Mary (Holloway), 528
Orpha (Turpin), 528
Peter, 125
Ralph S., 138
Purilla, 529
Robert, 125
Silas, 116
HARTLEY
B. F., 300
Chas. J.
HARTMAN
Abigail, 867
Allie (Townsend), 701
Alpheus, 697
Alice, 800
Alvin, 800, 867
Anna Marie, 720
Anna Salome, 867
Beatrice C., 868
Blanche, 867
Charles E., 867
Clayton C., 867
Conard, 800
Elizabeth, 720, 867, 868
Elizabeth (Conard), 867
Francis, 852
Frank C., 867
Gaynor, 701, 867
George, 867, 877
Geo. E., 800
Geo. W., 213
G., 213
Hannah Ann, 867
J. Arthur, 867
James, 701, 867
Jennie, 701
John, 629, 867
John Clyde, 867
Jonathan H., 120, 867
Joseph, 720, 867
Margaret, 867
Marie (Mendenhall), 867
Martha (Fisher), 868
Mary C., 867
Melissa, 852
Nancy, 867
Nathan G., 867
N. G., 357
Philip, 63
Sarah E. (Thompson), 867
Sattie, 176
Walter F., 868
W. H., 329, 347
William, 103, 867
W. H., 138
HARTSOCKS
-------, 543
HARTZEL
James, 174
HARVEY
Aaron, 254, 691
Albert, 102, 113
Abigail, 249, 719
Amos, 253
Ann, 249, 691, 840
Caleb, 128, 159, 247, 248, 249, 719
Cynthia, 249
David, 249
Eli, 159, 246, 249,

HARVEY continued
Eli continued, 250, 254, 719, 840
Elizabeth, 248, 251, 304, 525, 621, 622, 719
Elizabeth (Carter), 476, 719
Elsie R., 720
Enos Francis, 249, 719
Esther, 249, 254, 840
E. Wilson, 224, 691
George, 691
Grace, 359
Hannah, 249, 253, 691, 719, 840
Harlan, 248
Henry, 121, 246, 247, 248, 253, 256, 691
Isaac, 128, 159, 246, 248, 254, 255, 259, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 476, 719, 840
James, 249, 840
Jane, 691
Jermiah, 247
Jehn, 249, 691
Jesse, 363
Jesse H., 159, 160, 249, 719
John, 248, 249, 840
John R., 112
Joshua, 159, 248, 249, 691, 719
Joseph, 840
Levi, 249, 691
Libert, 691
Lizzie R., 154, 155
Lizzie V., 720
Lucy C. (Hadley), 720
Lydia, 159, 248, 249, 259, 526, 622, 691, 840, 948
Martha, 248, 691, 476
Mary, 249, 691, 840
Mary Jane, 719, 840
Nancy, 248, 249, 691
Nathaniel, 249, 719
Olive Etta, 720
Rebecca, 248, 251, 359, 708, 719, 840
R. Myra, 720
Robert, 249
Ruth, 248, 692, 691, 840
Saleb, 691
Samuel, 91, 149, 255

HARVEY
Sarah (Edwards), 719
Sarah, 249, 254, 358, 359, 363, 364, 840
Sarah (Fallis), 840
Simon, 246, 247, 248, 249, 256, 691
Sinai, 249, 840
Winifred, 691
Wm. Penn, 153, 246, 249, 840
William, 91, 248, 249, 253, 254, 363, 622, 719, 840
HARWICK
David, 101
HARWOOD
Henrietta, 481
HASLETT
Isaac, 238, 239
HASTINGS
J., 168
HATCHER
Mary, 904
Peter, 904
Sophia (Miller), 904
HATFIELD
Chas. A., 176, 350
J. A., 300
William, 952
HAUCK
Daniel, 514
Dorothy J., 828
Eliza, 514
Helen, 828
Myrl, 828
HAUGHEY
A. G., 184
Andrew, 284
Ann B., 184
Emma, 184
John A., 184
L. B., 184
Stephen, 184
HAVEN
Joseph D., 581
HAWES
Benjamin, 261
Griswald B., 260
John, 877
Lavina Jane, 877
Ollie, 955
Sarah E., 224
Sarah (Gibson), 877
HAWK
Edward W., 484
Silas P., 116
HAWKINS
Amos, 156, 808
Anna (Lyle), 808
Benjamin, 808
Bessie, 808
Deborah T. (Mc Millan), 808
Dinah, 808

HAWKINS continued
Ethel May, 809
Fesse, 156
Isaac, 246
James, 156, 259, 261, 808
Jehu, 808
Jesse, 808
John, 157, 808, 888
John E., 158, 808
Kamoth, 90
Lena (Smith), 721
Levi M., 721
Lydia E. (Bevan), 809
Mary (Walker), 809
Massie (Spray), 808
Milton, 808
(Mrs.), 583
Ruth, 808
Sarah (Wilson), 808
Violet Rose, 808
HAWLEY
E. H., 173, 174
J. R., 215
HAWORTH
Absalom, 65, 89, 582
Ada R. (Staubus), 470, 471
Adelbert R., 663
Alice E., 663
Alma, 650
Alton M., 489, 663, 733
Amelia (West), 582, 583
Anna E., 662
Caroline Evalyn, 606, 662
Charles, 582, 583, 845
Charles H., 350
C. L., 315, 350
Clarence L., 470, 677
Clarkson, 583
Clinton R., 663
C. L., 224
Dillon, 648
Delena, 663
Dorothy Virginia, 471
Edith (Hadley), 606
Edith D., 470
Edith Emma, 606
Elijah, 305, 428, 662
Elijah Marmaduke, 648, 649, 650
Elizabeth, 648, 650, 660, 662
Elizabeth (West), 470, 631
Emma Curl, 607
Ezekiel, 73, 305, 490, 606, 631, 661
E. M., 224

HAWORTH continued
Frances Elizabeth, 662
Frank W., 223, 606, 607, 605
G. W., 137
George, 69, 87, 128, 303, 304, 309, 344, 428, 582, 605, 606, 631, 648, 649, 660, 661, 752
G. D., 224
Geo. D., 72, 238, 305, 376, 606, 607, 649, 661, 662, 663
Geo. D. Jr., 73, 605, 606, 607
Gilbert, 583
Harriett Ellen, 582, 583, 662
Harry Clinton, 583
Helen, 607
Henry, 649, 650
Hezekiah, 649
Ila, 650
Isaiah Morris, 660, 662, 663
I. M., 224
James, 131, 303, 305, 315, 428, 582, 583, 605, 648, 649, 660, 662
James B., 607
James M., 116
James Mahlon, 606
Jennie, 583
J. H., 149
J. M., 104, 239
John, 305, 471, 582, 648, 649, 661, 662
Jonathon, 271
Laura, 607
Laura B., 376
Leah Rannells, 471
Lenora P., 662
Lindley M., 650
Leona E. (Barrett), 583
Louisa, 582
Louise, 607
Mahlon, 63, 65, 66, 73, 91, 128, 160, 259, 305, 309, 344, 470, 582, 606, 631, 648, 649, 660, 661, 662
Marietta, 663
Martha, 649
Mary, 305, 488, 606, 733, 943
Mary (Drake), 470
Mary (Johnson), 663
Mary (Polly), 649, 662
May, 582

HAWORTH continued
Morris, 582
Odas L., 470, 471
O. L., 289
Phebe (Frazier), 606
Phoebe, 160, 305, 582, 648, 649, 662
Phoebe (Wright), 582
Phoebe (Frazier), 631
Rachel C., 663
Ralph W., 470
Rebecca, 155, 305, 306, 605, 606, 607, 649, 661, 662
Rebecca Hoge, 376
Ruth Olive, 607
Richard, 305, 648, 660, 662, 663
Richard M., 470
Samuel H., 156, 648
Sarah, 328, 471, 583
Sarah (Clark), 606
S. S., 217
Susanna, 606, 649, 771
Susannah, 305, 427
Susannah (Dillon), 605
Thomas, 470
Thos. Clarkson, 583
Thos. M., 662
William, 649
Z. A. A., 329
Z. G. A., 583
HAWORTHS
------, 152
HAWS
--, 90
John, 72, 629
J. W., 222
Lavina Jane, 629
Sarah (Gibson), 629
HAWTHORN
Eliza, 946
John, 255
HAWTHORNE
O. E., 219, 290
HAYARD
John W., 121
HAYDOCK
James, 261, 262
John W., 208
Margaret, 208, 209
Thos. C., 208
T. C. Sr. T. C. Jr., 260, 261, 262
Trevor C., 208
Wm. T., 226, 505
HAYES & HAYES (Attorneys), 349
HAYES
Adella, 381

HAYES continued
Alice, 381
Catherine, 381
Charlotte, 381
Eldon, 138
Elizabeth, 381
Elizabeth Ralph Thos. (Mrs.), 381
Erskine, 350
E. T., 175
Ezra, 531
Georgia, 381
Jennie, 381
John, 72, 381
Melville, 137, 138, 192, 219, 329, 395, 816
Russell, 381
Rutherford B., 48, 49, 106, 107, 816
Thomas, 381
W. F. (Mayor), 336, 339
Zella, 395
HAYMEE
George S., 123
HAYNES
Alfred, 585
Allen, 530
Amy (Guckley), 530
Archibald, 73
Charles, 260
Edmund, 120
E. E., 273
Elizabeth, 585
Enoch, 260
Frank, 224, 585
H. A., 241
H. B., 224
Herbert, 585
Horatio B., 585
Isaacs, 585
J. A., 73
Jane (Morris), 585
J. M., 217
John, 67
Job R., 89
Joshua, 67
Joshua R., 585
Louisa, 530
Mahala, 585
Melville, 219, 220
Millie, 585
Nancy Geffs, 585
Pleasant, 585
Rilla, 298
Samuel, 168
Sarah, 585
William, 128, 260, 585
Wright, 351
HAYNER
Harry, 213, 214
HAYNIE
Charles, 742
Charlotte, 184, 742, 743
Elizabeth Ellen (Rannells), 742
Geo. S., 742, 743

HAYNIE continued
Orlando, 218
Thomas, 742, 743
HAYS
Angeline, 709
David, 317
Elijah, 318
John, 209
John A., 69, 344
HAZARD
A., 330
Allen, 256
Allen S., 555
Anna, 775
Belle, 555, 841
Bijah T., 555
Caleb H., 555
Calvin H., 555
Clifton T., 384
Elizabeth (Wells), 555
Ellen, 233
Ernest R., 218, 266, 267, 555, 556
Ethelbert, 523, 535
Frank, 936
Frank T., 224, 522, 535, 961
Hannah, 775
Harry, 256
Henry, 247, 555
Herbert, 775
James R., 555
Jessie (Smith), 536
John, 250, 356, 522, 335, 556, 961
Jonas Seth, 555
Loren M., 523, 535, 536
Luella (Miars), 522, 535
Lydia, 250, 788
Mabel Starbuck Clifton T. (Mrs.), 384
Mary, 555, 568, 634, 961, 962
Mary Ellen, 556 (Mrs.), 347
Pearl (Certain), 556
Phoebe (Wolary), 522, 535, 961
Rebecca, 522, 535, 961
Robert, 331
Robert T., 555
Sarah S., 555
Thos., 247
Wm., 262
Zebulon, 522, 535, 961
HEARN
John, 123
HEASLEY
-----, 298
HECK
HECK continued
Michael, 102, 103
HEEG
C. H., 218
Edward J., 218
HEFFLEY
Charlotte, 716
HEFFNER
Sarah, 523
HEGLER
Christina, 703
HEIZER
Melvina, 519
HEINTZ
Alice, 874
HEISTAND
Gladys, 955
John H., 905
Priscilla White (William), 905
HELLER
Charles, 350
HELMICH
Eli, 310
HELMS
Henry, 120
HELT
T. S., 164
HEMPSTEAD
Anna L., 833
Bertha, 243, 833
Catherine (Ford), 833
Celeste L. (Jenkins), 832
C. J., 243, 833
Clara (Weaver), 833
D. K., 138, 230, 232, 833
Eliza E. (Moore), 822
Ellen, 833
Estella, 230, 833
Frank, 832
Jesse C., 833
John, 72, 832
J. T., 228, 832
Lucy, 832
Mary, 832
Myra, 832
Thos., 832, 833
Vesta, 833
HENDEE
Alonzo, 122, 908
Andrus, 908
Anna (Post), 907
Charles, 907, 908
Elizabeth (Boring)
Imogene, 907
John, 221
Leroy, 908
Louisa, 908
Mary, 175
William, 123, 907, 908
HENDERSHOT
David W., 116
Jacob C., 116
HENDERSON
(Insurance), 350
HENDERSON continued
Amanda (Turner), 594
Bettie, 831
Bushrod, 806
Elizabeth Lucile, 594
Henry Theodore, 594
H. H., 349
H. N., 349, 594
Katherine (Mermet), 594
Mary E., 831
Mattie A. (Booth), 594
Permelia, 806
Quince, 279
William, 831
William Turner, 594
HENDLEY
Aaron, 260
John M., 260
William, 260
HENDRICKS
Mary, 314
Olive Anna, 710
HENDRY
Pearl, 289
HENRY I HENRY II
----------, 480
HENRY
Alfred, 894
Allie, 491
Alva C., 894
Amelia, 491, 894
Augusta Estell (Fisher), 554, 605, 737
Betty, 211, 298
Catherine (Dr.), 894
Catherine (Stump), 552, 603, 689, 736
Charles, 894
Chas. Addison, 554, 603, 604, 737
Clara, 894
Cyrus, 120
Daniel, 490, 552, 603, 689, 736
Eliza, 894
Elizabeth, 491
Emma, 233
Eva Catherine, 738
Fannie, 689
Fay, 738
Frances, 552, 603, 737
Guy Vandervort, 604
James, 65, 104, 894
Jane, 491, 894
Jennie (Kincaid), 894
John, 153, 162,

HENRY continued
John continued, 491, 552, 603, 689, 736
John Newton, 491, 894
John T., 604
J. T., 228
Jonas, 552, 603, 689, 736
Joseph, 491
Joshua, 552, 603, 689, 737
Julia A. (Pidgeon), 553, 603, 736
Junius Avery, 554, 604, 736, 737, 738
Libby, 603
Liddy Jones, 552
Lydia, 689, 737
Mahala, 894
Marcus, 894
Margaret (Vandervort), 554, 604, 737
Martha E., 491
Martha Ellen, 491
Mary M., 689
Matilda, 737
Michael, 894
Myrtle (Hoskins), 894
Nancy, 491
Nathan, 115
Patrick, 83
Pauline, 604
Ray, 738
Reese, 552, 603, 689, 737
Retta, 552, 603, 737
Robert, 604
Samantha, 894
Sarah, 689
Sarah I. (Martin), 894
Tilby, 552, 603
William, 552, 553, 603, 689, 736, 757
William A., 554, 604
William M., 894
Willard M.
HENSON
Wm., 246, 256
HERN
Harriett, 916
HERRICK
Myron T., 49
HERRON
Clyde, 267
(Dr.), 203
HERSHEY
-----, 289, 845
HERTLEIN
Chas., 218
HESLER
Otho, 569
Roscoe, 569
HESSE
HESSE continued
(Duke), 406
HESS
Elizabeth, 766
Harriett, 456
HESTER
Abraham, 131
David, 864
Elizabeth Catherine, 864
Francis, 128, 306
Henry, 281, 282
Mary (Vandervort), 864
Sarah Belle, 955
HETHERINGTON
(Miss), 594
HEWETT
Thos., 289
HIATT
Albert, 767
Allen, 282, 774, 800, 529
A. C., 108
Alice, 800
Alma, 768
Amos, 529
Ann (Perkins), 307, 529, 774
Anna (Hazard), 775
Asaph, 265
Burritt, 424
C. C., 350
Chambers, 210
Charity, 254
Chester, 218, 768
Christopher, 264, 352, 767
Clarkson, 767
Edwin J., 223
E. J., 217, 230, 231, 341, 349
Elzia Mary, 642
Elizabeth, 254, 798
Esther, 768
Evelyn, 767
Fran, 213
Francis M., 767, 768
Frank, 213
Grace, 768, 775
Harold C., 205
Harriett M., 230, 237
Hazel L., 775
Hezekiah, 307, 529, 774
Howard, 768
Isaac, 774, 529
James Edwin, 767
Jane (Hollingsworth), 767
Jemima (Hunt), 767
Jesse, 161, 254, 708, 583
John W., 774
J. W., 775
Kate, 213
Lenna C., 775
HIATT continued
Levicy, 161
Lewis, 254
Lora, 767
Loren E., 775
Lorenzo D., 767
Lydia, 529
Lydia (Jeffries), 775
Macie, 213
Martha (Stuyvesant), 708
Mary, 774, 529
Mary E., 775
Mayme, 775
Mildred, 768
Narcessa, 529
Nellie (Mc Laughlin), 768
Oliva St. John
Pheniah, 774, 529
Phoebe Mary, 775
Phoebe (Oglesbee), 774
Phoebe Susannah, 775
Russell, 350
Ruth, 404
Sallie, 774
Samuel, 210, 265
Sarah, 775, 861, 529, 622
Stella, 768
Susan, 529, 774, 962
Susan (Folger), 800
Truman H., 775
Veda, 775
Warren, 767
William, 642, 775
HIBBEN
Ethelbert C., 137
Geo. E., 148, 205
J. E., 343
Millie, 106
Thomas, 104, 177, 328, 352
W., 104
William, 65, 73, 238, 328, 343, 344
HICKS
Mary, 905
HICKEY
Thomas, 121
HICKMAN
Z. D., 168
HICKS
Elias, 152, 157
Ellis (Sir), 741
Eliza Jane (Matthews), 727, 809
G. B., 107
George R., 120
John D., 112
W. C., 138
HICKMAN
Zackariah, 120
HIESTAND
Margaret, 781

HIFFMAN
James L., 120
HIGGENS
Marvin R., 138
R., 217
HIGGINS
-----, 911
A. (Rev.), 186
Anna, 887
Asa, 104, 112
Edward Lewis, 805
Harry, 805
Joseph, 120
Matthewa, 396, 421
HIGHLAND
(Miss), 946
HIGHTOWER
C. S., 219
James P., 125
Mattie Moore, Thomas H. (Mrs.), 379
Orlando, 125
O. S., 108
Thomas H., 379
Wesley, 125
HILDERBRAND
Christopher, 941
Rebecca J., 941
HILDEBRANT
(Bookstore), 349
A. C., 228
Ada, 926
Ada J. Hains, Chas. Q. (Mrs.), 401
Austin, 112, 885
Avery, 926
Carrie, 925
Catherine, 885
Chas. Q., 400, 401, 894
Christopher, 400, 885, 925
C. L., 230
Clarence, 926
C. Q., 138, 217, 229, 230
David, 121
Edith, 182, 183
Elisha, 124, 885
Elizabeth, 885, 925
Frank, 926
Henry, 76, 122, 736, 963
Hezekiah, 885
H. N., 122
Isaiah, 885
J. B., 219
Jeff, 94, 97, 228, 885
Jefferson, 400, 401
Jennie, 919, 926
Jesse, 885, 919, 925, 926
Judson, 926
Katherine, 615
Lou, 926
Lon, 478
Lizzie, 926
Louisa, 926
HILDEBRANT continued
Luther, 924, 926
Margaret, 390, 400, 401, 847, 853, 885, 913
Martha Bernard, 235, 236
Martha (Pyle), 919, 925
Maud, 924, 926
Melville, 211
Ralph, 885
Rebecca Jane, 885
Richard, 401
Sarah, 550
T. Q., 110, 334
Thos. Q., 137
Virginia, 401
Wm., 121
HILDEBRECHT
Carroll Leroy, 527, 715
Clara M., 715
Clara (Reuter), 715
Dewey, 715
Emily, 527
Emma, 715
Florence, 715
Florence (Starr), 527, 715
Frederick Rudolph, 715
Henrietta, 714, 715
Henry, 715
Herschel, 715
Lena, 714
Louise, 715
Mary (Winfield), 715
Matilda, 714
Otto, 714
Robert, 527, 715
Rudolph F. W., 527, 714, 715
Thedore, 714, 715
Wm., 213
W. F., 309
Wm. F., 715
HILDRETH
Phebe, 599
HILL
--, 297
Agelina, 768
Alfred N., 768
Bertha, 582
C. B., 508
Charles, 768
Elizabeth, 602, 768
Elizabeth (Burton), 768
Emma, 182, 235
Geo. E. (Prof.), 843
G. S., 209, 582
Hezekiah, 768
James, 768
Jane, 768
Jesse, 768
HILL continued
J. J., 164
Louise S., 582
Martha, 768
Milton, 768
M. W., 216
Samuel, 108
Ulysses, 768
Florence, 768
HILLING
Clara E., Chas. E. Dwiggins (Mrs.), 429
John, 429
Mary Postlewaite John (Mrs.), 429
HIMES
Wm., 265
HINES
B. A., 103, 114
Isaac, 388
Jesse, 102, 103
Jesse V., 114
J. D., 102, 103, 191, 239
Jonathon D., 114, 137
Nathan, 79, 91, 305
Rachel (Doan) Isaac (Mrs.), 388
HINEY
Ella, 528
HINKSON
Benjamin, 72, 133, 134, 137, 138, 205, 328
John M., 324
(Judge), 816
Thos., 64, 65, 90, 127, 128, 132, 134, 135, 138
Thomas (Colonel), 323
HINMAN
C. M., 217, 222
David S., 513
D. B., 121
Daniel C., 328, 356
D. C., 148
Lucie E., 182, 183
Sarah, 513
HINSHAW
Anna, 150
Garner, 212, 465
Joseph, 277
Maria, 465
Ola, 800
Ora, 465
HIRT
James Edwin, 532
John H., 228, 343, 646
Ernest, 532
Valentine, 228
HITE
Albert A., 793
Alpheus A., 793, 794

HITE continued
Andrew, 793
Catherine, 793
Charles, 794
C. M., 793
Elizabeth, 793
Emma, 794
John, 793
Lola, 794
Maud, 794
(Mrs.), 491
Myrtle L., 794
Oscar, 794
Pearl, 794
Sarah (Dalby), 793
W. M., 793
HIXSON
Albert L., 559
Alonzo, 138
Caleb L., 560
Carl, 560
Catherine, 559
Charlotte, 559
C. C., 559
Chas. Caleb Jr. & Sr., 763
C. E., 559
C. L., 265
Emily J., 210, 559, 560
F., 213
Frank, 213, 559
Frederick N., 559
Hannah, 213
Hollie Hazel, 763
Isaac, 559, 766
John, 559
John A., 559, 763
Joseph, 559
Joseph Eugene, 763
Mary Jane, 559
Minnie (James), 763
Nancy (Hull), 559, 763
Sarah E., 559
Thos., 213, 559
T. W., 213, 278
W. L., 207, 290
Walter Leroy, 763
Zella, 763
HOADLEY
Frank W. (adley), 227
George, 49, 936
HOAG
Anna, 145
Huldah, 145
HOBBETT
James H., 120
HOBBS
Barnabus C., 144
James, 116
HOBLET
David, 282
Elizabeth, 461
James M., 283
James S., 239
HOBLETT
HOBLETT continued
John, 107, 281
James S., 169
Mary, 169
William S., 107
HOBLITT
Elizabeth, 303
John, 303
Michael, 303
Soboston, 303
Wm., 128
HOBSON
Hannah, 957
James, 273
HOCKET
Anna, 493, 494
Hannah, 504
HOBSON
William, 65
HOCKETT
A., 205
Albert, 72, 105, 222, 221
Amos, 72, 148, 153, 344, 404
Ann, 841, 854
C. J., 331
(Mr), 347
David Sr., 264
David W., 265
Edith, 770
E. J., 278
Emma (Anderson), 770
Elizabeth, 949
Hannah, 489
Jesse, 276, 277, 278
John, 272, 769
John Edwin, 769, 770
Jonathon, 264
Joseph, 88, 276, 272
Lewis, 73, 122, 277
Mary (Cox), 769
Nathan, 272
Rachel, 413
Robert, 347
Sarah (Newby), 769
Thos., 277, 769, 770
Thomas Walter, 770
Wm., 219
Wm. P., 122
HODDIE
Charlotte, 529
John, 529
HODDY
Elizabeth, 610
HODGIN
David, 438
Martha Blair, 438
Olive L. Jenkins, 439
Olive Marian, 439
Robert, 438
Samuel H., 147
Samuel H. Jr., 439
HODGIN continued
Samuel Horace, 437, 438, 439
HODGSON
Amanda (Edwards), 750
Amos, 91, 156
Carey Vandervort, 373
Catherine, 750
Charles, 750
Clara E., L. D. (Mrs.), 373
Clarence Dewey, 751
Cora, 751
Daniel, 79, 128, 428
Eleazar, 750
Eliza Jane, 750
Elizabeth, 306
Eva, 750
Francis M., 750
George, 750
George S., 116, 750, 751
Hannah, 306, 750
Hannah (Irwin), 750
Hazel, 750
Hilda Bernice, 751
Hur, 79, 91
Hur, 305, 306, 428
Ira, 306, 374
Isaac, 306
Isaiah Morris, 750
Jesse, 306
Joel, 306
John, 306, 750
Jonathon, 79, 306
Kenneth, 750
L. D., 373
Leo Francis, 751
Lola, 750
Maria, 750
Margaret Emily, 750
Mary, 306, 713, 726
Mary Ann (Wilhelm), 750
Mary Jane (Armstrong), 750
Mary (Rolston), 750
Ollie, 750
Nathan, 306
Pearl Elizabeth, 751
Pearl (Simpson), 750
Rebecca, 750
Richard, 750
Sarah Ann, 750
Vadah, 751
Willie, 750
HODSON
A. J., 103

HODSON continued
Andrew J., 109
Anna (Hunt), 490
Bertsel, 919
Cammie, 919
Chas., 209, 919, 920
Cary, 212, 215
Cecila, 919
Chloe, 490
Clara, 765
Clemma, 919
Cora, 711
Cyrus, 880
Dorothy Marie, 920
Edwin, 766
Eli, 919
Ella, 711, 919
H. W. (Harry) (Prof.), 141, 284, 919
Harold Charles, 920
Joel, 919
J. D., 109, 278
John, 919
Jonathon, 211, 919
Joseph, 711, 919
Joseph W., 919
Josiah, 919
Lena May (Fisher), 919, 920
Lewis, 919
Lillie (Jones), 919
Lloyd Delos, 920
Lydia Alice, 880
Martha, 919
Mary, 919
Milton, 919
Phoebe (Davis), 880
Rachel, 490
Rachel Ann, 919
Sarah (Lamb), 711, 919
Solomon, 490, 919
Thos., 273
Whaneta May, 920
Wilbur Amos, 920
Will, 212
HOFFMAN
Anna, 774
Mary, 502
HOGAN
Alice, 834
Anna (Hughes), 834
Arthur, 834
C. H., 72
Daniel, 834
D. L., 839
D. W. (Daniel Webster), 74, 290, 834
Edna, 834
E. J., 175
Emma, 834
James, 184
Maggie, 834
Mary, 834
HOGAN continued
Maud Alice (Huff), 834
Nannie (Templin), 834
Sarah, 834
Scott, 834
T., 167
Virginia, 149
Walter, 834
HOGE
Asa H., 328
Asa, 152
HOGEN
D. W., 846
Edna, 846
HOGGATT
Alexander, 711
Frank, 711
Gideon, 278
Jacob, 711
Jessie (Greenwood), 711
Joel, 711
Joseph, 120
Lavina, 711
Leander, 711
Mary (Babb), 711
Mary (Rhonemus), 711
Nathan, 277, 711
Susan, 711
Vera
HOGGETT
Frank, 169
Jacob, 175
HOGUE
Asa, 606
Rebecca L., 605, 606, 607
HOKE
Susan, 475
HOLADAY
Ann (Carter), 761
C. A., 219, 350
Charles, 356
Elizabeth, 761
Enoch, 761
Eva, 761
F. M., 216
Harriett, 237
John, 252, 277, 761
J. H., 76, 219
Lindley, 761
M., 212
Margaret, 371, 761
Mary, 371, 761
Milton, 216, 243, 357
R. E., 72, 371
S. A., 220
Sarah J. (West), 761
Susanna (Falkner), 761
Susie, 233
Samuel A., 71
Wm., 248, 254, 761
HOLLIDAY
Martha, 371
HOLBROOK
(Prof.), 654
HOLCOMB
Asa, 129
HOLDER
F. M., 216
HOLLADAY
Carey A., 468
Louis, 468
Margaret (Smith), 468
Nancy (Cartwright), 468
Wm., 125
HOLLAND FAMILY
----------, 342
HOLLAND
Eva, 237
S. H., 164
Stephen (Mrs.), 164
HOLLCRAFT
Alfred, 246, 256
Robert, 253
Susannah, 253
HOLLIDAY
Anna (Carter), 96
Carey A., 646
Hannah N., 960
J. H., 125
Rachel, 218
William, 960
HOLLIN
John, 351
HOLLIS
Stephen (Rev.), 618
HOLLINGSWORTH
David, 261
Esther (Cadwallader), 767
Hannah, 430, 452, 678
James, 767
Jane, 767
J. H., 170
Milton, 404
Rachel, 693
Sarah, 260
HOLLIWAY
Abigal, 693
Chas., 116
HOLLOWAY
Abigail, 635
Chas., 212
Cynthia Ann, 528
Dayton, 528
Ella, 212
John L., 120
Mary, 528
W. B., 217
W. O., 72
HOLOWAY
Lovina, 523
HOLLOWELL
A. J., 901
Edith E., 901
Esther, 901
Mary Anna, 901

HOLLY
John, 104
HOLMES
Albert W., 754
Alpheus, 122
George W., 122
James W., 122
John R., 107
Lemuel, 917
Mattie, 917
Oliver Mendell, 667
Wm. E., 122
Wm. H., 219, 220
William, 271
HOLODAY
C. F., 217
David, 122
Lee, 217
HOLSON
John D., 325
HOLT
Sarah, 411
HOMAN
W. W., 290
HONEYCUTT
George E., 318
HORNADAY
Eleanor, 251
Eli, 251
Ezekiel, 246, 250, 251
Isaac, 246, 251
Isaiah, 251
Jane, 251
Jehu, 251
John, 246, 251
Louisa, 251
Lydia, 251
Mary, 251
Simon, 251
Wm., 251
HORNEY
Anderson, 324, 325
Catherine, 553, 603, 737, 756, 757
Hannah, 757
Ida Frances, 965
Jeffrey, 757
Sallie Ann (Mc Millan), 965
William, 965
HORNIDA
Mary, 943
HORSEMAN
Amos, 115, 643
Mary, 317
Geo. W., 115
HORTON
P. S., 341
HOOD
(General), 116
HOOK
Harold, 243
Floyd, 243
Frank, 243
J. E., 243
HOOKER
(Gen.), 118
HOOLON
Thos., 123
HOOTON
Mildred C., 788
HOOVER SISTER
(Milliners), 350
HOOVER
Barbara, 929
Cecil, 214
Christina, 865
Elizabeth, 865
Frank, 311
Jacob, 498
Jacob A., 116
Jemima, 498
John, 324, 955
Levi, 865
Mary Elizabeth, 865
Oliver F., 123
HOPE
Adam, 665
HOPEWELL
Elmer, 219
O. L, 219
HOPKINS
Catherine, 818, 819
Elizabeth (Page), 818
Jerod, 562
Mary, 818, 819
Phillip, 818, 819
Reason, 818, 819
HOPPER
Isaac F., 351
HOPPES
Nancy, 827
HORMELL
Milton, 123
M. J. (Dr.), 199
HOSKINS
Alma, 491
Clarence, 491
Della, 491
Dora, 491
Elizabeth, 490
Emily Gallimore, 423
Elvin, 491
Emily J. (Gallimore), 491
Florence Poelle (Mrs.), 424
George, 713, 918
Hannah, 713, 726, 490
Hannah (Hackett), 423, 489
H. E., 217, 222, 349
Ida May, 411
Isaac, 423, 489
Jane, 490
Joel, 490
John, 423, 489, 490
Jonathan, 282
Joseph, 73, 247
Josephus (Rev.), 423
Joseph, 323
HOSKINS continued
Josephus (Rev.), 156, 157, 489, 490, 491
Josiah, 490, 649
Lucinda, 918
Luella, 491
Lydia (Bankston), 918
Lydia, 490
Martha, 490
Mary, 209, 490, 713
Mary Jane, 490
Mary Emily, 918
Mary J., 504
Mildred, 209
Minnie, 491
Moses, 423, 489, 490
Myrtle, 894
Nettie (Kider), 491
Rachel, 423
Rachel (Hodson), 489, 490
Walter H., 423, 491
William, 490
HASHOUR
H. K., 174
HOSLER
Josephine, 924
HOSTETLER
Hannah, 843
HOTTINGER
J. W., 289, 290
HOUCH
---, 289
HOUCHINS
W. S., 176
HOUGH
Charles, 503
Ida (Dowden), 503
HOUK
Elizabeth, 762
HOUSER
Hazel, 691
HOW
Abraham, 138
James, 71, 171, 205
Thos. Jr., 238
HOWE
Chas. F., 289
HOWARD
Asron, 114
Chas. F., 73
E. E., 301
Elias Howard, 521
Florence, 857
George, 301
Gordon, 101
John K.
Jonathan, 114
Mollie, 215
Wm., 121
Wm. A., 121
HOWE
Anna, 218
Jonathan B., 120

HOWE continued
R. L., 174
Thos. 91
W. J., 174
HOWELL
Aaron, 246, 254
Adeline, 254
Anna, 581
Benjamin, 214, 253, 254
D. S., 213
Elizabeth, 253
F. B., 214
Henry, 254
Jedidah, 254
Jermiah, 254
John, 212, 254
John K., 212
Louisa, 581
Patsy, 254
Riley, 254
Robert, 254
Wm., 254, 581
HOWLAND
Barnabas, 254
Clara, 254
J. W., 164
E. B., 72, 219, 890
Eghert K., 246, 256
(Miss), 832
(Mrs.), 347
HOYT
C. A., 177
HUNTER
Benjamin F., 119
(Gen.), 123
HUBBARD
David, 124
Elbert, 389
Louisa, 604, 633
Samuel, 604, 633
HUBBELL
Edward, 123
HUDSON
Charles, 770
Elbridge, 216, 770
Ella (Garner), 770
Geo., 109, 207, 770
H. F., 290
H. G. (Howard), 208, 219, 770
Henry, 124
James, 124
J. M., 494
John, 289, 770
Lewis, 125
Lillie, 770
Luella, 770
Mary, 502
Mollie, 770
Moses, 522, 535
Polly, 770
Sally, 286
Sarah (Lear), 770
Shelby, 770
S. M., 214
Thos. F., 125
H. H., 214
HUDSON continued
W. A. (William A.), 278, 770
W. C., 72
Wilford, 770
William, 286
HUFF
(Blacksmith), 349
John, 539
Levi H., 112
Maud Alice, 834
Rebecca, 539
Sarah, 539
Sidney, 515, 900
HUFFAKER
Daisy, 184
Eva, 184
Frank, 184
HUFFAGER
Mollie, 184
Warren, 184
HUFFMAN
Amos, 72, 219, 220, 223, 256, 329
Amos (Mrs.), 348
Cora Esther, 562
Esther (Carter), 562
Ethel Maude, 562
Humphry, 562
Jarret, 562
John, 562
Josephine, 613
Lawrence, 449
Leotis, 562
Leo, 449
Lulu F., 233, 234, 235, 236, 941
Mamie, 449
Mayme, 757
Mary Custis, Thos. L. (Mrs.), 449
Nancy (Johnson), 562
Stella Florence, 562
Solomon, 825
Solomon Sr., 98
Thomas L., 449
Vernie, 216
Verna Clifton, 562
HUGHES FAMILY
----------, 342
HUGHES
Anna, 834
A. S., 211
Catherine, 306
C. D., 238
Charles, 331
Charles D., 306
C. M., 217
David, 306, 344
Delilah, 306
Edward, 834
Elizabeth, 306
Elza, 757
E. W., 215
F. M., 224
Jemima, 306
HUGHES continued
Jesse (Judge), 127, 128, 130, 132, 134, 138, 356, 599, 650, 787
Jesse Jr., 138, 238, 306, 344
Jesse Sr. (Judge), 64, 65, 306, 329, 344
J. S., 174
John W., 124
(Judge), 128, 135, 136
J. W., 215
Mary, 306, 599, 786, 787, 834
Morgan, 306
Nettie, 450, 647
Smith E., 218
W. R., 319
HUGHEY
James M., 73
Ruvello, 828
HULL
(Gen.), 742
Geo., 123
H. H., 213
J. F., 167
Nancy, 559, 763
Sarah (Weiniger), 559
William, 559
HULLS
Paul Jr., 273
HULS
--, 174
G. W., 232
Nancy, 800
Paul, 91, 212
HULSE
S. W., 138
W. C., 170
HUMBOLDT
Alexander, 747
HUMMEL
A. J., 343
Alice (Brockman), 457
Anna, 232
Anna M., 457
Anna T., 456
Ashmore P., 456
Carrie V., 456
Charles F., 456
Harriett (Hess), 456
John S., 456
J. S., 192, 349, 456, 457
Joshua, 456
Karl B., 457
Salome Louise, 456
HUMMER
Eunice (Green), 500
John, 500
Rebecca, 500
HUMPHREYS
R. J., 307
Callie (Caroline) (Goodwin), 706,

HUMPHREYS continued
Callie (Caroline) (Goodwin) cont., 707, 938
Clarence Edwin, 707
Filmore, 577, 938
Geo. Cole, 812
Hannah, 577, 938
Helen Lavonne, 707
Israel, 577, 578, 938
John, 577, 938
Joseph, 577, 938
Julia, 577, 938
Mary 577, 938
Mattie, 938
Nancy, 577, 938
Nora (Nicholson), 707
Ona (Haines), 938
Raymond J., 706, 707, 938
Sarah, 577, 938
Uhlan, 939
Vance, 707, 938
HUMPHRIES
Arthur, 701
Charley, 701
David A., 227, 701, 706, 707, 938
Elizabeth (Lange), 791
Elizabeth (Long), 577, 653, 938
Everett, 701, 812
Fred, 701
J. A., 219
James, 115, 577, 653, 791, 938
Jennie M., 701
John L., 653, 938
John T., 701, 812
Julia Ann (Sidel), 577, 653, 938
Martha Jane, 577, 652
Ruth, 701
Susie, 955
Sarah Elizabeth, 791
HUNLEY
W. C., 211
HUNNEWELL
Edward, 226
HUNNICUTT
Almira, 794
Anna, 870
Anna Eliza, 489
Bertha, 734
Bertha May, 489
Catherine, 489
Chas., 224, 663
Daniel B., 489
David, 489, 794
Elizabeth, 488, 733
Frank, 350, 733, 734
HUNNICUTT continued
Franklin, 489
Irene, 146
John Oliver, 489
Leslie Thos., 734
Lura (Turner), 154, 734
Martha (Ross), 794
Mary Elizabeth, 489
Mary M. (Gallimore), 489, 733
Mary Pauline, 734, 805
Nora, 489, 734, 805
Priscilla M., 734
Susanna (Bailey), 488, 733, 870, 943
Thomas, 488, 733, 870
Thomas E., 489
Wilson, 154, 224, 488, 489, 733, 805
Wm. H. H., 116
HUNSICKER
Effie, 512
HUNT
A. E., 213
Abner, 866
Alice, 800
Alvaretta (Long), 632
Ann, 799
Anna, 490
Anna (Moon), 471
Asa, 701, 783
Bernard, 657, 800
C. E., 213
Cyrus, 102, 799
Cyrus L., 121
David, 153, 639
D. B., 227
D. D., 266
Doris, 800
Edith (Hurley), 800
Edith, 799
Elazer, 866
Eliza Ann, 867
Elizabeth, 799
Ella, 213
Esther, 800
Eunice, 701, 783
George, 799
Gladys, 800
Harvey, 123
Hattie E., 866, 867
Henry, 799
H. B., 266
Hildegard (Pearl), 471
Jacob, 253, 264, 866, 546, 499
James Wright, 471
Jemima, 767
Jesse, 471
HUNT continued
J. G., 224
Joel, 161
John, 866
Jonathon, 718
Lavinia (Hiatt), 800
Lewis, 762, 324
Louis, 156
Lydia, 253, 799
Marian, 701, 783
Margaret, 718, 799
Maria Elizabeth, 867
Martha Jane, 867
Mary, 161, 799, 570
Mary Ann, 567
Mary E., 499
Mary Lillie (Taylor), 472
Maud, 718
Milton, 222, 223, 266, 867, 471
M. L., 227
Moses S., 324
Oliver, 799
Palmer, 800
Phoebe (Haworth), 631
Phoebe F. (Walker), 866
Rachel, 799
Rebecca Jane, 718
Reid, 471
Robert, 253, 799
R. E. (Robert Edgar), 764, 799, 800
Ruth (Madden), 799
Sarah, 251, 943
Sarah E. (Wright), 471
Susan, 800, 867
Susannah (Greene), 568, 631
Sydney E., 546
Thomas, 264, 866, 631
Thomas, 568
Uriah, 123
Uriah W., 120, 246
Willie, 213
William, Jr. & Sr., 266, 866, 631, 632
William S., 631
Wm. W., 206, 867
HUNTER
Andrew, 848
Anna (Richards), 948
Benjamin, 318
C. H., 545
Edna (Hogen), 846
Ella (Mettler), 845
Elmer, 948
Estella, 847
George, 834, 845, 846
Henry C., 125

HUNTER continued
Inez, 213
Iona, 175
James, 446
Jeannette Hogen, 846
Jessie, 902
John, 509
Joseph, 391
Joseph F., 175
J. R., 166
Kirts, 845
Lucretia, 175
Lydia, 914
Lydia C., 175
Lydia Miller, Joseph (Mrs.), 391
Maggie, 175
Margaret A., 446
Mary J., 509, 510
Nathaniel, 227, 266
Nellie F., 846
Odessa, 175
Porter E., 846
Roy, 563
Susan (Poling), 845
Wm. H., 115
W. N., 289
HUNTINGTON
C. P., 97
John, 610
Samuel, 48
HURD
Chas., 150
HURLEY
Anna, 657
Carey, 657
Charles, 657
Drusilla (Mann), 657
Edith, 657
Elizabeth, 657
Elizabeth (Linton), 657
Esther, 657
Ethel, 657
Eva, 660
Frank, 657
Henry, 98, 660, 933
H. J., 115
Horace J., 657
Howard D., 657
Jerremma D., 657
Jesse, 657
John H., 657
Lillian, 657
Lauretta (Colvin), 660, 933
Margaret, 933
Mary, 657, 660
Nora, 657
Ralph, 657
Ray, 657
William, 260, 261, 657
HURST
S. D., 217
HURT
Ernest, 536
James Edwin, 536
Thos. J., 114
HURTON
Wm. Q., 107
HURTT
Byron M., 121
HUSSEY
Anne, 675
Caroline, 719
Geo. W., 121
Hannah, 675, 678, 888
Jennie, 816
John, 52
J. M., 96
Joshua, 109, 110, 270, 271, 272
Margaret, 557, 754
Mary E., 564, 574
Mary (Underwood), 754
Nathan, 719
Stephen, 270, 271, 272, 754, 564
Susannah (Johnson), 564
Thos., 271
HUST
Dallas L.L., 112
HUSTON
(Mr.), 618
HUTCHENSON
Josephine, 509
HUTCHINS
O. H., 338
V. E. (Dr.), 203, 212, 273
HUTCHINSON
Cynthia, 819
Marjorie, 819
Mary, 577
Rachel, 817
Samuel, 107
Silas, 817
Thos. P., 819
HUTTON
George, 381
HYD
Randolph, 120
HYDE
Samuel, 282, 310
HYDIE
Etta, 952
HYATT
Amos C., 281
Barnet B., 373
Clara E., 373
John, 372
Louisa, 373
Marshall, 116
Myra (Hanley) Winpiglar, 372
Noah, 122
HYER
--, 297

INCAS
Frederick, 261
INGERSOLL
George, 753
William, 828
INGHAM
Mary I., 250
INMAN
John, 214
INWOOD
Edward, 807
IRELAND
(Ice Dealer), 350
Adda M. (Weagley), 476
Artimesia, 435
Bess D. (Umstead), 476
David, 475
David V. (Dr.), 475, 476
Davis, 202
D. V. (Dr.), 203, 350
Eliza, 415
Emma (Baker), 702
Frances Marian, 702, 703
Francis, 435
Frank, 644, 702
Freda, 476
Fred V., 476
George, 476
George N., 475, 476
Geo. M. (Dr.), 202
Georgia, 232
Georgiana, 476
James B., 102, 703
James M., 435
Jessie, 476
John, 475
John C., 435, 440, 702, 703
Lillian, 476
Levi, 475
Lucinda, 435
Mary E., 440
Rhody Ellen (crouse), 703
Sarah, 164, 224, 484, 485
Sarah Curl, 435
Stella, 703
Susan, 415
Susan (Hoke), 202, 475
Susannah, 435
Thomas J., 435
Verda, 703
Virgil, 648, 703
Wm., 128, 168, 242, 282, 281
IRVIN
Abram, 846, 946
Alice S. (losh), 945, 946
Andrew, 846, 945, 946
Benjamin, 846, 847

IRVIN continued
Carl Harold, 946
Caroline, 946
Carrie, 846
Chas. Raymond, 946
Clara M. (Florea), 947
Dara, 846, 946
Edna Ray, 946
Edward, 847
Eliza, 945
Elsie (Leonard), 946
Emma, 846, 946
Estella, 946
Ethel Eva, 946
Frances (Miller), 846, 847
Frank, 408
Fred, 408
George, 115, 440, 846, 847, 946
Georgiana, 946
Guy, 289, 846, 847
Henry, 407
Hester, 945
Irene F., 946
Isabel, 945
James, 407, 408, 846, 945, 946
James B., 945
John, 945
J. C., 174
Joseph T. (Rev.), 177
(Judge), 137
L. Dora Mc Millan, Fred (Mrs.), 408
Lucinda, 589
Mabel E., (norman), 847
Malinda, 946
Marjorie, 847
Mary, 432
Mary Wiley, Henry (Mrs.), 407
Martha, 945
Martha (Crosley), 945
Matthew, 407, 408
May Champlin, Geo. (Mrs.), 440
Millie, 945
Nancy, 945
Nathan, 846, 946
Norman, 847
Phoebe (Rude), 847
Ralph, 847
Samuel, 846, 945, 946
Samuel J., 945, 946, 947
Sarah, 945
Sarah Ann Fife, Matthew (Mrs.), 408
Sarah (Shipley), 846
Stanley A., 946

IRVIN continued
Velma, 947
Viola (Conner), 946
Wm. (William), 174, 407
William M., 408
Wm. W., 130
IRWIN
A. M., 226
Charles H., 341
David, 115
Hannah, 750, 945
Lanes, 115
Louise, 523
Lydia Cox, Robt. (Mrs.), 387
Margaret, 387
Matthew, 223
Preston, 331
Robert, 387
Ruth, 962
Washington, 115
ISAACS
Bessie, 542
Charles, 542
ISENHOWER
Marian, 262
ISHMAN
----, 297
IZARD
Moses, 246

JACK
Andrew, 252
John, 316, 317
Lew, 214
Lewis, 214
Nancy, 252
JACKMAN
Elizabeth, 830
John, 830
Mary (Miller), 830
JACKS
Catherine, 294
Daniel, 112
John, 294, 309
John W., 176
Josephine, 216
Mary, 775
Minnie A., 176
William, 324
JACKSON
-----, 290
Andrew (Pres.), 404
Anthony, 404
Curtis, 238, 264, 265
Daniel, 172
Ed. M., 213
George Fox, 404
G. R., 109
Hannah (1st Wife of Azel), 307
Harvey, 324
Helen, 404
Isabel, 932
Isaac, 404
Iva, 207, 208

JACKSON continued
Jacob, 157, 264, 404
Jesse, 265
Joseph, 692
Josiah, 404
J. T., 109
John, 88, 129, 206, 278, 320, 404
John S., 166
Joseph, 717
Letta, 932
Lydia, 692, 717
Mary, 567
Ralph, 404
Richard, 404
Ruth Hiatt, Josiah (Mrs.), 404
Salathiel, 243
Samuel, 88, 276, 324, 404
Stonewall, 602
Thos., 932
Thos. S., 73
Uriah, 120
W. B., 165
Walter, 213
William, 264
JACOB
Walter W., 505
JAMES
Alfred, 822
Amanda, 822
Bertha (Cartwright), 915
B. F., 820
Catherine (elly), 822
Charles, 823
Edna, 823
Elijah, 822
Emily (Kilgore)
Ethel, 823, 914
Eva, 915
Everett, 914, 915
Flora (Folks), 823
Frank, 915
George, 914
Goldie, 823
Ida, 914
Isaac Newton, 763
Isabelle (Miller), 763
Joe, 219
John, 915
John W., 122, 914
J. N., 217
Joseph, 822
Joseph N., 356
Josephine (Kelly), 822
Joshua, 163, 284, 763
Juanita, 915
Lee, 915
Lester, 823
Louisa, 871
Lowell, 915
Lucille, 915

JAMES continued
Manalla, 822
Malinda, 822
Maria (Burr), 763
Mary, 822, 914
Maud, 654
Minnie, 763
Nancy, 322
Olive, 218
Pearl, 823
Peter, 822
Rachel, 86, 822
Rachel, James Hills (Mrs.) 2nd Wife, 322
Ray, 823
Rebecca (Garnet), 822
R. H., 216, 218, 267
Sarah, 822
Stanley, 915
Thomas, 822
U. Chase, 914
JAMEISON
L. H., 174
JAMESON
Harvey, 215
John (Lt.), 294
JANES
Fannie, 506
JANNEY
Jane, 662
Reynold, 149
Reynold, 147
JAROLDS
Benjamin, 295
James, 295
JARRELL
Benjamin, 727, 903, 904
Fannie, 904
Mary, 903
Mildred (Camphell), 903
Permelia, 903
Thomas, 904
Wm., 903
JARRELLS
James, 727, 903, 904
Sally (Massey) Sarah E. Massie, 726, 903
Sophronia, 726, 904
W. D., 215, 903, 904
JASPER
Porter, 212
JAY
Adena S., 866
Amos, 866
Andrew J., 324
Arena M., 532, 536
David, 258, 866
Elida, 936
Elijah, 866
Elizabeth, 866
Eva, 936
George, 324
JAY continued
Hattie E. (Hunt), 866
J. Edwin, 147
James, 107, 260, 866, 936
John, 866
Josie E., 866
Layton, 78, 259, 866
Lydia Ann, 866
Lydia (Compton), 866
Mary, 866
Martha, 866
Nancy, 259
Rebecca, 866
Russell D., 705
Samuel, 866
Sarah, 866
William, 675
W. T., 266
JEANOT
F. C., 338, 349
JEANNOT
Lucille Curry, 235, 236
JEFFERS
Hannah, 775
JEFFERIS
I. J., 217
JEFFERSON
(Pres.), 37
JEFFRIES
Abigail, 718
Geo. W., 114
J. M., 228
Jermiah, 107, 123
Job, 90, 260, 306
Lydia, 775
(Miss), 306
Nathan K., 114
Wayne, 350
JEFFREY
(Dr.), 169
JEFFS
Thomas, 72
JELLY
Chas. S., 137
JENKE
David, 896
Emma (Thatcher), 896
JENKINS
Aaron, 238, 260, 261, 282, 259
Ada, 154, 155, 233
A. H., 105
Alexander, 757
Amasa, 439
Anna, 856, 857
Asa, 72, 87
Asa C., 219, 220
Asa D., 219
Asa H., 583
Auber, 300
Austa, 857
Baldwin, 259, 260
Bellfield, 261
Carson, 212
JENKINS continued
C. Edward, 887
Celeste L., 832
Charles E., 856, 857
Crayton Earl, 857
Dow, 857
Electris V., 856
Elizabeth, 857
Elizabeth (King), 832
Elizabeth (Snider), 857
Florence (Howard), 857
Frank, 208, 120
Frederick, 857
Geo., 116
George S., 328
Harry, 856
Hazel L., 857
Ivy, 212
Jacob, 428
James, 259, 261
Jefferson, 856
Josiah, 856
Lowell G., 856
Lydia, 259, 856
Marshall, 832
Martha, 856
Mary, 564
Mary (Baker), 857
Mary Ann, 439
Maud (Persinger), 857
May (green), 857
Michael, 283
Myra, 753
Olive L., 439
Orval, 857
Ruth, 857
Susanna, 555
Una, 857
Wayne, 856
William, 856
JENKS
Alden, 246
David, 219, 220, 246, 247, 374
Elsina, 374
Geo. B., 243
Isaac P., 114
Lorenzo, 246
Marshall, 283
O. R., 210
Patton, 374
Polly, 374
Sarah Jane, Ira Hodson (Mrs.), 374
JENNINGS
Benjamin, 461
Elizabeth, 461
Elizabeth, 461
JENNY
Stephen, 119
JESSUP
Chas., 679
James, 965
Jesse F., 98
Pearl, 782

JEWETT
Thos. L. (Judge), 95
JOB
Andrew, 120
Archibald, 117
Martha, 474
Theodore F.
Stephen G., 102, 103
JOBE
Archibald, 107
John R., 246
JOELS
John, 108
JOHN
Andrew, 917
Elisha, 175
Homer, 289
Minerva, 917
R. N., 182
Sarah (Dunlap), 917
JOHNS
Aaron, 115
Anna (Burke), 949
Arthur Denver
Cary Carothers, 949
Elizabeth, 949
Elizabeth (enver), 949
Harry D., 949
Israel, 163, 317, 328, 342
Jane Camphell, 949
Kate, 162
Mary C., 949
Minnie, 949
Nancy, 403
Rodney, 949
Samuel, 180, 217, 240, 949
Thomas, 87, 90, 263, 317
William, 90, 317
William F., 949
JOHNSON
-----, 298, 527
Abner D., 923
Addie, 913
Ada, 209
Ahira, 663
Alfred, 120, 211, 498
Alice, 913, 917
Amanda (Fenner), 917
Amanda (Mc Guire), 498
Amos, 121, 498
Amelia B. (Cline), 498
Anderson, 565, 858
Angie Elzina, 858
Ann, 548
Anna, 518, 802, 957, 516, 456
Ashley, 565, 264, 282, 858, 923
A. T. (Dr.), 200
JOHNSON continued
Belle, 802
Benjamin, 669
Bernice, 913
Bernard, 914
B. W., 269
Callie, 913
Camelia Miller, Joel (Mrs.), 391
(Captain), 104
Carey, 103, 114
Carl Henry, 566
Carrie, 802
Celia, 874, 913
C. H., 857
Chas., 217, 271, 872, 913, 914, 478
Cora (Bernard), 914
Cornelia J., (Miller), 913
Creola B. (Haines), 498
Cyrus, 108
Deborah (Ferguson), 802
Delmer, 566
D. D., 172
D. C., 164
Edward, 913
Edward Lewis, 802
Eleazer, 272
Elizabeth, 559, 663, 669
Elizabeth (Hussey), 492
Elizabeth (Waltmire), 498
Ella, 213, 218, 369
Ellen, 802
Emily, 165, 559
Enos, 324
Estella, 511
Ethel, 209, 802, 913
Ethel Viola, 498
Eva L. Miller Frederick (Mrs.), 391
Ewing, 215
Flavius J., 919, 923
Flora, 512, 802, 891
Florence, 858
Frank, 215, 295
Fred, 272, 273, 913, 914
Frederick, 391
Fred G., 923
Garland, 283
Geneva, 914, 917
Geo., 138, 211, 539, 912, 914
George M., 498
Edward O., 498
Hannah, 745
Hampton, 917
Harley, 278
JOHNSON continued
Harry, 672, 913
Harvey A., 369
Henry, 122, 511
Henry C., 123, 498
Henry F., 107
H. G., 226
Hugh, 283
Irene, 672
Isaac, 91
Isaac H., 122
Isaiah, 802
Jacob J., 117
James, 103, 272, 913
James E., 72, 329, 343
James F., 120
James M., 71
James T., 324
Jane, 482
Jane (Botts), 917
Jane (Drais)
Jane (Mc Coy), 560
Jasper M., 121
Jemima (Hoover), 498
Jennie, 917
Jennie (Garner), 859
Jeptha Jefferson, 565, 566, 858
Jerretta (Bentley), 802
Jesse J., 858
Jirdena, 548
Joel, 120, 391, 913, 914
John, 165, 211, 254, 281, 668, 802, 917
John A., 112
John M., 123
John W., 115, 277, 917
J. A., 103
J. L., 300
Joseph, 663
J. T. F., 324
Judith Ann (Vance), 565, 858
Julia E. (Smithson), 919, 923
Lafe, 105
Lemuel A., 858, 859
Lewis, 498
Libby, 913
Lillian, 566
Louisa, 184
Louisa J., 498
Louis Jr. & Sr., 663
Lucy W., 668, 961
Madge W., 917
Margaret (Painter), 672
Martha, 527, 682, 900, 515
Mary, 355, 560, 663, 802, 822,

JOHNSON continued
Mary continued, 857, 913
Mary Hannah, 913
Matilda (Stroup), 566
Mattie, 913
Mattie (Holmes), 917
Michael, 82, 137, 138, 913
Mildred, 566
Mills, 324
Mina, 498
Minerva (John), 917
Minnie, 210
Moses, 512
Nancy, 401, 562, 831, 912, 913
Nannie, 913
Nathan, 802
Norma, 913
O. C., 214
Ola, 211
Otho, 565, 566
Oscar, 914
Pearl Lucile, 859
Peter, 121
P. F., 168, 874 (Pres.), 242
Rachel (Stanton), 663
Rachel Terrell, 200
Ralph, 913
Rebecca, 858
Rebecca (Connell), 923
Rhoda, 254
Rosa (Fox), 566
Rufus, 802
Salathiel, 115
Samuel, 283
Sarah (Walker), 565
Sarah, 509, 515, 682, 858, 900
Sarah Ann, 663
Sisley, 857
Stephen R., 498
Steve, 101
Susan, 912
Susanna, 281, 564
Talbot, 324
Thos. B., 122, 277, 559
Thos. E., 112
Thos. W., 122, 917
T. W., 168
Viola, 165
Walkins, 560
Walter C., 498
William, 912, 913, 917
Wm. R., 121
JOHNSTON
Lewis, 121
Mc Clain, 176
W.J., 167, 168
JOINER
JOINER continued
Andrew J., 848
David H., 848
Elisha, 848
Elizabeth, 848
Johnson, 848
Joshua, 324, 848
Marian, 848
Martha, 848
Martha Ann (Clemons), 848
Mary Ann (Stricklin), 848
Nathan, 848
Nelson, 848
Susan (Figurer), 848
JONES
A. (Dr.), 68, 135, 136
Alanson, 71, 72
Albert, 157
Almina Margaret Miller, Chas. (Mrs.), 432
Alpheus, 137
Alpheus H., 122
Andrew, 121
Austin, 154, 223
Aquila (Dr.), 197, 198, 203
B. F., 163
Benjamin F., 115
B. K. (Dr.), 204
Celia (Thompson), 919
Charles, 94, 432
Daniel, 162, 163, 342
Deborah (Mc Veigh), 162, 197
De Moss, 772
Eli A., 117
Eliza Debolt, 640
Ephraim, 276
Emma S., 163
Evan R., 754
Frank, 218
Franklin, 324
Henry P., 121
Henry Debolt Jr. & Sr., 640, 641
Lindley, 156
Isaac, 264, 282
James, 640
Jennie, 506
John, 101, 263, 356, 919
J. H., 174
J. Ward (Colonel), 319
Lewis, 772
Lillie, 919
Lindley, 158
Louis T., 153
Mabel Turner, 641
Maria G., 844
Margaret, 168
Micajah, 124
Olive, 895
Oscar, 321
JONES continued
Phoebe, 282
Richard, 108
Robert, 264, 324
Robert W., 117
Ruth, 469, 563
S., 108
Sarah, 772
S. J., 225
Thos., 128
Timothy, 321
Wilson, 117
W. D., 955
W. J. (Dr.), 204
Wm., 197, 264
Zada, 516
JORDON
(Attorney), 349
C. E., 138
I. Q., 138
Mary W., 235
M. E., 138
Wesley E., 774
JOYCE
Catherine, 493
JUDKINS
E. (Dr.), 202
S. (Dr.), 196
JUVENILE
Joseph, 112
Madison, 121
Thos. B., 121

KALB
Geo. C., 212
KATZ
(Clothier), 350
KATZENMEYER
Adam, 781
Barbara Bickelhoupt, 781
Earl, 781
Estelle M., 781
Geo. W., 781
Hattie (Harriett M. (Shaffer), 207, 208, 782
H.E. (Harold E.), 209, 289, 290, 781
Jacob, 781
Lillian G., 781
Mabel R., 782
Michael, 781
Peter, 781
Rebecca (Foltz), 781
KAUFFMAN
W.S., 346
KAUFMAN
Bernard, 590
Ida (Supovitz), 590
Isidor, 589, 590
Max, 590
Rachel (Supovitz), 589
Robert, 75
Samuel, 589, 590
Val, 224
Valentine, 301
KAUKG
Mary J. (Mrs. John Myers), 380
KAUTZ
Catherine, 497
KAY
Hiram M., 114
Karl, 266
KEACH
James, 431
Rachel Stoltz (Mrs. Jas.), 431
KEARANS
G.R., 457
KEARNS
Burdette, 753
Clara B., 214
D.C., 102, 103
Declifford, 115
George, 531
Horace, 753
K.S., 310
KEATON
J.C., 172
KECK
H.M., 165
KEEFE
Ann (Shea), 700
Hannah, 700
Honora M., 350
James, 340, 700, 701
Johanna (Creedon), 700
John, 700, 701
Julia, 700
Mary, 700, 701
Nora, 701
Patrick, 700
KEEFE continued
Timothy, 700
KEEGAN
Mary, 771
KEELEY
J.W., 165
KEENAN
John, 310
KEES
John W., 191
Henry G., 112
KEER
S.P., 218
KEEVER
Hester, 817
KEITER
Esther, 763
George, 762
KEITH
John, 799
KELLER
Carl, 217
Luella, 506
KELLERMAN
R.S., 182
KELLIS
James W., 112
KELLEY
Ann, 448
Charles L., 328
Daniel, 328
Edward, 330
G.H., 309
G.W., 165
John, 310
S.C., 311
Samuel E., 170
KELLY
Alta, 633
Betty, 232
Catherine, 822
D.A., 109
E., 342
Frances Alta, 633
Fred, 138
George, 822
John R., 114
Joseph, 749
Josephine, 822
Madora, 622
Mary F., 749
O.H., 242
Robert, 261
Rollin, 633
Sarah, 633
Sarah (Stevens), 822
Sophia, 858, 880, 910
KELLISON
S.M., 326
KELSEY
Geo., 290
Joseph, 73, 108
Wm., 207
KELSO
Anna (Custis), 522
Ella, 613
Eva, 522
Peter, 125
S.C. (Mrs.), 350
T.L., 206
Thomas L., 357
KELSO
Thos. L., 522
KENDALL
W.C., 181
KENDRICK
E.P., 78
William E., 71
KENNEDY
Anna, 639
G.R., 240
Henry, 271
John, 510
Mary, 939
Martin, 241, 300
Massey, 703
KENNETT
Henry G. (Col.), 118
KENNEY
Etha, 933
KENNON
(Dcotor), 797
Mary, 797
KENNY
John, 109
Michael, 115
KENTON
Simon (Gen.), 89, 354
KEPHART
Catherine S., 779
Mary (Skinner), 779
Thos., 779
KERR
Alexander, 121
Rebecca, 754
KERSEY
Albert, 954
Ann, 250
Catharine, 802
Gurney, 802
Harold, 954
Isaac, 954
Mildred, 802
Rebecca, 255
Thos., 248, 250, 255, 344
KERWIN
Hannah, 253
KESSINGER
Geo., 121
Geo. W., 121
KESTER
---, 266
Ada M., 640
Anna, 639
C.B., 566
C.D., 639, 640
Carey D., 639
Daniel, 639, 857, 911
Donald, 858, 911
Edith, 858, 911
Elizabeth, 857
Elizabeth (Carey), 639
Etta, 211, 640
Eva E., 640
Hannah, 639
J. Stanley, 218
Jessie, 639
John, 639, 857
L.D., 213
Mary, 639, 857, 911
Miles, 639

KESTER continued
Milton L., 640
Minnie, 218
Mollie, 966
Orland W., 218, 857
Rachel, 639
Sarah, 639
Stanley, 857
Tamer E., 639
Warren, 858, 911
KETCHAM
H.D., 165, 166
KETCHUM
H.D., 178, 181
KETTELLE
Anna Hale, 330
KETTEMAN
Hannah, 678
KIBBLER
Frank, 810
KIBBEY
---, 209
Ephraim, 310, 446, 692, 749, 847, 853, 854
Jerusha, 446
John, 114, 848
Mary, 222
Nancy E., 749
Oliver, 114
Phoebe, 692
Ruth, 749
Tamson, 222, 232, 848
KIBBY
Charles, 814
Electra, 848, 853
Jonah, 848
Nancy (Vandervort), 446, 848, 853
Oscar, 814
Paul G., 848
Wm. H., 114
KIBLER
Amelia, 558
Eliza (Snow), 929
Frank, 723
James, 529
Jane, 723
Myrtle, 929
Samuel, 929
Vivien, 929
KIDD
Bessie, 881
KIDDER
W. (Rev.), 170
KIDER
Nettie, 491
KIEFFE
James, 121
KIER
Jane (Bell), 755
Louisa, 755
Matthias, 755
KIGHT
Cecelia, 861
Enoch, 861
John A., 862
Sarah, 861
KILGORE
Abraham, 914
Emily, 914
Martha (Bloom), 914
KILLEN
Margaret, 895
KILLIS
Willis M., 112
KIMBALL
Isabel, 872
KIMBLE
James, 167
KIMBROUGH
Charity, 251, 253, 254
Demetrius, 254
Edith, 253, 254
Eli, 246, 253, 254
Elizabeth, 253, 254, 708
Hannah, 253
Ira, 253, 254, 256
James M., 121
Jeremiah, 246, 247, 249, 251, 248, 254, 253, 256
J.M., 230
J.S., 138, 163, 213, 214, 220, 229, 348
Jervis S., 222
Jesse, 254
John, 246, 253, 254, 255, 256
Louisa, 254
Mary, 253, 254
Martha, 254
Sarah, 253, 254
Susannah, 253, 254, 708
Thos., 246, 247, 253, 254, 708
KINCAID
G.L., 240
H.E., 894, 951
Jennie, 894
KING
Alpheus, 627
Alta (Reeves), 873
Annette (West), 566, 567
Catherine B. (West), 566, 873
Colonel, 103
D.S., 105
David S., 72, 138
Delilah, 640
Dossie, 213
E. Sanford, 566, 873
Elizabeth, 832, 860
Emma, 212, 224
Frank, 290
G.S., 873
Geo. W., 122
George, 107, 411, 566, 873
Harvey, 212
Homer, 218
Horace, 873
John, 282, 873, 566
Leo, 290, 873, 567
Liecester, 351
Myrtle, 218
Nancy, 566, 640, 873
Nancy A., 566
Nettie A. (West), 873
Raymond, 566
Sarah, 566, 873
KING continued
Sarah Ellen Ward (Mrs. Geo.), 411
William, 566, 640, 873
Wilson, 215
Wm. H., 120, 209, 873, 566
Wm. J., 120
Wyatt C., 120, 567, 873
KINGERY
Benjamin, 651
Chas., 300
KINGSLEY
A.B., 168
KINNEY
Coates (Col.), 73, 664
Daniel, 871
Susan, 871
KINSEY
Christopher, 428
Edmund, 428
Mary, 428
Matida Ballard (Mrs. Edmund),
Rebecca B., 427
KINSLEY
J.R., 862
KINZEL
C.E., 72
Charles, 369
Chester E. (Dr.), 369
Christina (Mohler), 369
Harry G., 369
Ida, 369
John W., 369
Lavina (Beckwith), 369
William Nelson, 369
KIPHART
Alfred, 794
Donald, 794
H.B., 219
KIRBY
A., 215
Alva, 215
C.E., 218
Christopher C., 121
Eliza Jane, 548
Isaac, 548
Jacob, 73
Jennie, 218
Jirdena, 456, 549
Jordena, 516, 518, 957
Lelia, 218
Mary A., 516, 548, 880, 889, 957
Matilda, 832
Milton, 548
W.J., 267
W.T., 218
William, 516, 518, 548, 957
KIRGAN
F.M., 166
KIRK
Abigail, 942
Albert DeWitt
Clora, 550
Elisha, 310
Elizabeth, 460
Emily, 550
Ethel, 223

KIRK continued
J.M., 331
Jesse, 123
John, 207, 241
John M., 107, 137, 138, 550
Jonathon, 286
Martha Blanch, 676
Nathan, 107
Phoebe D., 676
Sara, 223
W.B., 223, 349
Warren, 219
KIRKER
Thomas, 48
KIRKUP
Joseph, 334
KITER
Margaret, 542
KITTREL
John, 160
KITTRELL
Cora L. (Hadley), 948
John L., 948
KIZER
Isaiah, 116
KLEIN
James, 465
KLEITZ
Phillip, 183
KLINE
Catherine, 343
Catherine (Brill), 650
Catherine Lydia, 651
Ellen (Sliffe) Moon, 762
Emma, 581
Henry, 650
Jacob, 650
Magdelina (Bortz), 762
Mary Virginia, 651
Melissa Jane, 651
Philip, 762
Rachel Ann, 651
Sarah (Chipman), 650
Sarah Elizabeth, 650, 651
Willard, 762
William David, 651
KLOCK
John, 289
KNAUGHTON
Catherine, 185
KNEDDLER
George, 856, 857, 887
Peter, 857, 887
Sarah, 856, 887
KNICKERBOCKER
Peter P., 73
KNIGHT
A.A., 174
Elias, 754
KNOWLES
J.D., 173
KNOWLTON
Samuel, 104, 239
KNOX
A., 167
J.O. (Mrs.), 399
Thos. E., 168
Wm., 104
KOHLHAGEN
Carrie, 207, 208
Jacob, 208, 290
KOOGLE
A., 104, 105
Adam, 115
KRATZER
Jessie, 209
Clara Miller (Mrs. L.E.), 391
KNETZER
L.E., 391
KUEBLER
Anna, 700
Caroline, 700
Catherine (Tren), 700
Frances, 700, 811
Frank, 700
John, 700
Joseph, 700
Julia (Keefe), 700
Michael, 700
Peter, 700
Valentine, 700, 811
KUHN
Georgia, 511
Marian, 511, 891
KUHNS
Elijah, 178
KULP
Elizabeth, 243
Lizzie, 207, 208
Wm., 207, 208, 243

LACEY
J.J., 318
LACKEY
Nellie, 208, 209
Richard, 310
Walter, 803
W.T., 208
LACOCK
---, 277
LACY
(Theater Mgr.), 350
Joshua, 240, 467, 787
Leroy, 709
Levi, 709
Louie A. (Evans), 468
Louisa, 709, 710
L.W., 224, 228, 229, 230
Mary E., 455, 467
Mary Jane (Crouse), 709
O.C., 787
R.J., 332
Robert J., 71, 228, 229, 230, 235, 345, 346, 467, 468
Ruth C. (Bankson), 467, 787
Ruth (Brown), 709
Ruth (Clevenger), 467, 709
Sarah, 600, 709
Sarah Jane, 454, 455
Sarah Jane (Lea), 467
Sarah (Wright), 467, 787
Susan, 709
Peter, 467

LACY continued
Augusta, 467, 493, 785
A.W., 349
A. Wilbur, 467
David Bell, 709
Dell, 329
09E.L., 104, 232, 343
Elijah, 454, 455, 467
Enos, 323
Enos L., 73, 221, 223, 787
Enos Lampkin, 467
Esther A., 846
Finley, 709
Florence, 709
George L., 454
Henry, 709
J.J., 309
J. Johnson, 709
John "Jack" Johnson, 467, 709
LAFAYETTE
---, 801
LaFETRA
Geo. H., 115
Lawson M., 107
Milton, 123
Robert, 116
LAIR
Alice Ammerman (Mrs. Isaac Newton), 398
C.B., 398
C.P., 398
Charles, 397, 398
Charles, Sr. (Mr. & Mrs.), 398
I.N., 224, 227, 230, 232, 349
Isaac Newton, Jr., 398
Isaac Newton, Sr., 397, 398
J.F., 398
Jacob, 300
Nancy, 328
Sarah Winston (Mrs. Chas.), 397, 398
LAMAR (LaMAR)
Franklin S., 153
F.S., 229
John, 98
John S., 98
Samuel, 97, 98
LAMB
Anna, 953
Belle (Alexander), 954
Blanche, 953
C.J., 235
D.A. (Capt.), 72, 149, 178, 219, 220, 331, 332, 348
Ella (Thompson), 954
Elmer, 954
Eri, 324, 325, 953
Finis, 953
George, 953, 954
Harriett, 953
Harriett (Levergall), 953
Hattie, 954
Hiawatha, 954
Isaac, 324

LAMB continued
Ison, 324, 953
John, 953
Joseph, 324
Lafayette, 953
Rebecca, 953
Sarah, 919
W.H., 953, 954
LAMBRIGHT
Simeon (Dr.), 215
LANDY
H.L., 260
LANDRUM
Francis, 164
LANE
Druscilla, 844, 855
E.T., 165
E.T. (Rev.), 163
P.P. (Capt.), 886
LANG
B.B., 222
Virginia, 609
W.B., 222
LANGDEN
J.P., 109
LANGDON
Clara E., 453
E.C. (Dr.), 204, 299
Edith May, 453
Elizabeth, 453
Elmer C., 453
Fannie, 453
Florence (Cole), 453
Frank, 453
Gordon P., 453
John, 453
John P., 74, 298, 453
Joseph, 453
Mark, 453
Martha J. (Lyon), 453
Mary, 453
Morris C., 453
Samuel, 453
William, 453
LANGE
Elizabeth, 711
LANGLEY
Ray, 218
LANNMAN
Mary, 415
LAPERT
Frank, 114
LAPLANE
B.F., 246
LAPPE
Catherine, 548
Catherine (Cook), 548
Lewis, 508
Louis, 548
LARGE
Margaret, 461, 532
LARICK
Edward, 902
LARKIN
John H., 121
S., 216
LARKINS
Elizabeth, 156
LARRICK
David, 698
LARRICK continued
H. Everett, 218
W.M., 218
LARZELERE
Frank, 430, 678
Priscilla (Antrim), 430
LaSALLE
---, 33
LASH
---, 170
LASLEY
Thos., 170
LATHAM
Allen, 78
LATHROP
(Dr.), 196
LAUER
Charles A., 585
Mary L., 585
Molinda (Reynolds), 585
LAWHEAD
Althon, 893
Cynthia (Canny), 893
George, 123
Harriett, 894
J.W., 342, 349
James W., 893
John, 177
John W., 123, 893
Mary Elizabeth, 893
Nancy P. (Fleming), 894
R.C., 138, 149, 342
Rachel Ann, 893
Robert C., 223, 893
LAWRENCE
Ann, 885
Antoinetta (Spewizer), 723, 810
Audra, 827
B., 164
Catherine, 723, 810
Emma D., 751
Elizabeth, 752
J., 313
Jonathan, 751
Lewis Joseph, 723, 810
Mary, 751
M.N., 219, 220
Nathan M., 121
LAWS
J., 164
LAWSON
Anna, 951
LAWTON
C.H., 165
LAYMAN
Alvay, 124
LAYMON
---, 290
Aetna, 207, 290
Jacob, 171, 172
Joseph, 585
Lucetta, 585
Milton, 289
Stella, 208
LAYSON
Isaac, 912
Mary (Moore), 912
LEA
Sarah Jane, 467
LEACH
(Miss), 827
Iona, 906
LEADBETTER
Alexander, 178
LEAF
Belinda (Dumford), 636
Elva, 636
John T., 634, 636
Mary, 634
LEAGITT
Wm., 264
LEAKE
Stephen, 116
LAZENBY
Alta May, 447
Benjamin I., 447
Christopher, 170, 447
Ethel J., 447
Henry, 318, 447
Herman, 206
Herman N., 447
John C., 447
John E., 122, 447
Joshua, Jr., 447
Joshua, Sr., 317, 446
Laura L., 447
Mary M., 444
Penelope, 447
Polly Margery, 447
Rezin, Sr., 446
Rezin J., Jr., 446, 447
Robert, 446, 447
Ruth Guthrie (Mrs. Joshua), 446
Virginia A., 447
LEAMING
Christopher, 725
David, 382
Eli, 725
Ella, 725
Emma (Skimming), 726
Eva Smith (Mrs. David), 382
George S., 725
Grace Anna, 726
J.S. (Jacob Spicer), 93, 725
Jennie, 725
Joseph, 725
Lydia Ann (Van Middlesworth), 725
Margaret, 725
P.D. (Peter D.), 224, 724, 725, 726
Robert Russell, 726
Tunis, 725
LEAMON
Samuel, 115
LEAP
Hannah, 638
LEAR
Joshua, 770
Sarah, 770
LEARD
Elizabeth, 811
LEARY
F.P., 349
LEASE
J.H., 165

LEAVIS
Evans J., 116
LeBUS
Clarence, 227
LEDBETTER
Fannie Spaha (Mrs. Lee), 394
Lee, 394
LEE
Ada, 157
Chas., 165
Elizabeth, 851
John, 117
J.W., 218
Robert E. (Gen.), 472
Peter, 51, 79
Samuel, 248
Wm., 215
LEECH
Cyrus, 121
Jane, 857, 910
Phoebe, 523
Rebecca, 523
Thomas, 523
LEEDS
Joseph, 120
LEEKA
Harry, 210
LEES
Henry, 338
LEFFEL
Eva, 508
LEGGETT
---, 84
Elizabeth, 635, 636
Mary J., 467
LEIGHTNER
(Doctor), 891
F.G. (Dr.), 511
LEININGER
Charles, 427
Elva, 427
Ethel Lucile, 872
George, 427
Jacob, 426, 427
John, 426, 427, 710, 872
Kate (Ruch), 426, 872
Kate Root (Mrs. John, Sr.), 426
Kate, 426, 872
Maggie, 426, 872
Margaret E., 872
Margaret (Mrs. John Emory), 426
Michael, 426, 872
Sarah, 426, 872
Velma C., 427
LEINONTON
Walter, 213
LEITER
Chas. A., 117
LEMAR
Alice, 890
Barbara (Swain),
Benjamin, 261
Charles, 890
Elizabeth, 890
Elizabeth (Rose), 890
Ella, 890
LEMAR continued
Emma, 890
Eva, 890
John, 653, 890
Ida, 890
Mary C., 653
Oliver W., 890
Samuel, 73, 890
Tinna, 890
LEMEN
Dopey, 124
LEMING
Samuel, 324
LEMON
M. (Dr.), 200
LEMONS
Nathan, 124
LEMUEL
---, 315
LENIGER
John, 569
LENUE
I.P., 324
LEONARD
A., 289
B., 108
Abigail, 962
Abigail (Smith), 962
Abner, 962
Allen, 961
Alta Dell, 962
Arthur, 315
Arthur Calvin, 961, 962
Beverly (Burgess), 962
Brazilla, 962
C.B., 223
C.E., 179
Calvin Brazilla, 961, 962
Calvin B., 568
Cora P., 962
DeElla Martha, 962
Ebenezer D., 124
Eliza (Price), 962
Elsie, 946
Eunice, 962
Ezekial, 79, 961, 668, 962
George W., 962
Hannah (Dwiggins), 962
James, 962
Jane Amanda (Smith), 962
John, 262, 308, 961, 962
John Calvin, 962
Joseph, 962
Louisa, 961
Lucinda, 961
Lydia, 962
Lydia Emily, 961
Lydia (Starbuck), 308, 961
Mary, 307, 614, 630
Mary (Hazard), 568, 961, 962
Mary E., 568
Mary E. (Miars), 961
Mary Emma, 962
Melinda, 962
Nancy A.C., 159
Nancy Ann (Compton), 962
LEONARD continued
Permilia W. (Moorman), 961
Priscilla, 962
Rachel, 962
Ruth Irwin, 962
Samuel M., 961
Susan (Hiatt), 962
Thomas, 962
Walter F., 962
LEVACY
(Dr.), 318
LEVER
Ida, 901
LEVERGALL
Harriett, 953
William, 953
LEVERTON
George, 112
LEVECY
Clark, 114
LEVERTON
Imo, 828
LEVY
Augusta, 150
LEWELLEN
Aaron, 510
Abbie, 509
Alfred, 509
Anna, 510
Catherine, 509
Doris, 510
Edgar, 147, 510
Esa E. (Gaskins), 510
Frances, 510
George, 510
Henry, 300, 875
Henry L., 509, 510
John, 509, 510
Lydia, 509
Margaret (Thompson), 510
Mary J. (Hunter), 509, 510
Mary L., 510
Morgan, 509, 510
Nancy (Stantz, 509
Nettie (Roberts), 510
Thomas, 510
William, 509
LEWELLYN
Lewis, 298, 510
LEWIS
Abner, 94
Acenth, 504
Albert G., 120
Alice, 658
Allen R., 505
Allen Rannells, 550
Amos, 504
Anna (Tanner), 505
Anna (Mills) Sewell,
Anna S., 158
Ann Eliza (Stephens), 435
Aquilla, 504
Benjamin F., 94
Bessie, 807
Catherine (McKinstery), 505
Charles, 807

LEWIS continued
Clyde, 933
Coral, 933
D.D., 168
E.A., 226, 296
Edith K. Rannells, 236, 505
Elizabeth, 374, 505
Ellis A., 158, 506, 504, 505
Emily, 505
Emma, 158, 807
Emma (Hadley), 505
Emma Jane, 505
Ethel (Burnett), 505
Eugene C., 194
Eunice, 154
Fannie, 172
Flora H., 505
George, 182
Hadley, 226
Hannah, 658
Hannah A., 505
Hannah (Hocket), 504
Harry, 658
Henry, 435
Howell, 130
Isaac, 226, 504, 505
Jacob, 622, 861
J.M., 240
John, 73, 91, 245, 504, 658
John C., 505
Lemuel, 504
Leona (Smith), 505
Louis, 522
Mary Hadley, 505
Mary J. (Hoskins), 504
Mary L. (Mrs.), 370
Mary Ruth, 505
Myra, 658
Nelson, 213
N.J., 219
Paul, 658
Priscilla, 504, 930
Phoebe (Nordike), 504
R.A., 206
Ralph, 505
Ralph A., 226
Richard, 505
Robert, 550, 926
Robert Ellis, 505, 550
Robert L., 505
Russell, 933
Samuel, 351, 352
Sarah Jane (Thompson), 926
Sarina, 504
Viola, 926
William, 505
William E., 505
W.R., 962
W.T., 224
LEYMAN
C.H., 212
LIDLES
Israel, 286
LIEKA
H., 290
LIEULLEN
LIEULLEN continued
Henry, 123
LIEURANCE
Alexander, 445, 479
Amos W., 445, 446, 459, 479
Ann, 445
Anna (Baker), 446, 479
A. Pierce, 546
Avery P., 829
Bernita, 908
Chloe I., 446, 459
Cloe, 459, 479
David, 123, 829, 546
Elijah, 73, 317
Elza, 908
Elizabeth (Speight),
Emma, 445
Frank, 224, 225
Frank W., 446, 479
Geo., 123, 418
Hannah, 171
Hannah Philips (Mrs. Peter, Jr.), 445
Hiram, 829
Imogene (Hendee), 907
James, 907, 908
Jemima F., 445
Jennie, 677, 803
John, 123, 764, 907
Jonathan, 314
Laurena Maude, 546
Lucy, 171
Mary, 623, 763, 829
Mary Baker (Mrs. Geo.), 418
Mary Hall, 546, 590
Maude, 210
Olive Estella, 446
Osa J. (Naylor), 908
Peter, 131, 317, 446
Peter, Jr., 171, 445
Peter, Sr., 171, 445
Rachel Anna (Pond), 677
Rebecca (Brown), 764
Sarah, 829
Sallie (Bales), 479
Sally Ann Morris (Mrs. Alex.), 445
Silas W., 446
Stella, 479
Sydney E. (Hunt), 546
Tude (Skimmings), 480
Wm., 546, 590, 479, 829
Wm. Henry, 677, 764
Wyatt H., 445
LIGETT
Wm., 120
LIGHTHISER
H.M., 216
LIGHTHIZER
Harry, 775
Mary E., 775
Phoebe, 775
LIGHTNER
Adna H., 158, 206
F.G. (Dr.), 203, 299, 300
Geo., 201
Mary Woods, 201
LIGHTNER continued
S.B. (Dr.), 158, 201, 206, 241
LINCOLN
(Pres.), 111, 113, 575, 664, 731, 917, 936
Abraham (President), 360, 362, 363, 364, 366
LINKHART
Albert, 794
Alexander, 217, 218
Anna, 794
Calvin, 215
Chas., 794, 795, 883
Dorothy, 794
Eleanor, 794, 883
Ellen (Fisher), 794
Emma, 794
Frank, 794
Geo. Lee, 883
Geo. W., 794, 795, 883
H.C., 215
James, 794
Joseph, 794
Katie A., 795, 883
Laura, 794
Louisa, 794
Mary C. (Anderson), 794, 883
Nora A., 884
T.H., 218
Thos., 107, 794, 883
O.W., 226, 283
Raymond, 218
Roy, 271
W.A., 206
LINDLEY
Harry D., 138
Mary Louise, 367
Ruth, 841
Sarah, 250
S., 246
LINDSAY
John B., 117
Harry, 219
James, 311
R.R., 197
Wm. (Capt.), 293, 294
LINDSEY
C.B., 102, 103, 192
Chas., 215
John B., 124
R.R., 189, 191
William, 324
LINGO
Agnes, 293
Thos., 293
LINNEHAN
Ella, 510
LINTON
A.A., 149
Abi, 376, 460, 621
Abigail, 526
Alan, 352
Allen, 97, 261, 657
Alonzo A., 154
Amanda, 622, 861
Benjamin, 304, 524, 525, 526, 621

LINTON continued
B.S., 331
Clayton, 347
Cyrus, 73, 93, 97, 99, 304, 344, 526, 621
Cyrus H., 524
Daniel, 79, 128, 525, 621
David, 102, 104, 137, 138, 304, 525, 526, 621
Eleanor, 622
E.C., 350
Edwin C., 524, 526
Eliza (Hadley), 524, 526
Elizabeth, 304, 525, 526, 621, 657, 860
Elizabeth (Harvey), 304, 525, 621
Elizabeth (White), 525, 621
Florence (McCune), 526
Fred Weldon, 620, 622, 675
Gertrude (Hadley), 620, 622
Hezikiah, 525, 621
James, 123, 304, 309, 311, 524, 525, 526, 621
James W., 71
Jacob, 524, 621
Jane, 304, 525, 526, 621
Jane (Cowgal), 304, 525, 621
J.C., 138, 349, 350
J. Clayton, 349
J.E., 213, 214
J.H., 213
John, 524, 525, 621
Joseph, 525, 621
Joshua, 228, 240, 525, 621, 622, 861
Lucia, 525, 621
Lydia, 526
Lydia (Harvey), 526
Madora (Kelly), 622
Mary, 525, 526, 304, 621
Mary (Relf), 621
Nancy, 621, 675, 676, 768, 861, 888
Nathan, 79, 90, 91, 92, 93, 128, 129, 139, 159, 238, 271, 304, 319, 329, 344, 376, 388, 428, 460, 524, 525, 526, 621, 860, 861
N.M., 240, 349
Olive, 150, 861, 621, 622, 526
Oliver, 622
Rachel, 376, 460, 622, 651, 861, 860
Rachel (Smith), 304, 526, 621
Rebecca (Relf), 524, 525
Roger, Sir, 524, 621
Roger, 524
Ruth, 304, 526, 621

LINTON continued
Samuel, 524, 525, 526, 621, 304, 344
Samuel S., 526
Sarah, 525
Sarah A., 222, 651, 675, 768, 861, 860, 888
Sarah Ann (Moore), 621
Sarah (Hiatt), 622
Seth, 222, 304, 351, 526, 621, 651, 675, 676, 768, 860, 861, 888
Walter, 621
Walter Welden, 620, 622, 651
W.C.,
LIPPOLT
Catherine Anna, 619
Jacob, 619
LISLE
Wm. S., 538
LISTER
Wm., 107
LISTON
Wm. A., 207, 286
LITTLE
Daniel, 114
Turtle, 40
LITTLER
Elizabeth, 621, 860
J.R., 425
Samuel, 621, 860
LITTLETON
---, 298
Chas. A., 116
Clarinda (Sparrow), 509
Daisy, 509
Earl, 509
Edwin, 509
Grenville, 509
Harry L., 509
H.L., 211, 613
Josephine (Hutchenson), 509
Margaret S. (Dakin), 509
Morris, 509
Roger W., 509
LIVECY
Wm., 114
LIVELY
Katherine, 231
LLEWELLAN
Lavina, 829
LLOYD
J.N., 331
Mertie M., 216
Rev., 167
Simeon, 872
William, 101
LOAR
(Dr.), 201
LOCKHART
W.H., 398
LOGAN
Benjamin (Gen.), 320, 353, 354
W.B. (Capt.), 124
Catherine, 168
Chief, 294

LOGAN continued
Col., 78
LOHMAN
Mary, 931
LOMAND
Mary, 691
LOMAX
Robert, 91
William, 295
LONEY
Ethalyn, 266
Earle, 218
G.R., 218
J.D., 218, 265
J.L., 266
LONG
Adam, 325
Alvaretta, 632
Benjamin F., 219
Elisha, 295
Elizabeth, 577, 938
G.B., 103
Henry, 112, 114, 125, 632
I.J., 289
Jane, 632
John, 632
Michael, 103, 112
N.H., 172
Owen, 632
Rachel (Moore), 632
Roland, 218
LONGNECKER
David, 763
Elizabeth (Noftsinger), 763
Elizabeth (Shank), 762
Henry, 763
Jacob, 762
John, 763
Joseph, 763
Peter, 762, 763
Susanna, 762, 763
LONGSHORE
J.H., 246, 256
LONGSTRETCH
Thomas, 259
LONGSTRETH
Jacob, 310, 311
LOOKER
Othniel, 48
LOOSE
Sybil Ann, 412
LORISH
Esther A. (Lacey), 846
Henry, 846
Irene (Brandenburg), 846
Lavonne S., 846
Lizzie (Watkins), 846
L.S. (Logan S.), 290, 845, 846
Magdaline (Apt), 846
Martha G. (Miller), 846
Nickolas, 846
Sherman T., 846
S.T., 217
LOSH
Alice S., 945, 946
Arthur Willis, 946
Charles, 946

LOSH continued
Eliza (Hawthorn), 946
Frank, 165
Frank K., 946
G.V., 289
James, 864, 946
John, 946
Martha, 946
Martha (Canada), 946
Mary, 946
S.A., 287
Samuel, 946
LOUDEN
James, 73
Judge, 97
Samuel L., 344
Samuel T., 310
LOWRY
(Auto Delivery), 349
LOUGHBOROUGH
J.N., 183
LOUSIER
Ruth, 942
LOVE
Andrew, 295
David, 112
LOWE
John W. (Col.), 113
LOWER
Foster, 656
LOWERY
---, 190
LOWES
Adilla Hadley, 236
William, 577
LOWMAN
Mary, 909
LOWS
William, 652
LUCAS
Abraham, 259
Caleb, 87, 91, 259
Catherine, 259
Ebenezer, 98, 259
Elizabeth, 259
Francis, 259
Frederick, 137, 259
J., 174
James, 167
John, 259
Joseph, 281
Joshua, 107
Mary, 259, 658, 670
Nancy, 659, 670
Rachel, 259
Richard, 658, 670
Robert, 48
Sarah, 259
Thomas, 259
LUCKY
Barney, 116
LUDINGTON
Thomas, 317
LUDLUM
M., 350
W.F., 350
William, 864
LUKENS
Carl, 651, 861
LUNDY
LUNDY continued
Abigail (Green), 669
Alice, 712
Anna, 670
Asenath, 670
Calvin, 670
Charlotta (Green), 712
C.J., 657
Elizabeth, 669, 712
Enoch, 669, 670, 712
H.J., 208
LUNDER
Homer Jesse, 669, 670
James, 669, 670, 712
Jesse, 669, 670
John, 669, 670
Levi, 670
Margaret, 669
Phoebe (Wall), 669
Rachel, 670
Ruth, 669
Susannah, 670
William, 670
LUPTON
Israel, 121
Morgan, 112
LUSE
C.J., 243
Mina, 243
LUTTRELL (LUTTERELL)
C.M., 241
Henry L., 107
H.H., 219
R.C., 206
R.H., 219
Robert, 156, 157
LUTTRILL
Holmes, 122
LUTZ
Byron, 73
LYLE
Anna, 808
LYNN
Elizabeth, 877
LYON
Albert G., 121
Azel, 286
David, 103, 112, 123
James, 453
James C., 453
Joanna, 453
John, 121, 321, 324
Maria (Carder), 453
Martha A., 517
Martha J., 453
Mary, 453
Richard, 91, 320
LYONS
James, 324
Levi, 212
William, 300
LYTLE
Clarkson, 116
Eliza J., 168
Emma, 168
James (Dr.), 201
John, 264, 265, 314
R. (Dr.), 201
William (Gen.), 51, 77, 244, 251, 285
MABEE
John, 152
MABURY
William, 317
MACE
Joseph, 108
MACK
Wallace, 737
MADDEN
A.D., 312, 792
Addie, 792
Alice, 853
Arthur, 375
Arthur W., 73, 217
Barnabas, 852
Clinton, 227, 792
Cyrus W., 792, 853
Eleanor (Mrs. Frank R. Smith), 375
Eli, 91, 102, 113, 246, 253
Elizabeth, 853
Francis, 853
George, 852, 853
Henry, 853
Hiram, 89, 91, 245, 246, 247, 248, 253, 325
Jane (McCray), 792
John, 116, 124, 246, 253, 853
Lydia Eleanor (Brown), 792
Mary, 150, 253, 375, 853
M.G. (Moses G.), 219, 799, 852, 853
Nannie, 792
Nellie C., 224
Rachel, 799, 852, 853
Reynolds (Mrs.), 853
Ruth (Robbins), 852, 853
Solomon, Jr., 852, 853
Solomon, Sr., 852, 853
T.C., 792
Thos., 124, 253
W.H., 792, 853
MADEN
Deborah, 253
Edith, 253
Elizabeth, 253
Geo., 246, 253, 792
Hannah, 251
Harlan, 246, 253
Jehu, 253
Nancy, 253
Rebecca, 253
Rowena, 253
Ruth, 253, 792, 799
Sarah, 253
Solomon, 253, 792, 799
Susannah, 253
William, 253
MADDOX
Chas., 218
James, 298
J.L., 172
Robert, 823
MAGEE
(Dr.), 205
Edith, 213

MAGEE continued
Elizabeth E. (Mrs. Emery Bales), 371
James, 78, 343
John, 371
Mary (Mrs. John), 371
Wm., 213
Will, 213
W.W., 213
MAGHEAR
Wm., 120
MAGNER
Elizabeth, 842
MAHAN
Michael I, 116
MAHER
Mary Egan (Mrs. Thos.), 393
MAHONEY
Corneluis, 724
Magdalena, 724
Margaret, 724
MALCOLM
Ann, 838
MALEY
G.W., 164
MALLORY
A.G., 125, 172
Katherine, 172
M.E., 125
Wm., 125
MALLOW
Jesse G., 73
Susan, 679
MALONE
F.M., 115
H.P., 240
MALOTT
Susan, 628
MALTBIE
Laura, 837
MALOY
P.S., 333
R.S., 346
MANLOVE
John, 193
MANMEISEL
Caroline, 518
Elizabeth, 518
John, 518
Maggie, 518
Mary, 518
Mary E. (Channel), 518
Rosa, 518
MANMISEL
Geo., 297, 518, 797
MANN
Alda F., 580, 592
David, 109, 115, 261
E.L., 193
Chas., 128, 261
George, 87, 98
Henry, Sr., 261
Horace, 404, 936
Jacob, 317
J.D., 217
J.E., 350
John, 318
Margaret, 182, 749
Nora, 210
Olive, 779
MANN continued
Rachel, 685
Rebecca, 782
Sarah, 182
William, 163
Wm. H., 123
William M., 356, 357
MANNAHAN
Mattie, 955
Sampson, 955
MANNON
James, 107
MARBET
A.J., 181
MARBLE
Amanda, 232
C.A., 468, 469, 646
David, 273, 370
E.W., 356, 357, 373, 588
Frank, 120, 219, 232
Jackson, 665
J.W., 343
Martha Matilda, 370
MARCH
A., 167
T.B.,217
T.Q., 222
MARCHANT
Thos. W., 73
MARK
I.N., 164
MARKS
Samuel, 103, 113
MARLOW
J.F., 224
MARROW
James, 310
William, 311
MARSH
John, 256
MARSHALL
(Barber), 349
(Doctor), 96
Eleanor, 836
Geo. R., 122
J.H., 313
Jacob, 208
James, 117, 315
Lizzie, 156
M.P., 315
Mary, 751
Moscow, 340
S. (Elder), 169
MART
Asa, 115
Minnie, 528
Samuel, 246
Wesley, 117
MARTIN
A.B. (Dr.), 203, 279
A.J., 120, 149, 203
Alfred, 776
Alice, 775
Anna (Lawson), 951
Burnham, 73
C.H., 350
Charles, 112, 776, 934, 952
Chas. C., 149, 150
David, 776
Dellia, 952
MARTIN continued
E.B., 241
Edna, 775, 951
Edward, 776, 952
Effie (Pummell), 951
Eli, 775, 776, 951
Elizabeth, 442, 520, 632, 636
Ella (Rogers), 951
Ellen, 934
Elmer, 775, 951
Estella, 216
F.J. (Frank J.), 279, 933, 934
Francis, 526
Grant, 296, 775, 951, 952
Hannah (Nash), 934
Ida, 952
Isaac, 286
J.C., 225, 338, 346
J.M., 138
Jacob (Capt.), 665
James, 894
Jane, 776
Jehu, 775, 951
Jennie (Moore), 933
John, 309, 776
John P., 333
Joseph, 933, 934
Lawson, 775, 951
Leota, 952
Luella, 402
Mahala, 831
Mamie (Fey), 952
Manasa, 112
Margaret, 775, 951
Martha, 776
Martha (Curtis), 951
Martha Jane (Thompson), 775, 951
Mary, 672, 776, 879
Mary Jane, 775
May, 775, 951
Ollie, 215
O.S., 150
O.W., 149
Q.C. (Quincy C.), 297, 775, 951
Ruth, 934
Samantha, 775
Samuel, 309, 316
Sarah I, 894
Sinatha, 951
Stephen, 320, 775, 951
Virginia, 230, 232
William, 70
Wm. H., 113
William W.,951
Zepha (Winters), 952
Zola M. (Doughman), 934
MARTINDALE
Charles, 350
Elizabeth, 773
Thomas, 773
MASON
(Rev.), 170
Addie, 212
Burl, 212
Catherine, 824
D.O., 214

MASON continued
Edith, 732
Frances Pearl, 967
James, 794
M.B., 75
O.A., 283
Winona E., 794
MASSIE
Alfred, 903
Amanda, 903
Anson, 283
Benjamin, 903
Cynthia, 903
Ellis, 903
Elvira, 903
Henry, 903
Himan T., 903
Margaret, 823
Mary M., 903
Nancy, 902
Nancy (Lovejoy), 903
Nathaniel (Gen.), 77, 78, 79, 80
Philena, 903
Sanford, 903
Sarah E., 903
Simon, 903
Spencer, 903
William, 903
MASSEY
James D., 477
Sally, 726
MAST
Martin V., 115
MASTERS
J.F., 104
MATHER
H., 649
Mary A., 154
MATHEW
Abbie (Drake), 823, 952
Alphius A., 823
Anna, 823
Edith Plymire, 824
E.H., 885
Eli, 107, 823
Eliza J., 823
Elizabeth, 823
Emily, 823
Emma, 823
Helen E., 824
James, 823, 952
John, 823
Jonah, 823
Kittie, 823, 953, 952
Mary E., 823
Mildred B., 824
Minerva, 823
Myrel, 824
Rachel, 823, 885
Sarah (Stokesberry), 823
Verna C., 824
MATLOCK
Margaret, 746
MATSOM
Jares L., 121
MATSON
Ann, 615
Daniel, 615
John, 317
Rhoda, 406
MATSON continued
Rosa B., 615
MATHEWS
Chares, 331
Eli, 123
Elijah, 109, 727, 728, 809, 922
George (Gen.), 816, 892, 893
Isaac, 121
Isaac W., 72, 114
Jane, 893
John, 138, 298, 299
Silas, 212
MATTHEWS
Albert G., 727, 728, 809
Blanche (Miller), 728
Charles, 728
Christopher, 727, 809
David, 174, 727
E.H., (Elijah H.), 239, 727, 278, 809
Clara E., 727, 809, 954
Edna, 728
Ellen (Elliott), 727, 809
Emma, 479, 728
E.P., 338
Eliza, 166, 727, 809
Fred Curtis, 810
Geo. W., 272
James, 297
John, 512, 727, 809
John W., 273, 727, 728, 809, 479
Joel, 89, 722, 727, 809
Kate G., 727, 809
Lida (Dunham), 728
Lovina, 822
Lucy (Curtis), 727, 810
(Major), 110
Martha Ellen, 810
Mary (Dunham), 728
Mary Elizabeth, 727, 809
Mary, 809
Mary (Gallimore), 954
Olive (Pierce), 727, 479
Ollie M., 727, 809
Oscar Leslie, 727, 729, 809, 810, 911
Phoebe, 722
Rachel A., 922
Samuel, 174
Rachel Ann, 727, 809
Rebecca, 727, 809
Sarah E., 727, 809
Silas, 954
Stanley, 728, 816
Susan, 727, 809
Sylvia, 728
Sylvia A., 233
Wm., 174, 209
W.T. (Dr.), 203, 215, 728
Wm. Delbert, 810
MAXFIELD
James, 442
Martha J., 442
Moses, 120
MAXEY
Anna, 812
MAXEY continued
M.N., 167
MAXWELL
J.P., 168
MAYES
Alfred, 125
James, 125
MEACHEM
E.J., 173, 175
MEADER
Emma, 514
MEADOWS
Anna (Moore), 913
James, 913
Marian, 913
MEAKER
G.E., 349, 350
MEARS
William E., 748
MEDILL
William, 49
MEDSKER
D., 205
Elizabeth J., 803
Elizabeth (Zink), 803
Michael, 803
Nancy (Miller), 915
Sarah (Graham), 803
Thomas, 915
MEEKER
Chas., 216
Martha G., 391
Victor, 216
MEGUS
Elisa, 397
MEHARRY
A. (Rev.), 163, 165
MEIGS
R. Jonathan, 48
MELISH
Thos. J. (Rev.), 173
MELSON
John W., 122
MELVIN
Wm., 218
MENDENHALL
Aaron, 305
Hiram, 477
John, 107
Marie, 867
Mary, 760, 795, 892
Mordecai, 79, 247, 249, 305
Moses, 305
Nancy, 251, 867
Nathan, 79, 248, 253, 867
Priscilla (Sturgeon), 642, 760
Sarah, 253
Stephen, 79, 87, 89, 280, 305
Thaddeus, 642, 760
William, 79
MENIES
Eliza, 930
MERCER
John, 157, 169, 300
Thomas I., 103
MERSEREAU
Ann, 891

MEREDITH
C.J., 165
J.H., 167
Mary Moon, 158
MERRICK
Edward, 149
Henry, 153
S.M., 163, 165
MERRIMAN
Joseph, 336
MERRITT
James, 841
MERRIWEATHER
Margaret, 934
Reuben, 298
Wm., 115
MESSEREU
Ann, 470
METTLER
Ella, 845
METSZGER
(Insurance), 350
Harry A., 206
J.W., 349
MEUSREAU
Ann, 823
MEYER
George, 328
MEYERS
Elizabeth, 687
Nettie M., 568
MEYER
S.D. (Dr.), 204, 333
MIARS
A.H., 222
Anna B., 936
David, 749, 935, 961
Eliza, 749
Elva, 936
Ephraim, 610
Eva (Jay), 936
Frank B., 535
H.B. (Henry B.), 232, 935, 936
Hannah (Haines), 812
Ida, 610
Isaiah F., 535, 935, 522
Jacob, 614, 962
Jane, 614
Jane (Summers), 614
Lewis, 117
Luella, 522, 535
Martin, 614, 935
Mary, 614, 936
Mary E., 961
Mary Jane, 812
Matilda (Babb), 535, 935, 522
Ralph J., 936
Samuel, 812
Sarah L., 749, 760
Sarah (Stout), 935
Wilfred H., 224
W.H., 209
MICHAEL
Hannah M., 628
J.L., 273
Polly, 171
Samuel, 754
William, 310
MICHAELS
MICHAELS continued
(Mrs.), 209
Lucy, 457
Wm. R., 122
MICHNER
F., 215
Joseph, 261
MIDDLESWORTH
Ellen, 725
Tunis, 725
MIDDLETON
Catherine, 856
Harold D., 967
James, 774, 795, 889
John, 108, 123
John D., 120
J.H., 166, 167
J.R., 215, 216, 631
Roy S., 967
Sabina, 679, 774, 795
Thomas, 967
Wm. H., 116
Wilton E., 967
MILES
Edwin D., 117
L.B. (Dr.), 97
Lorenzo J., 120
MILL
James, 73
MILLARD
James, 813
Elizabeth, 813
MILLER
---, 298
(Dr.), 318
(Mr.), 306
Abraham, 390, 886, 914
Alfred Adams, 432
Almina Margaret, 432
Alice, 391
Allie (Doak), 914
Amy, 947
Angeline, 432
Anna M. (Gumley) (Mrs. Darius J.), 433
Bertha, 847, 854
Blanche, 728
Burwell H., 209
C.B., 211, 271
C.C., 847, 853, 854
Camelia, 391
Catherine, 390, 886
Catherine (Rhodes), 390, 847, 853, 886, 914
Charity P., 783
Charles, 272, 391, 914
Christopher, 914
Clara, 391
Clason, 121
Claude, 240, 963
Columbus, 391, 914
Cora, 847, 854
Cornelia J., 913
Daniel, 933
Darius J., 228, 432, 433
David, 432
David (Capt.), 105
David H., 115
Demos M., 121
E.K., 847
E.T., 847, 854
MILLER continued
Edward C., 391
Eleanor, 227
Electra E. (Kibby), 847, 848, 853, 854
Elizabeth, 390, 473, 688, 743, 886, 914
Elizabeth (West), 963
Elva, 218
Emily (Hodson), 700
Emmeline, 432
Ennie, 433
Ephraim, 763, 847, 853, 854
Esther (Keiter), 763
Estella (Hunter), 848
Eugene James, 402
Eva L., 391
F.L., 230
Fletcher, 390
Frances, 846
Frank L., 348, 350, 390, 391, 392, 501
G.B., 103, 115
George, 714
Grace, 847, 854
Grace Robuck (Mrs. Thurman), 402
Gus J., 311, 312 (Garage & Blacksmith)
Hannah, 390, 886
Harold Thurman, Jr., 402
Harry, 391
Hattie, 209
Henry, 324, 331
Henry E., 208
I.N., 265
Isaac, 391
Isaac C., 87, 117, 263, 847, 848, 853, 886, 913, 914
Isaac N., 391
Isaac Newton, 914
Isaac Jr., 390, 391
Isaac Sr., 390
Isabel, 432
Isabelle, 763
J.C., 854
J.M., 240
Jacob, 69, 390, 886, 914
James, 390, 886, 963
James Fenton, 402
Jane, 390, 886, 904
Jane McKenzie (Mrs. John D.), 432
John, 114, 390, 886, 914, 947
John D., 432
John Fletcher, 886
L.N., 847, 854
L.P., 164
Levi N., 246
Lillian (Pursel), 854
Lloyd, 433
Louisa Ellen, 432
Luella Martin (Mrs. Jas. Fenton), 402
Lucy (Stivens), 963
Lydia, 391
Lydia (Hunter), 914
Malcom, 847, 854

MILLER continued
Margaret, 390, 886, 914
Margaret (Hildebrant), 390, 847, 853, 913
Marjorie E., 854
Martha, 252, 846
Martha B. Meeker (Mrs. Isaac Jr.), 391
Mary, 390, 830
Mary Ann, 432
Mary E., 391
Mary (Stewart) (Mrs. Isaac Sr.), 390
Mary (Vandervort), 914
Matthew W., 121
May, 433
Mildred Marie, 963
Miles D., 432
Milton, 390, 886
Nancy, 915
Nell (Elliott), 433
Nellie, 391
Nina, 847, 854
Pearl, 433
Peter, 390, 847, 853, 886, 914
Polly, 886
Polly (Stewart), 886, 914
Priscilla, 432
P.V., 847, 854
Rachel Louise (Mrs. Wm.), 391
Rachel R.,
Ralph, 356, 391, 914
Rebecca, 390
Ruth, 529, 610
Samuel, 177, 178, 282, 783
Samuel S., 123
Sarah Charity, 702, 783
Sarah H. (Walker), 235, 236, 392
Sophia, 904
Susan, 937
Tamzen (Whitson) (Mrs. David), 432
Thurman, 190, 191, 401, 402, 513
Wm. C., 209
W.H., 217
Wm. H., 116, 138
William, 74, 103, 115, 117, 120, 324, 390, 391, 886, 914
Wm. V., 115
Zadock, 700
MILLHOUSE
Henry, 260
Robert, 258
MILLIKEN
Wm., 148, 344
MILLHAM
Shipley, 120
MILLS
(Insurance), 350
(Rev.), 181
A.C., 241, 295
Addison, 283
Albert, 241
MILLS continued
Albert H., 506, 507
Amos, 107
Ann (Wife of Amos Wilson), 322
Anna, 86, 506, 505
Anna (Burris), 506
Annabel (Burnett), 923
Anna Mae, 933
Barwell B., 121
Benjamin, 506
Calvin, 506
Coral, 933
Daniel, 495
David J., 324
Dorcas (Bentley), 506
E.R., 206, 297
Earl, 933
Elby R., 506
Elisa Dowden (Mrs. James) (4th wife), 322
Elizabeth, 866
Elias, 506
Emma (Bevan), 506
Emma (Fellers), 506
Etha (Kenney), 933
Everett D., 932
Fannie (Jones), 506
Frank B., 137, 329, 331
Frances S., 733
F.S., 229
George, 98, 794
George W.D., 116
Hannah, 506
Hannah (Morris), 506
Hezekiah, 506
Isaac, 932
Izellah (Gordon), 932
James, 86, 87, 322
James R., 324
Jane, 252
Jennie (Jones), 506
Jesse, 506
John, 324, 506
John M., 116
John Sr., 260
Jonathan, 324, 505, 506
Joseph, 506
Joseph Sr., 264
Joseph A., 72
Levi, 137, 138, 153, 154, 156, 158, 160, 329
Lewis, 506
Luella (Keller), 506
Manard, 933
Margaret (Hurley), 933
Maria, 495
Martha, 932
Mary, 237, 744, 495
Mary Coultar (Mrs. James Hills) (3rd wife), 322
Melinda, 506
Mertie (Rayburn), 506
Milton,
Nellie May, 933
Pearl, 507
Philip, 107
Rebecca, 506
MILLS continued
Reuben, 324
Richard, 294
Rhoda (Peele), 506
Thomas, 506
Warren W., 932, 933
William, 506
William H., 932
Wm. J., 181
MILNER
Beverly, 710, 882
Moses, 710, 882
Rebecca, 882, 710
Sallie (Slaughter), 710, 882
Sarah, 573
MINEAR
Alpheus (Rev.), 441
Eliza E., 441
Margaret J. (Brown), 441
MINIER
L.P., 217
MISCAL
Henry, 215
MISKELLY(MITCHEL)
Mary Ann, 431
MITCHELL
---, 282
(Clothier), 350
(Dr.), 202
Alvira, 469
Amanda Penquite (Mrs. J.E.), 443
Alexander M., 44
Ann, 591
Arthur, 123
Benjamin F., 610
Catherine, 591
Dorias, 168
Eliza, 610
Elizabeth, 610
Ella, 237
Emeline, 610
F.D., 228
Frank, 109
Franklin, 609, 610
Fred D., 224, 609, 610
G.R., 209, 443
G.W., 150
Geo., 122
Hannah D., 610
Harlan E., 458
Harley E., 458
Harriett, 609
Hattie, 610
Henry, 610
Ida Miars, 610
James, 373, 588, 610
Jane, 182
J.E., 443
Jethro, 609, 610
Jennie H., 443
John, 128, 286, 317, 579
John F., 116
Lillis, 947
Margaret, 674
Martha E. (Coffin), 610
Martha (Hart), 610
Mary, 610
Mary Ann, 588

MITCHELL continued
Mary E., 578, 579
Mary E. (Babb), 610
Mary Clevenger (Mrs. G.R.), 443
Mary E. (Evans), 610
Mary (Fleming), 373, 588
Mercy (Greene), 610
Patrick, 674
Rachel, 610
Robert R., 123, 610, 961
Roland, 609
Roland G., 610
S.A., 217, 341, 349
Samuel R., 72
Sarah, 610
Sarah (Richie), 610
Sarah (Whinery), 609, 610
Simpson, 168
S.R., 217
Stacy A., 72
Thomas G., 610
Veda J., 749
Walter, 347, 610
Walter G., 181
William, 591
MITCHELS
Fergus, 117
MOBLEY
Isaac, 426
MOCK
Alfred Pearson, 965
Charles Edgar, 965
Frank, 965
Ida Frances (Horney), 965
John, 964
J.W., 350
J. Willard, 964, 965
Lavenia Katherine, 965
Lona, 965
Lorena, 965
Martin Luther, 964
Mary Pearson, 964
Russell Eugene, 965
Wenona Ruth, 965
MOFFET
Francis, 261
MOHLER
Casper, 369
MOHRING
Edward, 862
MOLYNEAUX
John, 723
Wm., 723
MONCE
Benjamin, 124
MONFORT
Elizabeth Keever (Mrs. P.), 375
Mary Elizabeth, 375
P., 375
R.B., 341
R.R., 349
Rutherford B., 375, 376
MONJAR
Margaret, 769
MONTFORT
David, 177
MONTGOMERY
MONTGOMERY continued
Alexander, 247
Hattie, 218
J.G., 227
James, 133, 136, 137, 138
Martha, 932
S.S., 218, 266
MOODY
(Colonel), 853
Edith Emma, 356
I.R., 104
Laming R., 606
Lansing R., 116
L.L., 219
MOOMAN
Joseph, 115
MOON
---, 283
(Dr.), 318
A.E., 72
A.T., 97
Albert, 117
Alden, 208
Alden M., 503
Alice Bell, 558
Alice B. Brown (Mrs. Lindley M.), 414
Almeda, 572
Alvah, 97
Americas E., 949
Anna, 471, 644
Asa, 572
B.L., 207
B.V., 279, 850
Belle, 579, 592
Bert, 298
Bettie, 233
Blanche, 558
Blanche (Pate), 602
Burgess J., 563
C.A., 216, 289
C.C., 265
Carey, 414
Chloe, 552
Columbus, 552
D.C., 72
D.H., 165, 206, 207, 214, 465, 466
Daniel, 90, 128, 263, 277, 414
David S., 563
Darius H., 502, 503
Darius Hoffman, 502
Delilah, 563
E.J., 842
Edna (Smithson), 557
Elwood, 414, 759
Ella, 950
Ella J., 949
Emily H., 182
Emmet, 950
Emerson E., 949
Elizabeth (Hackett), 949
Ezra, 246
F.B., 218
Finley, 109
Florence E. (Hale), 949
Frances Marian, 502
Frank, 213
MOON continued
Franklin, 563
Geo., 131
George F., 950
Geo. R., 109
G.R., 265
Grace, 841, 854
Golda, 950
Harley A., 950
Harvey, 414
Helen Ester, 558
Henry, 200
Henry H., 502
Hiram E., 949
Huldah Pike (Mrs. Pleasant),
Isaac, 557
I.F., 213
J.C., 107
J.R., 209
J.W., 579, 592
J. Carter, 149
Jacob, 103, 122
James, 78, 159, 249, 265, 308, 413
Jane, 264, 949
Jason, 762, 949, 950
J.B., 357
Jefferson, 563
Jemima, 579, 592
Jemima F. (Moore), 557, 558
Jennie, 899, 955
Jeptha Davis, 502
Jesse, 264, 266
Joel, 949, 950
John, 91, 264
John B., 212
John C., 111, 329, 343
John L., 122
John R., 73, 122, 206
John W., 124, 298, 557, 558
Joseph, 114, 263, 264, 277, 558, 644, 841, 854
Joseph H., 122
Joseph P., 414
Joseph R., 73, 222, 356, 413
Josiah D., 76
Lawson P., 502
Laura, 213
Lewis, 119, 160
Libbie, 950
Lida, 230, 232
Louisa P., 158
Lucy, 413
Lydia E. (Cravens), 949
Lydia M., 502
L.M. (Lindley Murray), 318, 413, 414
M.W., 331
Manary, 414
Marie, 210
Marjorie, 950
Martha (Ruth Routh), 557, 563
Martin H., 182
Marvin Scott, 503

MOON continued
Mary, 558, 249, 264, 854
Mary A., 413
Mary (Hudson), 502
Mary (Paxton), 200, 502
Milton W., 502
Morris Melvin, 558
O.J., 224
O.R., 211
Osee Frances (Strawn), 503
Parker, 413
Pearl, 207, 208
Pearl (Scott), 503
Pleasant, 413
Priscilla (Sewell), 563
R.L., 290
Rachel, 413
Rachel Hockett (Mrs. Jos.), 413
Ralph H., 558
Rebecca (Garner), 558
Rebecca Jane (Moore), 949, 950
Reuben, 115
Reuben P., 502
Robert, 120
Rolla E., 949, 950
Ruby, 950
Russell C. (Rev.),
Ruth (Rhonemus), 563
S.B. (Dr.), 200
S.T., 209
Sallie, 182
Sallie R., 175
Samuel, 264, 281, 413, 559
Samuel M., 563
Sarah E., 413
Sarah, 224, 841, 917
Sarah (Bond), 950
Simeon, 563
Stephen R., 414
Susan Boyd (Mrs.) (2nd Mrs. Pleasant), 414
Susannah (Rhonemus), 552
Susie (Grindel), 558
Sylvester B. (M.D.), 502
Thomas, 277, 762, 949
Thomas J., 404
T.J., 232, 233
Vira Alice, 414
Vivian, 414
W., 213, 264
W.H., 209, 210
W.R., 209
Walter I., 557, 558
William, 265, 277, 502
William R., 182, 317, 318, 414
Wm. M., 113
MOONEY
Clint, 210
MOONY
Francis, 116
MOORE
(Mrs.), 312
Abraham, 912
Albert, 530
Althea B., 422
MOORE continued
America Callie, 912
Andrew H., 379
Ann, 253, 621
Anna, 206, 236, 831, 913
A. Taylor, 355
Belle, 831
Benjamin, 252, 841
Betsy, 492, 785, 815
Bishop, 163
Buck, 114
Caleb, 252, 309
Catherine Jane, 879
Christina Rhonemus (Mrs. Samuel), 391
Cury, 530
Cyrus, 215
David, 252, 841
Daniel, 379
D.B., 219
Douglas, 913
Dwight, 350
Edith, 758
Eliza, 253, 832
Eliza Bentley (Mrs. N. Huston),
Elizabeth, 253, 379, 831
Ella, 150
Ellen, 530
Ellen (Wright), 912
Elsie, 831
Emily, 252
Emma, 530
Emma (Ayers), 913
Ethelbert, 252
Evaline, 253
Ezra N., 379
Flavious Josephus, 913
F.M., 149, 223, 225, 227, 228, 266
Frank, 97, 73, 138, 223
George, 71, 72, 831, 832, 912, 530
Glenn, 831
Grafton Benjamin, 913
Haines, 222, 246, 309, 328
Hannah, 252
Harriett, 252, 841
Harris, 252
Hazel, 887
Henrietta,
Hester, 602
Hiram, 252
Huston, 758
I.C., 114
India, 530
Isaac, 252
Isabella, 841
James, 912
James C., 831
James E., 831
Jane, 831
Jehu, 252, 841, 610
Jemima F., 557
Jennie, 933
Jennie (Doak), 913
Jesse, 122, 324
J.D., 125
J.M., 229, 230, 349
MOORE continued
John, 121, 122, 246, 247, 252, 253, 256, 380, 758, 831, 841, 912
John B., 912, 913
John P., 461, 532
John W., 899, 912
Joseph, 246, 252, 841
Joshua, 91, 246, 252, 309, 621, 841, 861
Joshua S., 379
Julia (Cury), 530
Lawrence, 831
Leslie, 912
L. M., 97
Lida (Sprague), 758
Lindley, 841
Louisa, 530
Mabel, 913
Margaret, 379, 531, 912
Margaret (Large), 461
Marjorie, 912
Maria, 461, 532
Martha, 176, 252
Martha H., 899
Martha Hampton, 379
Martha (Wilson), 380, 758
Mary, 379, 758, 831, 879, 912
Mary Ann, 492, 784
Mary A. (Haines), 841
Mary E., 899, 912
Mary McClelland, 912
Mary Olive (Persinger), 831
Mary (Snedaker), 530
Matilda, 379
Matilda (Kirby), 832
Mattie, 379
Melinda, 253
Melissa, 253
Micajah, 175, 246, 252, 663, 841, 949, 557
McCagy, 391
Nancy, 252, 253, 831, 841, 861, 912
Nellie, 176, 380, 758, 831
Newton, 115
N. H., 176, 618
N. Houston, 222
N. Huston, 379, 380
Nimrod, 379
Olive, 447
Oliver, 841, 861
Orval, 556
Orville B., 380, 758
Peggy, 912
Polly, 379
Rachel, 632, 854
Rachel Louise, 391
Raymond, 758
Rebecca Jane, 949
Rebecca (McGee), 391,

MOORE continued
557, 949
Reuben P., 122
(Rev.), 182
Richard S., 113
Roscoe, 913
Russell, 698
Ruth (Lindley), 841
Salisbury, 879
Sallie, 912
Samuel, 246, 253,
297, 391, 912, 913
Sarah, 252, 253,
651, 768, 831,
841, 861, 912
Sarah (Mrs. Wm. I.),
379, 422, 451
Sarah Ann, 621
Sarah Eliz., 450
Seth, 252, 841
Susan (Childs), 912
Susan Jane, 912
Thos., 123, 176,
252, 253, 748, 912
Thomas D., 380
Virian, 831
W. D., 174, 175,
176, 272
W. M., 225
William, 91, 103,
114, 216, 246, 252,
271, 320, 422, 530,
758, 831, 841, 912
William D. (Rev.),
451
Wm., Jr., 912
MOORES
George H., 350
MOORMAN
Barnett G., 668
Chas. R., 668
Chas. T., 160, 161
Emily, 668
MOREY
George Washington,
355
MOORMAN
Henry, 668
H. S., 324
H. T., 325
Lucy W. (Johnson),
668, 961
Mary Anna, 668
Mary J., 884
Micajah, 156
Pamelia, 668, 961
Sabina, 884
Samuel, 668, 961
Thos. E., 884
Thos. P., 160
William D., 668,
669, 696, 735
Zachariah, 282
MOREE
Amos, 475
Benjamin, 475
John, 475
MOREY
John, 114
Mary A., 206
Roger B., 329
MORFORD
John, 260
MORY
Susie R., 230
MORGAN
Burgess, 261
Charles, 576
C. H., 102
Elizabeth, 576
E. M., 241
Frances, 576
Daniel (Gen.), 105,
109, 293, 576
George W., 44
Girard, 271
James, 576
Jeremiah, 576
John, 576
Martha, 232
Mary, 576
Milton, 122
Orpha, 233
Simon, 576
Ulysses M., 576, 577
U. N., 240
William, 576
Wm. H., 117
Wm. J.,
MORIS
Stacy, 124
MORMAN
Chas. T., 153
MORRELL
Leo, 168
Patience, 168
MORRIS
Family, 342
---, 129
A. H., 75
Allen, 643
Avery, 692, 717
Avery P., 445
Benjamin, 157, 158,
172
Catherine (Trimble),
618
Clara, 806
Curtis, 717
C. T., 207
David, 516
Defcy (Bales), 570
Depsey (Bales), 421,
717
Elias H., 643
Enoch, 124
Flora (Haines), 717
Frank H., 692, 717
Gretchen, 231
Hannah, 506
Hannah (Turner), 692
Hattie, 693, 885
Iemcil B., 570
Isaac, 231, 319, 732
Isaiah, 65, 72, 73,
92, 130, 133, 138,
239, 328, 329, 331,
342, 343, 344, 355,
356, 606, 617, 618
James, 816
James K., 113
James W., 124
MORRIS continued
Jane, 586
Jennie (Hussey), 816
John, 445, 643,
732
Jonathon, 586
Lee, 643
Leonard, 89
Louisa (Doon), 643
Lydia, 547
Lydia (Jackson), 692,
717
M., 300
Margaret Catherine,
618
Maria, 618
Mary, 643, 732
Mary Jane (Canney),
570
Millicent (Bundy),
732
Myrtle, 693
Nehemiah, 570
Olla, 215
Phoebe, 172
Quincy, 711
Rebecca, 618
Rhoda, 106, 169,
222, 617
Sally Ann, 445
Sarah, 617
Sarah A., 445,
618, 732
Sarepta, 586
Seymour, 717
Stella, 816
Susie, 693
T. A., 163
Tasman P., 570
Thomas Corwin, 618
T. C., 144
Wm. C., 570
Wm. H., 116
William, 421, 445,
692, 717
MORRISON
Catherine, 286
Charlotte, 466, 875
Elva, 515
Gavin (Galvin), 207,
286
Mary, 691
Nancy, 653, 938,
578, 577
MORROW
Addie, 533
C. A., 216
Charles, 533
Clinton, 533
Ellsworth, 533
Jeremiah, 48
John, 533
Josephine, 533
Martha, 533
Mary, 533
Minnie, 533
Rosa M., 533
Rose A., 533
Sarah (Smith), 533
S. C., 214
Samuel J., 116

MORROW continued
Wm., 124, 249, 533
W. M., 533
W. S., 165
MORTIMER
Rafe, 271
(Rev.), 167
MORTON
Albert, 880
Alice, 880
Belsey, 960
Darius, 591
Elias, 773
Elizabeth, 435, 436, 872, 880, 960
Frank, 880
Isaiah, 803, 960
Jane, 960
Jennie (Lieurance), 803
J. M., 138
Joab, 960
John, 215, 880
L. G., 211, 273
Lucinda, 729, 803, 902
Philip, 880
P. R., 215
Richard, 123, 960
W. R. (Dr.), 201
MORY
Daniel B., 201, 203
Daniel B., Jr. (Dr.), 203
Daniel B., Sr. (Dr.), 203
George W., 107, 203
R. B., 104
Roger B., 148, 655
Susie (Mrs.), 346
Susie R., 229
MOSHER
Eliza (Dr.), 732
MOSS
A. S., 242
MOSSMAN
Amanda, 855
George, 855
Mary, 855
Perscilla (Fox), 855
Wm., 855
MOUNTZ
John, 213
MOUNT
Wm., 171
MOUNTJOY
John, 121
Joseph, 117
MOUNTS
W. T., 227
MOWRER
Paten, 121
MOYER
Julia, 166
MOYERS
Joseph, 121
MOYRES
M. V., 114
MUCHMORE
Henry, 121
MUCKELWING
Sarah, 519
MULFORD
Amanda (Urton), 928
Dorothy Pearl, 929
Ed, 386
E. K., 207
Elizabeth, 751
Eliza Ellen (Dr.), 928
E. M., 165
Francis Daniel, 928
Harvey, 928
Joseph, 207
Joseph Martin, 928
Joseph W., 929
Mary (Crosley), 929
Minnie, 928
Pearl, 928
Rachel Villars (Mrs. Ed), 386
MULLADARE
John, 121
MULLEN
Eva, 731
MULLENIX
---, 289
MULVIHILL
Bridget (Welch), 869
Catherine, 869
Edward, 869
Hannah, 869
Jerry, 869
Johanna, 869
John, 869
Margaret, 869
Mary, 869
Michael, 869
Patrick, 869
MUNFORD
S. E. (Dr.), 202, 454
MUNSEY
Frank A., 389
MURCH
E. D., 174, 176
MURI
Wm., 242
MURLE
Millie, 887
MURPHY
(Hardware), 350
Abraham, 931
Andrew C., 691, 909
Anna A., 843
Anna (Early), 691
Anna (Fahey), 587
Benjamin, 286, 909
Bridget (O'Donnell), 586
Catherine Elizabeth (Magner), 842
Catherine, 691, 843, 909, 931
Catherine C. (O'Connell), 842
C. B., 764
Charles Howard, 910
Charles W., 909
Charles, 587
Clifton, 931
MURPHY continued
C. V., 273
Daniel, 842, 843
David, 691, 909, 931
David A., 909, 931
David Clinton, 910
David E., 691
David F., 690
Delilah (Smith), 690
Elizabeth (Davis), 883
Ella (Clark), 931
Emma (Ward), 691
Ephraim, 909
Eva, 691
Everett, 691
Frank, 349, 350, 586, 587
Franklin Willis, 691
Hamilton C., 931
Hannah, 909
Hannah (Dennis), 909, 931
Harvey C., 883
Henry, 909
Herman, 691
Hester Ann, 909
Ida, 690
Isabel (Smith), 909
Isaiah, 690, 909, 931
Israel, 883
Jacob, 691, 883, 909, 931
James, 587
James L., 883
James W., 691, 863
John, 909, 931
John E., 843
Joseph, 587
Katie, 587
Leona, 427, 931
Lina, 212
Lizzie (Vance), 909
Margaret L., 843
Martin, 842
Mary A., 691, 909, 931
Mary E., 843
Mary (Lomand), 691, 909, 931
Maud (Fife), 910
May (Spilker), 842
M.M., 97
Nancy, 909, 921, 931
Norval, 931
P.J., 338
Preston, 931
Rachel, 883
Rebecca, 691, 909
Rebecca J., 909, 931
Reuben, 286
Samantha, 691
Sarah Frances, 931
Sarah Louisa, 691
S.D., 223
Seneca, 223, 909
Seneca Maxwell, 910
Stephen D., 909
Seymour L., 630, 690, 878
Susannah, 691, 909, 931
Thos., 222, 587
Timothy Jr., 114, 842,

MURPHY continued
843
Timothy Sr., 114, 842, 843
Walter, 931
William, 691, 883, 909, 931
MURRAY
James, 78, 159, 259, 262, 305, 797
Jessie, 890
Lizzie, 563
MURRELL
Allen, 465
Clarice, 751
Cordelia, 465
J.W. (Flour Mill), 312
John, 120, 464, 465
Mabel, 465
Mary (Coberley), 464, 465
Ora, 465
Ora (Hinshaw), 464
Sarah, 464
Thomas, 464
U.G. (Dr.), 203, 224, 350
Ulysses Grant (M.D.), 464, 465
William, 465, 751
MUSGROVE
Anthony, 166
MUSHERUE
Ann, 511
MUSSELMAN
E.E., 218
MUSSETTER
John, 107
Viola, 350
MYARS
Geo. E., 121
MYER
John, 137
MYERS
Abram, 864
Chas. Franklin, 865
Clyde C., 865
Creola May, 865
David, 648
Edith, 812
Edith Orilla, 865
Elizabeth (Hayes) (Mrs. Sidney D.), 381
Elizabeth (Hoover), 865
Elizabeth (Myers), 864
Gladys Marie, 865
Harold John, 865
Hazel Rosella, 865
Henry, 294
John, 117, 380, 812
John Thomas, 864, 865
Lelia, 865
Laura B., 381
Mabel Vilota, 865
Margaret, 864
Martha, 864, 568
Martin V., 568
Mary Christina, 865
Mary J., 380
Michael, 294
Mrs., 381
MYERS continued
Neil, 381
Sadie, 380, 381
Samuel, 69
Susan, 864
S.B. (Dr.) (Doc), 350, 380, 381
Sidney D. (Vet), 380, 381
S.D., 203
McAFEE
Marcellus I., 120
McARTHUR
Duncan, 48
Thos. (Dr.), 198
T.W. (Dr.), 203
McBRIEN
J.L., 141
McBURNEY
(Gov.), 422
McCABE
James, 705
Mary, 705
Susan Irene, 705
McCANN
Arthur, 185
Elizabeth (Carter), 640
Emma, 175
Nannie, 350
Thos., 185
William, 640
McCARREN
James, 224
McCARTY
James, 339
John, 310
Sarah, 863
McCARTHY
James, 333
McCAULEY
W.F., 181
McCHESNEY
Grace, 879
McCLAINE
W.H., 115
McCLANE
(Doctor), 819
McCLEARIN
Josephine, 766
McCLEARY
Eliz. Wire (Mrs. Wm.), 454
William, 454
McCLEAVE
David, 207
McCLELLAND
David, 709
McCLELLAN
Robert, 300
McCLINTOCK
James D., 194
Lucy, 803
W.T., 856
McCOLISTER
John, 175
McCOLLUM
Samuel, 213
McCOLM
J.F., 166
Reuben, 166
McCONNEL
Mary, 821, 964
McCONNELL
Betsey, 777
Harriett, 478, 755, 905
James, 777, 804, 905
Joseph M., 777
Sallie (Downing), 777, 905
Thomas, 777
McCOOL
Emmeline (Miller) (Mrs. John), 432
John, 432
McCORKLE
Jane, 560
McCOURTER
John, 959
McCOY
(Theater Mgr.), 350
Angus, 264, 265
Anna I., 233, 234, 237
Arthur, 860
Bell, 517
Blanche, 233
Charles, 953
Charles B., 859
David, 859
D.F., 232, 349
Elizabeth (Barrett), 860
Elmore King, 860
Elizabeth (King), 860
Estella, 755
Ethel, 348
Ethel S., 154, 224, 860
Gertude Ellen, 860
Hugh, 154, 223, 228, 859, 860
James, 859
Jane, 560
J.R., 685
John A., 942
J.S., 330
Laura, 685
Leo J., 860
Lizzie Stoltz (Mrs. R.M.), 431
Margaret, 154, 859, 860, 942
Margaret Ellen (Oren), 860
Martha, 685
Mary Elsie, 860
O.R. (Oliver R.), 224, 860
Richard Hugh, 860
R.M., 431, 864, 956
Robert, 859
Sarah (Fife), 859
W.F., 230, 232
W.T., 232
William, 559
McCRADY
Anna, 844
Samuel, 844
Susie, 844
Phoebe (Vandervert), 844
McCRAY
Alfred, 219
Amanda (Seaver), 704
Armstrong, 311
Daniel, 791

McCRAY continued
Florence E., 704
Harriett (Skinner), 791
Jane, 792
Joseph, 137, 704
Mary Melissa, 791
Samuel C., 121, 791
Sarah Elizabeth (Humphries), 791
Thos., 121
W.F. (Dr.), 203, 261
William, 311
McCREARY
Susan, 709
McCULLOCH
Samuel, 262
McCULLUM
Nellie, 850
McCUNE
Ann (Collett), 836, 837
Caroline,837
Catherine, 837
Elvira, 837
Emeline (Arbegust), 837
Florence, 526
George E., 837
Horace, 837
Howard, 836, 837, 838
James, 837
Jennie (Smith), 837
John, 837
Joseph, 837
Laura (Maltbie), 837
Lucinda, 837
Martha, 837
Mary Jane, 837
Mary T. (Nugent), 837
Mattie (Elston), 837
Oscar C., 837
Rachel, 837
Rachel (Sexton), 837
Samuel, 328, 330, 836, 837
Sarah, 837
William, 637, 836, 837
Wm. C., 837, 939
McDANA
Agnes, 657
McDANIELS
(Miss), 943
McDANIEL
Eleanor Ann, 788
Elizabeth, 254, 720
James M., 113
John, 298
Priscilla Ann, 788
William, 788
McDERMOTT
Chester, 751
Harold, 751
J., 331
Robert, 751
McDONALD
Alpheus, 645
Anna May, 645
Charles H., 645
Cornelius, 645
Cyrus B., 645
E.P., 123
F.L., 230
Fannie, 230, 237, 647
McDONALD
Frank L., 219, 236, 356, 468, 576, 645, 646, 647
George M., 645
Gerald, 647
James W., 76, 645, 646
Jerod, 645
John, 79, 645
Margery, 647
Mary Ellen, 645
Nancy (Marshal), 645
Nimrod, 167
Sarah (Bloom), 645
Sarah (Thatcher), 645
Sarah, 896
Thos. Elmer, 645
Thomas, 645
McDORMAN
Catherine, 805
Risdon, 805
Tacy, 805
Willis, 965
McDOW
Mary, 612, 959
McELWAIN
John, 69, 328
McELWEE
Buelah, 713
Everett, 333
McFADDEN
B.W., 215
Benson, 215
Charles, 858, 880, 911
Edward, 215
Elizabeth, 857, 858, 880
Elizabeth (Newcomb), 910, 911
Eva, 880
H.W., 219
Hannah E., 858, 880, 911
Harrison, 916
Harrison W., 116, 858, 880, 911
Hugh, 910
James, 238, 252
Jane, 252
Jehu, 858, 880, 911
John Jr., 215, 252, 857, 858, 880, 911, 916
John Sr., 215, 252, 857, 858, 880, 910, 916
John C., 911
Laura, 252
Lydia Alice (Hodson),
Martha, 252
Mary, 252, 858, 880, 911
Mary E. (Page), 916
Ora, 215
Rebecca Jane, 857, 858, 880, 911, 910
Samuel, 252
Silas, 121
Sophia, 858, 880, 910, 911
Thos. N., 858, 880, 911
McFADDIN
Hetta, 208
William, 858, 880, 911
McFALL
McFALL continued
John, 328, 344
McFARLAND
(Mr.), 303
Elizabeth, 500
Wilson, 485
McGEE
James, 195, 314
James W., 72
Rebecca, 557
Virginia, 208, 209
William B., 328
McGOWAN
Ella, 215
James, 215
McGUIRE
---, 543
Amanda, 498
M.E., 875
S.R., 891
Samuel, 511
McGREGOR
Andrew, 122
El, 328, 344, 351, 352
John, 78, 129, 314
Louisa, 148, 232
Rachel, 148, 232
McGREGGOR
Rachel, 232
McGREW
Charles, 308
John, 308
McGRUDER
Mary Ann, 871
McGRUDIN
Wm. Z., 116
McGRUE
Charles, 317
McGUIRE
Alzed, 168
Lillie, 211
M.E., 211
McHUGH
Edward (Rev.), 445
McINTIRE
H.M., 194
McINTOSH
Charlotte Hayes (Mrs. John), 381
John, 381
McINTYRE
Abigail L. Colvin Chancellor (Mrs. John G.), 425
John G., 425
Phoebe D., 676
McKAY
---, 598
Abigail (Shinn), 616, 740, 803
Ada, 208, 209, 804
Adella C., 617
Addie, 507
Albert, 804
Alfred, 73, 109, 284, 760, 795, 616
Alice, 642, 760
Andrew, 616, 678, 679, 740, 803
Angeline (Moore), 616
Angus, 137, 138

McKAY continued
Anna, 679
Arthur F., 795
Arzona, 176
Azel P., 795
Beatrice A., 795
Chas. A., 679
C.H. (Clarence H.), 208, 678, 679, 803, 804
Cleo, 679
Daisy O., 617
Daniel H., 98, 888
Edna, 679
Edward, 774
Edwin F., 678, 679
Elizabeth J. (Medsker), 803
Elizabeth (Peterson), 61 616, 795
Ella Florence, 617, 758
Emma, 616, 679
Enos, 616, 679, 740, 803
Estella, 642, 760
Eva, 804
Flora, 804
Frances, 616
Francis, 261, 678, 679, 740, 803, 804
Frank, 616
George, 616, 785, 795, 889
Geo. W., 98, 679, 740, 795, 617
Geo. Washington, 616
Harold, 650, 796
Harry, 74, 233
Howard, 574, 795, 796
Hiram, 103
J.B., 224
J.M., 176
Jacob, 616, 679, 740, 803
Jacob B., 642, 760, 795, 796
Jacob T., 616
Jane, 616, 617
Jane (Rideway), 616, 740, 803
Jennie, 224, 617
John D., 120
Jonas, 616, 679, 740, 803
Jonathan, 98, 803
Levi D., 616, 679, 740, 803
Lucinda, 534, 795, 617
Lucy L., 617
Lucy McClintock, 803
Luella, 803
Margaret, 616, 679, 740, 803
Maria, 599, 679, 684, 740, 803
Mariah, 616
Martha M., 741
Mary (Collett), 678, 740, 804
Mary E., 616, 679, 740, 796, 804
Mary (Ferguson), 616, 785, 795

McKAY
Mary E. (Mickerson), 642, 686
Mary Massie, 795
Mary F. (Nickerson), 208, 209, 740, 516
Mary, 614, 785, 786, 906
Mary Helen, 642
Mary M., 617
Maynard J., 796
Mildred, 616
M.C., 98
Moses, 260, 616, 678, 679, 684, 740, 785, 795, 803, 804
Nathan,
Patience, 616, 679, 740, 802
Oliver Elton, 617
Priscilla A., 224, 795
Rachel, 616, 679, 740, 803
Rachel (Faulkner), 616
Ray, 760
Raymond M., 209
Rebecca, 740
Robert, 616, 642, 679, 678, 686, 740, 741, 803
Robert F., 516
Robert Franklin, 796
Samuel, 616, 795
Sarah, 616, 637, 679, 686, 740, 741, 758, 802, 836
Sarah Alice, 617, 892
Sarah (Boles), 678
Sarah Medsker, 617, 892
Sarah L. (Miars), 616, 760
Susannah B., 516
Susannah M., 741
Tilman (Tilghman), 616, 617, 795, 892
Tilghman, 108, 758, 616, 617
Ulysses G., 795
Virginia, 616, 679, 740, 803
W.N., 208
Weldon N., 209, 224, 642, 678, 679, 686, 740, 741
William, 805
William S., 679
Wm. Franklin, 795

McKAYS
---, 598

McKEAN
Wm., 122

McKEE
Addie, 780
Alma, 780
Charles, 713
John, 181
Sydnor, 115

McKELVY
John, 218

McKENNY
Aslton, 218

McKENZIE
Almira E., 903
Alwilda, 435, 960
Cleo A., 729
C.D., 216
Chas., 265
Elizabeth Jane, 729, 872
Elizabeth (Morton), 435, 436, 960
Ellen, 729
Frank, 729
Geneva, 436, 872, 960
Guy, 218
Hattie L. (Armstrong), 729
Ida, 213, 218
Isabelle, 373, 587
Isabel (Kimball), 872
J.B. (Dr.), 201, 203, 262, 728, 729
James, 729, 728
Jane, 432
Jessie (Record), 872
John, 373, 587, 902
Julian, 656, 872
Lucinda (Morton), 729, 902
Keith, 436
Maggie, 872
Malcomb, 324
Mary, 175
Mary Emily, 729
Matilda, 373, 587, 588
P. A., 216, 218
Perry A., 436, 872, 960
Rebecca (Truitt), 729
Rosena, 216
Stanley, 218, 426, 436, 872, 960
Wilda, 872
Willard, 872
William, 435, 436, 729, 872, 902, 960
Wm. B., 729

McKENZIES
---, 174, 308

McKIBBEN
Amanda D., 554
Bertha LaTaurette, 645
Catherine (Leonard), 644
Charlie, 919
Eleanor, 554
Etta May, 645
Frank, 919
Gideon, 87, 264
James M., 122, 644
J. F., 213, 263, 644
John, 318, 390, 644, 853, 886
John Drummond, 919
Joseph, 87, 263
Josiah, 554, 693
Katie (Smithson), 919
Lark, 919
Marian, 644

McKIBBEN continued
Martha, 919
Matilda (Garner), 644
Phoebe, 213
Susie, 693
T. C., 114
Wesley, 120
W. J., 418
W. Jeff, 644, 645
McKibbin
J. & T., 189
McKINLEY
Pres., 44
Sarah, 667
William, 48, 49
McKINNEY
Alton, 290
Joel, 246
Mary A., 654
Rhoda, 654
Robert, 124
Stephen J., 120, 124
Willam, 654
McKINSEY
G. M., 103
McKINSTERY
Catherine, 505
McKINZIE
Edward, 115
Jesse, 122
James, 123
McKINZEY
John, 128
McKENZIE
Harvey, 123
McKINZIE
P. A., 213
McKNIGHT
Thos., 215
McLAIN
W. H., 219
McLAUGHLIN
Agelina (Hill),
McLAREN
Roy, 350
McLAUGHLIN
Alfred N., 768
Alma, 768
Belle, 768
Bergen, 768
Charles, 768
Chester, 768
Clarkson, 768
Cyanda, 908
Elihu,
Elizabeth (Burton), 768
Elizabeth (Hill), 768
Esther, 768
Florence, 768
Grace, 768
Hannah Mary, 440
Howard, 768
James, 768
Jane, 768
Jesse, 768
Joseph, 768
Louisa (Wine), 908
Martha, 768
McLAUGHLIN continued
Mildred, 768
Milton, 768
Nancy (Bundle), 768
Nellie, 768
Stella, 768
Ulysses, 768
McLEAN
John (Hon.), 136, 709 (Judge), 618
Nathaniel, 133
William H., 103
McLINN
Isaac F., 121
McLIN
Thomas, 264
McMAINE
Enoch, 566, 873
Samantha, 566, 873, 881
McMAIN
Sarah, 566
McMAHON
Mary, 942
Michael, 942
McMANIS
Elizabeth, 195
George, 64, 65, 66, 73, 90, 129, 132, 135, 136, 138, 173, 174, 195, 238, 245 (Judge), 308, 344, 354
Geo., Jr., 138, 308
J., 188
James, 64, 128, 129, 327
John, 72, 197, 308, 328, 344
McMILLAN
Ada B., 787
Alice M. (Peterson), 235, 888, 889
Ann C., 745
Carl P., 888
Carrie E., 675
Charles, 69, 331
Clarkson, 107, 745
Cleo, 408
Clifton, 675
David, 72, 90, 128, 160, 284, 675, 745, 768, 888
Damaria, 676
Debber T., 768
Deborah, 260, 675, 768, 787, 808, 888
Edna, 600
Eli, 119, 356
Elizabeth (Kirk), 460
Elizabeth N. (Adsit), 768, 808, 888
Eliza J., 222, 768, 888
Elmer, 160
Emory H., 107
Enoch W., 122
Eppie, 150
Esper J., 888
Florence Nancy, 676
McMILLAN continued
G. R., 197
Hannah, 460
Hannah (Hussey), 675, 745, 768, 888
Harriett, 676
Henry, 675, 768, 888
Horace, 223, 768, 888, 889
Isaac C., 222, 675, 768, 888
Isaac DeWitt, 676
Isabel, 768, 888
Jane, 713, 745
Jediah, 222, 223
John H., 113
Jonathan, 114, 675, 888
Joseph, 429, 745
Josiah, 713, 745
Judiah H., 123, 675
J. H., 474
Kirk, 676
L. Dora, 408
Leontine, 676
Lydia, 675
Maria, 388, 389
Marie E., 675
Mary, 222, 675, 745, 768, 769, 888
Milton, 238, 788, 460
Morris, 119
Nancy Linton, 675, 676, 768, 888
Newton, 787
Palmer, 768, 888
Rebecca (Whinery), 713
Robert, 69, 331, 338, 461
Sallie Ann, 965
Samuel, 675
Sara Catherine (Ellis), 889
Sarah (Carpenter), 675
Sarah (Lacy), 600, 787
Shipley, 357, 600, 787
Seth L., 675
Susannah, 745
T. H., 228
Thos., Sr., 158
Thos., 128, 131, 675, 676, 745, 768, 769, 808, 861, 888, 622
Thos. W., 222, 223, 888
Walter T., 675
W. T., 228
Wm., 174, 260, 296, 675, 768, 787, 888, 470
MacNABB
Catherine (Warnock), 664
John, 664

MacNABB continued
Mary, 644
McNAIR
A. J., 138
McNARY
James H., 166
McNEAL
(Prof.), 898
W. F., 124
McNEMAR
Wm., 205
McPHAIL
J. A., 207, 289
McPHERSON
Alice (Steele), 917
Anna, 567, 765, 870
Benjamin, 870
Carey, 917
Caroline (West), 681
Clara, 681
Edith Aileen, 871
Elmer Thomas, 870, 871
Emily S., 865
Everett, 681
Florence, 681
Franklin, 681
Fred, 870
(Gen.), 865
George B., 870
Georgianna, 870
Hazel (Doan), 870
Henry C., 489, 870
Henry H., 120
Hiram, 120
John, 681, 794
Joseph, 681
Lowell, 681
Lula, 870
Mariah (Bonsell),
Maria, 681
Mary, 681, 792, 865
Maud, 870
May, 681
Melvin (Dr.), 558
Mildred, 871
Minnie, 681
Nina (VanTress), 870
Olive, 870
Rachel (Starns), 870
Ralph, 681, 870
Raymond, 681
Sarah, 681
Sidnie, 794
Stella, 917
Stephen, 865
Vada, 870
William, 324
William F., 681
McVAY
Alfred H., 121
Christopher, 478
Martha, 478
McVEY
Alfred, 474
Alfred Irvin, 474, 475
McVEY continued
A. H., 137, 190
Alkana,
A. M., 226
Alvah, 474
Anna M. (Terrell), 475
Anne, 474
Benson, 177, 905
Bertha, 474
Bessie, 475
Burleigh, 474
Catharine, 177
Catharine (West), 777, 905
Christopher, 777, 905
Clara, 474
Edman, 905
Edmund, 777
Edward, 777
Eliza Jane, 177, 905
Elkana, 177
Ella, 215
Etta, 215
Eunice, 474
Harry, 474
Henrietta, 177, 905
Isaac, 474
James, 123, 777, 905
Jane, 177
Jessie, 475
John, 177
Josephine, 177
Keziah, 478, 777, 905, 915
Lena, 887
Leslie, 474
Mabel, 474
Martha Elmira Jane, 912
Martha (Job), 474
Minnie, 474
Mintha M., 475
Newman, 474
Noah, 474
Robert, 777, 905, 912
Stanley, 474
Thomas, 116
Turner, 474
William, 777
McQUILLAN
Andrew, 813
Augustus, 813
Caroline, 813
Celestine, 813
Charles, 813
Edward, 813
Elizabeth, 813
Elizabeth (Millard), 813
Harry, 813
James, 813
John, 813
Laura (Ressler), 813
Patrick, 813
William, 813
McQUILTY
Samuel, 665
McQUINN
Bros. (Feed & Implements), 312
McREYNOLDS
Lillie, 207, 208
McSHULTZ
J., 166
McWHIRTER
---, 656
McWHORTER
John, 308
McWILLIAMS
John, 123
Myrtle, 237
McWHORTER
J. B., 206
McWILLIAMS
Catherine, 831
J. L., 181, 230
Margaret, 830
Michael, 831
NAFTSGER
Anna, 184
Butler, 184
Emily, 184
Mary E., 184
Naman, 184
NAFTSGAR
Mary, 184
NAGLES
Washington, 107
NANCE
Laura, 670
NAPPER
C. A., 150
NASH
George K., 49
Governor, 936
Hannah, 934
Walter, 166
NAYLOR
---, 754
Osa J., 908
NEAL
Harriett A., 446
Sidney C., 665
W. L., 175
W. H., 509
NEBBER
Lewis, 286
NEFFNER
Annie C., 210
Geo. M., 211, 267, 273
Margaret M., 210
Olive, 209
NELSON
C. C., 349
John F., 158
John R., 300
NEVERGALI
William, 324
NEVILLE
Presley (Lt. Col.), 293, 295
NEVINS
Daniel, 121
NEWBERRY
Joseph B., 121
NEWBY

NEWBY continued
Richard, 153
Sarah, 769
NEWCOMB
Anna, 858, 880, 911
Elizabeth, 858, 880, 911
Jane, 820, 936
William, 858, 880, 911
NEWCOMER
James K., 192, 456
NEWELL
Gertrude, 286
NEWKIRK
Bessie, 823
NEWLIN
Calvin, 663
Eli, 159
Ray, 962
NEWLAND
Noah, 315
NEWHAM
J. S. C., 329
NEWLY
Nathan, 107
Sarah, 769
Sarah (Overman), 769
William, 769
NEWMAN
E. A., 158
Henry C., 121
Joseph M., 116
Reuben, 206
NEWSOME
Chas., 167
H. E., 168
NEWTON
---, 723
Geo., 125
NIBLE
(See also Uible)
Ada, 955
Cecil, 955
David, 954
Enos H., 955
Frank C., 955
Frank R., 955
George C., 955
Gladys (Heistand), 955
Ida M. (Stouder), 955
Jennie (Moon) Brown, 955
Mary L., 955
Russell L., 955
Sarah E. (Smith), 954
Sarah S., 955
William D., 954, 955
NICELY
Grant, 219
James, 124
NICEWANDER
Samuel, 117
NICKERBOCKER
NICKERBOCKER continued
Peter P., 328
NICKERSON
Abby, 149
Abigail, 249, 741, 807
Amanda, 249
Anna, 740
Artemas, 246, 249
Clark, 249, 740, 741, 807, 808, 948
Constance,
David, 249, 741, 808
Ebenezer, 741
Edith, 808
Elizabeth, 249, 741
Everett Joshua, 808
Harry, 807, 808
Hattie, 807
J. B., 124
James R., 116, 249, 741, 808
Joshua, 91, 149, 249, 260, 684, 741, 807, 808
Martha, 948
Martha (Ashby), 740, 741, 808
Mary, 249, 686, 740
Mary (Bangs), 741
Mary F., 516
Mary Frances, 741, 808
Nancy (Williams), 741
Samuel R., 120, 137, 249
Sarah, 741, 808
Seth, 741
S. R., 193, 210, 287
Susannah, 249, 741, 808, 948
Thos., 741
Wm., Sr., 741
Wm., Jr., 741
NICKERSHAM
Ewing, 124
NICHOLS
C. C., 149, 163, 164, 217, 220, 222, 230, 234, 235, 329
C. C. (Mrs.), 345, 346, 347, 348
C. E., 217, 340
Charles E., 345
Elouisa Fitch King, 235, 236
F. M., 212, 278
Mary C., 235
NICHOLSON
Abram, 310
John, 707
Nora, 707
Susan (Penquite), 707
NISWANDER
Jacob S., 209
NIXON
Oliver W., 149
William, 264, 265
Wm. Penn, 149
NOBLE
NOBLE continued
Alfred B. (Dr.), 200
Ann, 166, 517
Elisha, 270, 434
Emily, 434
Frank, 618
Henry, 864
John M., 434
Melinda, 434
Minerva, 433
Rebecca, 517
Wm., 166, 270, 269, 272, 517
NOFTSGER
Ada, 459, 634
Anna, 458
Butler, 458
Charles, 458
Chas. M., 694
Chloe (Lieurance), 459
Clinton, 458
Edna, 459
Emily, 458
G. B., 634
Gerard B., 458, 459
Hannah, 207, 208
Ida (Whinery), 459
Jane (Gerard), 458
John, 458, 479
J. W., 207
Laura, 458
Mary, 458
Mazy, 459
Milton, 458
Naaman, 123, 458
Wellington, 458
William, 458
NOFTSINGER
Elizabeth, 763
NOFTZGER
Ada, 459
Anna, 458
Butler, 458
Charles, 458
Chloe Lieurance (2nd Mrs. Gerard B.), 459
Clinton, 458
C. M., 419, 420
Edna, 459
Elizabeth Ashcraft (Mrs. Wm.), 412
Emily, 458
Garri, 420
Gerard, 458
Gerard B., 458, 459
Harley, 420
Ida A. Whinery (Mrs. Gerard B.), 459
Jane (Mrs. John), 412
Jane Gerard (Mrs. Naaman), 458
John, 412, 419, 420, 458
Laura, 458
Marian, 420
Mary Eliza Bloom (Mrs. C. M.), 420
Mary Jane (Mrs. John), 420, 458
Mazy, 459

NOFTZGER continued
Mahala, 462
Naaman, 458
Namond, 420
Milton, 458
Wellington, 458
William, 412, 458
NOLAN
Daniel, 114
NOLDER
F. M., 213, 216
Geo., 124
NOON
Joseph, 357
NORDIKE
Phobe, 504
NORDYKE
Aaron, 901
Abraham, 238
Asa, 155
Benajah,
Benjamin, 122, 238
Caroline E., 155, 901
C. B., 209
Chas., 75
Daniel, 89, 264
NORDYKE continued
Edith H., 901
E. M., 460
Henry, 272, 901
Isaac, 264
Micajah, 120, 269, 272
Phoebe (Rich),
Samuel, 211, 356
Solomon, 122
Sylvester, 122
NORMAN
Bailey, 507
Edna, 508
Elizabeth (Watkins), 507
Elroy, 847
Enos E., 507
J. H., 203, 226, 290
J. O., 290
John H. (M.D.), 507, 508
Mabel E., 847
Mary (Weller), 508
Omar, 508
Orris, 508
NORMAN continued
Tacy (Tyson), 507
NONE
M. H., 324
NORTON
Lillian, 290
Nellie (Restaurant), 312
NOSCAR
Benjamin Dunham Ashcraft, 412
Mary Winston (Mrs. Benj.), 413
Sybil Ann Loose (Mrs. Wm.), 412
William, 412
NOYES
Edward F., 49
NUBBLE
B. (Dr.), 199
NUGENT
Mary T., 837
NUNN
James A., 113
William, 115
NYE
Mary, 643

OBANNON
John, 77, 78, 81, 293
OBERLIN
---,
O'BRYANT
Dora, 124
O'BRIEN
Johanna, 842
O'CONNELL
Catherine C., 842
Johanna, 842
Matthew, 842
O'CONNER
Edgar, 218
ODLE
James, 78
O'DONNELL
Bridget, 586
James, 115
Michael, 107
Rogers, 121
O'DONOHUE
John B. (Rev.), 185, 186
Michael (Rev.), 186
OGBORN
Wm., 261
OGLESBEE
Albert, 607
Alden M., 782
Alice, 795
Allie, 679, 774, 795
Alonzo, 215, 785, 786
Amos L., 782
Amos, 774, 795, 812, 825
A. M., 215
Anna, 824
Anna Huffman, 774, 795, 825
Arthur, 774, 795
Bernice, 774
Blanche, 783
Chas. H., 782
Carrie, 774, 795
Daniel, 812
David, 782
Dorothy, 774
E. E., 896
Edith, 774
Edward E., 608
Edward F., 782
Eli, 782
Elias, 782
Elizabeth, 884
Ella R., 608
Ellis, 782
Eloise, 896
Emma, 657, 813
Esther, 786
E. W., 216
Florence Shook, 774
Frances, 786
Franklin, 824, 825
Gertrude, 896
Gladys, 786
G. M., 226
OGLESBEE continued
Granville, 812, 813
Hiram, 782
Hiram Jacob, 782
Horace C.,, 782, 786
Isabel, 896
Isaiah, 282, 607, 782, 785, 812, 824,
Jacob, 284, 782
James, 215, 774, 795
John, 282, 658, 660, 670, 774, 782, 785, 812, 825
Jonathan, 782
Joshua, 617, 785, 786, 812
J., 164
Hattie, 774, 795
Lela, 795
Lelia, 774
Leontine, 786
Lester, 224, 658, 660, 670
Louie B., 782
Lucinda Lucy M. (Fawcett), 782, 783
Luella, 813, 889
Lydia, 782
Manley, 812
Maria Powers), 607, 608
Mary, 765
Mary Elizabeth Haines, 782, 783
Mary Jane Miars, 812
Mary (McKay), 785
Melville, 774
Nelson, 607, 608
Nettie, 774, 795
Phoebe, 774, 782, 812
Rachel(Devoe), 607
Rebecca, 782
Rebecca (Mann), 782
Reese, 812
Robert J., 786
Robinson, 896
Ruth (Hadley), 824, 825
Sabina (Middleton), 679, 795
Sabina, 774
Sallie, 774, 786
Sarah M., 786
Sarah Stump, 785, 812, 825
Solomon, 679, 774, 795
Susan Buser, 782
Wilbur, 284
William F., 812
OLDAKER
Ellie, 956
OLDHAM
George T., 120
O'HARA
Emma, 214
O'LAUGHLIN
Dennie, 101
O'LEARY
O'LEARY continued
Honora, 944
Patrick, 944
OLIPHANT
Asa, 107
OLIVER
Abi, 324
Benjamin J., 851
Elizabeth, 722
Eliza Jane(Clelland), 851
Everett, 324
John B., 324
John, Jr., 324
John S., 324
Joseph, 324
R. T., 218
Samuel, 121
Sarah, 851
Thomas, 217
William, 124, 324
W. H., 125
OLVIS
Clay, 709
Clinton, 219
George, 709
OMERMAN
Samuel, 246
O'NEAL
---, 164
Abijah, 259
George M., 116
James B., 116
Kelly, 175
Mollie, 956
Thos., 122
O'NEALL
Matthias, 255
O'NIEL
Mary Ann (Miskelly) (Mrs. Wm.), 431
Mary J., 431
William, 431
OREBAUGH
Fred, 349
Geo., 220
George A., 76
J. E., 229, 230
J. E. (Mrs.), 345, 346
Jessie F., 182, 237
Jessie T. (Owens), 387
OREN
Abigail (Kirk), 942
A. E., 820, 821
Alexander, 161
Alfred, 670
Alice L., 937
Anna E., 224
Asa, 686
Arthur E., 936, 937
Asenath, 820
Charles, 404, 530, 570, 820, 937
Clara J., 937
Clarissa, 820
Cora B., 937

OREN continued
Daniel B., 686
Eli, 686
Elihu, 351, 352, 820, 936
Eliza, 686
Elizabeth, 820
Frank, 224, 530
Henry, 120, 686
Inez Farquahar, 821
James, 942
Jane, 820
Jane (Newcomb), 820, 936
Jesse, 820, 942
Johanna (Bailey), 942, 943
John, 160, 686
John, Sr., 160, 686
John, 820, 942
John Adkinson, Jr., 942
John Adkinson, Sr., 942
Joseph, 428
Laura (Nance), 670
Leslie, 821
Lewis, 686
Lydia, 160
Margaret (Adkinson), 942
Margaret Ellen, 860
Martha (Bailey), 686, 943
Mary, 820
Mary A. (Bennett), 937
Mary J., 671
Philip, 821
Ruth A., 224, 670, 530
Ruth (Lousier), 942
Sattie (Mrs. Chas.), 404
ORENS
Jesse N., 72, 73, 116, 138, 357, 671, 936, 937
ORR
C. W., 219
George W., 243
Sampson, 113
W. M., 218
ORT
Harry, 296, 300
OSBORN
Addie, 644
Alfred, 766
Alfred Franklin, 766
Alice (Foster), 766
Annie (Thatcher), 896
Barney, 318
Bernice, 766
Chas., 159, 788
Chas. N., 138, 149, 239
Clark, 260
David, 121, 256, 294
OSBORN continued
D. C., 150
Eliza, 153, 721
Elizabeth, 253, 788
E. H., 279
Frank, 766
Geo. W., 117
Glenn C., 71
Granville, 109, 271
Hazel M., 766
Isaiah, 121, 256
James, 248
Jenny, 231
John, 117, 246
J. P., 223
Lettie, 766
Louisa, 644
Lydia E., 788
Marguerite, 253
Martha (Stanton), 766
Mary E., 721
Michael W., 121
Ollie, 766
Parker B., 231
P. R., 103, 109, 112
Peter, 153, 246, 247, 644, 669, 721, 896
Rena, 766
Russell T., 766
Rockey, 103
Seth, 114
Sarah T., 766
Susannah, 253
W. E., 216
William, 246, 253, 255, 260, 290
W. S., 278, 766
Walter S., 278, 766
OSBORNE
Livery Stable, 350
Adam, 246, 256
A. J., 170
C. N., 575
H. W., 289
J. W., 113
Rebecca (Smith) (Mrs.), 421
OUSLEY
Olive, 210
OUTCALT
Angie, 106
Chas. S., 114
C. S., 103
John G., 71, 72, 97
O. O., 224
S. A., 217
Stanley, 240
S. S., 217
Oliver, 120
OVERLY
Nancy, 884
OVERMAN
Sarah, 769
OUSLEY
Almada (Moon), 572
Estella C., 7572
OWEN
Jane, 442, 520, 632, 636
John, 442, 520, 636
Jessie T., 387
OWENS
Asa, 120
George W., 387
Hannah C., 182
Hannah Cherrington (Mrs. Robt.), 387
Jessie, 229, 235
John, 103, 116
G. W. (Dr.), 203
Geo. W., 120, 256
Margaret A. I., 235
Margaret Irwin (Mrs. Geo. W.), 387
Pamelia (Tucker), 387
Priscilla, 199
R. L., 341, 342, 349, 386
Robert L., 341, 342, 349, 386
Robert Livingston, 341, 342, 349, 386
Robert L., 182
Talliaferro, 387
Tolivar, 199
Wm. G. (Dr.), 199, 203
OWSLEY
George S., 572
John (Rev.), 571
John J., 122, 571, 572
Lucy (Betterton), 571
Richard, 264, 571
Samuel R., 571
Thos. (Capt.), 571
Wm., 264, 571
OXLEY
Geo., 211
John, 310, 320
Lucinda, 734
Wm. (Rev.), 734

PADGETT
Clara A. Starbuck, 235
Dennis, 218
PAGE
Anna, 916
Alice, 213, 218
Benjamin B., 916
Benjamin E., 916
Benson W., 916
Chas., 218
Derinda, 916
Dicy Ann, 916
Earle, 218
Edmund, 916
Edna Troy, 917
Elizabeth, 818
Elmer, 805, 916, 917
Elmer J., 917
Emma, 916

PAGE continued
Geo. W., 916
H. G., 213, 218
Howard Austin,
James, 916
John, 916
John W., 916
Lizzie (Bernard), 917
Mary (Bellamy), 916
Mary E., 916
Mary H. (Crispin), 916
Matilda F., 916
Nancy Jennie, 916
Raymond Arthur, 917
Samuel, 916
Silas, 102, 103, 115
Silas P., 916
Stella (McPherson), 917
Thomas, 916
Wesley, 916
PAGAN
Wm. H., 121
PAGETT
Ada, 658
Arthur, 658
Davis, 658
Dennis, 217
Elizabeth (Peterson), 657, 658
Jennie, 658
Jonas, 573, 658
Howard, 658
Philip C., 657, 658
Philip Edmond, 657, 658
Susan, 658
Susanna, 657
William, 657
PAIN
Frank, 350
PAINE
Frank, 217
John, 125
PAINTER
J. H., 149
J. Henry, 208
Joseph, 156
Margaret, 672
Morris, 757
PAIST
Charles, 205
Jesse, 344
PAGENKOPF
Mary, 704
PALMER
Altha, 211
Arthur, 211
Bell, 184
D. K., 219, 340
Georgia, 184
Georgianna, 870
Hattie, 184
Jonathon, 870, 871
Melinda, 870
M. M., 184
Paul, 507
Thos. B., 189
PANGBURN
Anna, 880
PANNEBAKER
Frank, 332, 333
PARIS
Moses, 320
Orville A., 430
Sarah, 624
PARISH
W., 164
PARK
James A. (Dr.), 613
PARKE
Elisha, 167
PARKER
Albert, 314
C. S., 210
Daniel, 115
David H., 121
Jessie, 671
Lt. Colonel, 106
Samuel (Rev.), 163
Wm. E., 108, 629, 877
PARKERSON
J., 103
PARKMAN
Francis, 179
Lucy B., 179
PARKS
Clinton, 246
Mary, 726
Wm. Harry (Hon.), 540
PARLETT
David, 650
Elizabeth (Clark), 650
Frances Catherine, 650
William C., 650, 651
PARR
Anna Mary, 833
Chas., 833
Emma (Elseberg), 833
Frederick, 833
Harry, 833
Henrietta, 833
John, 833
Joseph Lewis, 833
Theodore, 833
PARROTT
E. C. (Dr.), 299
Joseph (Capt.), 102
PARSON
John, 156
PARSONS
Samuel Holden, 37
PASCAL
G. W., 41
PATE
Amanda E. (Ross), 602
Andrew Jackson, 602
A. J., 207
Anna, 207
Blanche, 602
Christopher, 602
Georgia, 602
PATE continued
Matilda Jane (South), 602
PATON
Elizabeth, 528
PATRICK
D. W. C., 122
PATTERSON
(Dept. Store Mgr.),
Abbie, 500
David, 79
Elizabeth (McFarland), 500
Flo (Grantham), 594
H. B., 349, 593
Jane, 593
John, 161, 500
John M., 49
Martha, 168
Mary (Cunningham), 593
Mary J., 500
Mary Jane, 500
Nancy, 500
R. C. (Dry Goods), 312
Susan, 500
Thomas, 72, 73, 500
R. C., 593
Rebecca,161, 500
Rebecca (Hummer), 500
Robert, 593
Sarah, 500, 593
William, 264
PATTON
Geo., 279
Jacob, 328
John T., 73
John F., 72
Martha, 568
W. A., 218
UKETTE
Dora (Early), 652
Florence, 652
Franklin, 652
PAVEY
---, 297
Ann (Johnson), 548
Anna (Johnson), 456, 516, 518, 957
Anna, 957
Anna Olive, 516
Bell (McCoy), 517
Catherine (Lappe), 549
Carrie, 516, 880
C. T., 211
Charles, 516, 518, 456
Chas. T., 548, 549
Dorothy, 876
Eliza, 456, 516, 518, 548
Elizabeth, 456, 516
Elizabeth (Burris), 516, 518, 876
Frank, 518, 948
Frederick, 516
Fred M., 876

PAVEY continued
G. A., 217, 226, 241, 296, 496, 507, 876
Gerdina T., 518
George, 456, 516, 518, 548
Gilbert, 456, 516
Gilbert A., 516, 518, 519, 549
Henry, 456, 516, 518, 548
Isaac, 456, 516, 518, 548
James, 456, 516
James E., 516, 518, 548
Jennie, 516
Jerdena (Conner), 887
Jirdena (Kirby), 456, 549
Jirdena (Johnson) Kirby, 548
John, 456, 516, 518, 548, 792
Jordena (Kirby), 516
Keturah, 518, 549, 887
Kittora, 456, 516
Laura, 518, 792
Leonard M., 549
Leta, 518, 876
Lida, 516
Louitta, 516
Margaret (Richards), 518, 948
Mary, 158, 456, 516, 518, 548, 880
Marie, 519
Mary A. (Kirby), 516, 518, 889, 957
Minnie J., 516, 889
Ralph A., 876
Sarah Catherine, 516
Sarilda (Conner), 516
Sophia, 456, 516, 518, 548
Thos., 456, 516, 518
Thos. E., 549
William, 158, 226, 300, 456, 516, 518, 548, 879, 880, 887, 889, 957
William Edward, 516
William, Jr., 516, 518
William M., 518, 516
Zada (Jones), 516
PAXON
Aseph, 669
Elias, 657
PAXTON
Mary, 502
Mary (Hoffman), 502
Reuben (Dr.), 502
PAYNE
Chas. H., 166
Sarah, 167
Tim, 240
PEACOCK
Mary, 210
John A., 117
Wm., 210, 212
PEAKE
Emma J., 175
PEALE
Alexander, 447
Clorg, 447
Emily, 175
Emma, 207
Mae, 207
PEELING
O. J., 206
PEALE
A. M., 266
Wm., 175
PEARL
Hildegard, 471
PEARNE
T. H., 166
PEARSON
Elizabeth, 411
Hannah, 161
Isaac, 323
Isaac, Jr., 274
John, 161, 162, 165
Mark, 323
Morton C., 158
Mary, 898, 964
Sarah, 442, 520, 632, 635
PECK
Bishop, 165
PEDDICORD
O. F., 217, 225, 240, 241
Z. T., 289
PEDRICK
---, 655
PEEBLES
Auber, 230, 350
D., 217, 332
David, 239, 936
E. A., 217
Isabel Y., 230, 237
John, 428
Joshua R., 116
PEELE
Aaron, 759
Asa, 759
Bertha C., 233
Clara, 150
Clarissa (Starbuck), 758, 937
Edna O., 892
Effie Olive, 759
Elihu, 759
E. J., 217
Elijah, 154
Emma, 506
Emma (Elliott), 759
E. P., 211
Esther, 154
F. A. (Dr.), 72, 203, 215
Isaac, 156
PEELE continued
Isaiah, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 759, 937, 938
Irving, 647
Jesse, 759
John, 161, 162, 758, 759, 937, 938, 506
John B., 223
Josiah, 759
Lillian, 772
Louisa, 759
Lydia (Bundy), 506, 758
Lydia, 161, 759, 937, 938, 506
Margaretta, 154
Mark, 153, 506
Mary, 506
Moses, 759
Reuben, 506
R. B., 230, 758, 759, 937
Reuben B., 230, 758, 759, 937
Rhoda, 506, 759, 937
Robert, 759, 938
Rosaline (Cryder) Cline, 759
Samuel, 67
Sarah, 154
S. L., 223
Susannah, 759
Susan (Miller), 937
Virginia R., 230, 237
William, 506, 758, 937
Wilson, 759, 949
PEELLE
Anna, 938
Armetha (Creamer), 423, 424
C. E., 325
Delaware C., 424
Edna, 938
Edna Custis (Mrs. Irving), 450
Edward, 937, 938
Elias, 423, 424
Emily Corcoran, 423
F. A. (Dr.), 329, 349, 350, 424
Florence, 423
Irving, 480
John, 323
Josephine Spurgeon, 938
Luther, 938
Lydia Bundy (Mrs. John), 323
Mark, 324, 357
Mabel, 350
May, 424
Milos, 450
Morris, 938
Pearl T., 424

PEELLE continued
R. B., 357
R. E., 350
Reuben, 323, 324, 325, 423
Rhoda (Mrs. Reuben), 323
Robert, 423
Waldo, 350, 938
Walter,
William, 324, 325
PEELING
O. J., 150
PEGAN
Wm. L., 125
PEGG
Euphemia, 512, 513
PEGGIN
Robert, 271
PEIRCE
Mary, 344
Richard, 328, 344
PELLUM
---, 295
PEMBERTON
Thos. (Capt.), 293
Henrietta, 966
W. R., 273
PENCE
F. P., 839
PENDLETON
Geo. H., 748
PENDRY
Frank J., 357, 608
F. J., 301
Ida B., 753
John, 753
Myra (Jenkins),
Sarah Andrew, 538
William, 538
Wm. A., 224
PENINGTON
John, 115
PENN
B. T., 166, 227, 699, 700
Burch T., Jr., 166, 227, 699, 700
Burch T., Sr., 166, 227, 699, 700
Chas. E., 699
Charles P., 103
Howard,
J. W., 209, 211, 660, 699
John William, 209, 211, 660, 699
Kate, 209
Lloyd, 699
Louise (Miller), 209, 700
Marjorie, 699
Nancy, 814
Sarah (Foraker), 699
W. H., 699
William, 304, 351, 480, 524, 525, 598, 605, 621, 860
PENNER
Daniel, 123
PENNINGTON
Alta May, 951
Amos, 113
Christopher, 121
Daniel M., 950, 951
Edwin, 951
Elizabeth, 406, 950
Elizabeth Burk (Mrs. Isaac), 406
Frances, 951
Harley D., 950, 951
H. D., 319, 349
Henry, 950
Ida May, 951
Isaac, 406, 950, 951
James, 950
Jesse R., 951
J. H., 443
John, 102, 103, 950
Joseph, 107
Kathleen, 951
Laura A. (Thatcher), 950, 951
Louisa Penquite (Mrs. J. H.), 443
Martha (Applegate), 951
Mary, 950
Maude M. (Brown), 951
Mildred B., 951
Paul E., 951
Sarah (Burke), 950
Stephen P., 121
Thelma P., 951
Thos., 117, 317, 950
PENQUITE
---, 290
Alexander, 443
Alfred S., 443, 444
Amanda, 443
John, 443
James F., 115
Kate (Restaurant), 312
Kezia, 789
Lizzie Halbstead (Mrs. Lucian), 443
Louisa, 443
Lucian, 443
Lydia, 214
Mary, 789
Nancy, 443
Susan, 707
Susannah Vandorn (Mrs. Alex), 443
William, 789
William, Jr., 443
William, Sr., 443
PEOPLES
David, 522, 535
PERDUE
---, 754
Gershem, 153
PERFECT
Thos., 217, 329
PERIN
Mercena, 628
PERIN continued
Samuel, 628
PERIL
Jeptha, 73
PERKINS
---, 89, 259
Ann, 307, 529, 774
Isaac, 78, 159, 305, 307
Jonathon, 283
Lydia (Mrs. Jos. Whinery), 308
Phena Leonard, 305
PERRELL
J., 104
John, 892
Margaret (Sparks), 892
Rebecca J., 892
PERRILL
Ed, 297
Jentha, 107
PERRY
F., 754
P. W., 170
PERSINGER
Alonzo, 831
PERSENGER
D., 239
PERSINGER
John W., 831
Mahala (Martin), 831
Mary Olive, 831
Maud, 857
PETERS
E. R., 331
Lucy D., 243
Joseph, 331
PETERSON
Abram, 98
Alice M., 888, 889
Archibald, 98
Catherine (Ellis), 888
Elizabeth, 795
Emma Clare, 889
Eva Grace, 889
Herman, 812
Ida Irene, 889
Isaac, 657
Jacob Elmer, 889
Jacob S., 98, 261, 282, 888
Jacob S., Jr., 888
Jonas, 657
Mary Grace, 812
Orvil, 812, 889
Susanna (Coiner), 657
PETTIFORD
Betty, 298
PETTYCORD
Z. T., 214
PEYTON
Ann Lewis, 816
Captain, 130, 131
Elizabeth, 893
Elizabeth T., 816
John, 130
John Howe, 816

PEYTON continued
Peter, 130, 131
PFESTER
Michael, 115
PFISTER
Lewis, 267
W. L., 207
PHARES
Edward, 183
PHILHOWER
Elizabeth (Hart), 839
Jacob, 839
Lucinda (Snyder), 839
Mary, 839
William, 839
PHILIPS
Hannah, 445
PHILLIPS
Amy, 171
Geo., 79, 261
Geo. A., 208, 209
James, 169
Jane, 589
Joshua, 589
Hannah, 171
Lucinda (Irvin), 589
Samuel, 113
Sarah, 551
T. A. G., 166
Veird, 208, 209
PIATT
Jacob, 372
John James, 664
PICKERELL
Dinay , 672
PICKERING
Marcus, 583
PIDGEON
Caroline (Thompson), 757
Catherine, 556, 824, 630
Catherine (Horney), 553, 603, 696, 737, 756, 757
Charles, 554, 824
Chas. Addison, 554, 737, 757, 604
Charles, Sr., 553, 604
Charles, Jr., 553, 603, 604
Charles, 553, 696, 737, 756, 757
C. I., 321
Clarissa, 149
Cornelia, 554, 604, 737, 757
David, 554, 604, 737, 757
Elizabeth (Crews), 553, 604, 737, 756
Emily, 553, 554, 604, 737, 757
Ethel, 757
Hannah, 554, 604
Hannah (Carter), 737, 757
PIDGEON continued
Henry, 554, 604, 617, 737, 756, 757
H. H., 228
Homer, 757
Isaac, 72, 264, 355, 553, 603, 737, 756
James E., 109, 110
Jeffry, 554, 604, 737, 757
John, 553, 554, 604, 737, 757
John M., 153, 156, 162
John P., 209
Julia, 553, 554, 603, 736
Lillian, 757
Louisa M., 554, 604, 669, 696, 737, 757
Mayme (Huffman), 757
Mary, 554, 737, 757, 824, 604
Oscar, 757
Samuel, 554, 604, 737, 757
Willard, 758
PIERCE
Edith, 906
Eliza J. (McFadden), 728
Hugh, 906
J. O., 178, 179, 181
Mary (McKay), 906
Olive, 727
Richard, 238
Thomas, 728
Trimble, 906
Wm. T., 137
PIERSON
Isaac, 324
Jacob, Sr., 260
Jacob, Jr., 260
Levi, 123
Lewis, 121
Mark L., 122
Mark, 324
Moses, 171
Nancy, 171
Wm., 171
PIGEON
David A., 564, 574
Catherine (Mrs. Chas.), 452
Charles, 452
Mamie B., 176
PIGMAN
Charles, 78
PIKE
Huldah, 413
Levi, 210, 331
Lucy Butler (Mrs. Wm.), 413
Samuel, 189
William, 413
PILCHER
Joshua, 107
PINKERTON
(Dr.), 197
Wm., 173
PIRKEY
B. F., 174
PITMAN
Ben, 571
Isaac, 571
PITTSER
J. J., 194
Lucile, 209
PITTZER
Mary E., 644
PITTSER
Wirt, 209
PITZER
Harrison, 120
PLUMMER
Adrian, 954
Clara (Matthews), 954
G. H., 75, 954
Grace, 954
Raymond, 954
Stella (Early), 954
William, 954
Wyema, 954
PLYMIRE
Andrew, 934
Barnet, 934
Edith, 824
Effie, 206
Elizabeth, 824
George, 824
James, 206
John, 934
Leo, 206
Margaret, 876, 934
Martin, 934
Maude, 206
Samuel, 297, 934
POBST
David, 122
POCAHONTAS
---, 796
PODELL
Milgr, 324
POE
Jeremiah, 249
POINDEXTER
J. R., 333
POLING
Susan, 845
POLK
Ada (Ray), 944, 958
Alice (Thompson),
Bertha (Ray), 958
Daniel, 944, 958
David King, 944, 958
Deborah (Freeman), 958
Edward, 944, 958, 957
E. K., 216
Elizabeth, 944
Eva (Wilson), 958
George, 944, 958
Hannah (Hobson),

POLK continued
944, 957
James, 944, 957
James K., 191
John, 944, 957
John J., 944, 957, 958
Levi, 958
Lillie, 944, 958
Margaret, 958
Martha,
Mary, 944, 958
Mary Magdalene, 944
Mary M. (Prunk), 944, 957, 958
Nathaniel, 944, 957
Robert, 944, 957
Roy, 958
Pauline,
Sallie, 944, 957
William, 65, 944, 957
Wm. A., 227
William H., 89, 944, 957, 958
Wm. P., 944, 958
POLLARD
O. A., 951
POLLOACK
John, 64
POMMERT
John, 289
POND
Alice (Lener), 623, 765
Anna, 764
Alice, 212
Charlotte, 765
Chloe, 765
Cleo (Ansell), 623
Cleo Rebecca, 601
Cliff, 601, 765
David, 172, 444, 764
Edna, 212, 765
Emma, 462
Frank B., 623, 765
Fred, 765
Geo. D., 123
George W., 764
Griffen, Sr., 623, 764
Griffen, Jr., 623, 764
Guy, 765
Henry, 623, 764
Jemimah Lieurance (Mrs. Riley), 419, 445
Jesse W., 123, 764
John, 462, 611, 623, 764
Jonathon, 623, 764
Lieuvica, 454
Lina, 764
Mary, 419, 764, 765
Mary Elizabeth, 601
Mary (Frost), 462
Mary (Lieurance), 623, 763, 764
Mary (Oglesbee), 765
POND continued
Martha, 184
Martha E., 764
Naomi, 765
Polly, 462
Priscilla, 764
Reba, 419
Riley, 419, 445
Sarah, 764
Thomas, 630, 878
Tillie, 764
Vada, 765
Verdie, 765
William, 462, 623, 763
W. A., 212, 623, 763, 764
Wm. Denver, 601
Wm. J., 123
Zella, 765
PONTIAC
---, 34, 35
POPE
Hattie, 184
Jessie, 184
POSEY
John B., 328, 330
POPE
Leroy, 102, 108, 137, 138, 329
Mary, 531
Nathaniel, 320
Wm., 109
PORTER
Elizabeth, 939
Gen., 816
Herbert, 176
James, 166
J. P., 165
Sarah J., 149
POSEY
John B., 67, 69, 73, 238
T., 327
Thomas (Lt. Col.), 293, 278, 430, 452
POST
Anna, 907
POSTON
C. D., 176
Thos., 170
POTTER
Andrew, 78
Serephina, 555
POWELL
Alpheus, 918
Cyrus, 918
Eli, 918
Elias, 918
Elisha, 918
Esther, 209
James H., 918
John, 918
John W., 208
Joseph E., 918
J. R., 172
Lettie, 209
Lizzie, 918
Lydia Bell, 918
Lydia C., 208, 209
POWELL continued
Mary, 871
Mary Emily (Haskins),
Oscar H., 918
Serena, 918
Thomas, 295
Thos. M., 918
William, 918
POWERS
Bell, 212
David, 212
Dorothy Lucile, 671
D. R., 217, 283
Edward, 184, 260, 316
Edward B., 608
Fay, 671
Hiram, 608
Keziah (Beeson), 608
Maria, 608
R. S., 226
Walter, 290
POWHATAN
Chief, 796
PRACHT
Wm., 267
PRATT
---, 150
Asa, 172
PRAY
Enos G., 159
PRESTON
---, 268
Elizabeth J., 210
George, 482
William, 104
PRENTICE
Chas. N., 179
PRESTON
L. O., 558
Wm., 218
PRETLOW
Robert E., 153
PREWETT
(Dr.), 318
PRICE
Chas. T., 578
Eliza, 962
George, 653
Henry C., 121, 577, 578, 652
Howard, 653
Jane, 577, 652
Martha, 653
Martha Jane (Humphries), 577, 578, 652
Mary (Hutchinson), 577
Moody H., 577, 578, 652
Thomas, 577, 578, 652
William, 652
PRICHARD
W. E. (Rev.), 170
PRICKETT
Hiram, 540
Narcissa, 540
Sylvia, 540
PRIEST
Edward, 194

PRIEST continued
Julia, 957
PRIOR
Mary, 167
PRIEST
Walter Scott, 176
PRITCHARD
Benjamin, 123
Calvin W., 149, 150, 840
PROBASCOR
John, Jr., 138
PROBASCO
---, 531
Ada, 543
Anna, 769
Anna (Hadley), 543
C. A., 769
Charles, 543
Louise, 232
Mary, 769
W. H., 240
PROBOSCO
Christopher, 598
PROCTOR
and Gambel, 610
(Capt.), 124
Thos. M., 192
Mary V., 192
PROSSER
Eugene C., 183
PROVIDENCE
(Mrs.), 884
PRUNK
Catherine, 944, 957
Catherine (Hammond), 944, 957
Daniel, 944, 957
George, 944, 957
Hammond, 944, 957
James, 944, 957
John, 944, 957
Leander, 944, 957
Madison, 944, 957
Maggie, 944, 957
Martha, 944, 957
Mary M., 944, 957
Washington, 944, 957
PUCKETT
C., 213
Daniel, 264
Ed, 213
James, 264
PUGH
Edward N., 116
Ellis, 342
Thomas M., 103
PUGSLEY
Jacob J., 73
PUMPHREY
Donna, 875
J. G. (Rev.), 347
PUMMELL
Effie, 951
PUMPHREY
J. S., 163, 165, 167
PURCELL
John B., 185
PURDY
Alexander C., 153, 154
B. E., 240
Ellison R., 153, 154
Florence E., 440
Harriett N., 154, 237
PURSEL
Frank, 854
Lillian, 854
PURTEE
Rodney, 212
PUSEY
Lydia (Mrs. Moses Frazier), 307
PYE
S. H., 193
PYLE
Abigail (Hadley), 788
Alfred C., 788
Amanda M., 788
Anna Eliza, 788
Arthur W., 788
Bertha, 214
Bessie J. (Winfield), 788
David, 246, 663
Earl, (cattle breeder), 312
Earl F., 788, 789
Edwin A., 788
Elizabeth, 909
Emily C., 788
Ethel D., 788
Francis H., 788
Frank L., 788
Harriett S. McMillan, 788
Henry S., 788
Isabel W. (Austin), 788
Jehu, 246, 250, 255
J. M., 174
John, 246, 255, 788
Lawrence D., 788
Linnie, 214
Lizzie (Hadley), 788
Lloyd W., 788
Lydia (Hazard) Smith, 788
Lydia E. (Osborn), 788
Manard, 788
Martha, 919, 925
Mary (Ewey), 925
Mary (Hadley), 788
May, 214
[illegible], 788
Mildred C. (Hooten), 788
Myron, 788
Myrtle, 312
Myrtle E., 788, 789
Olive, 214
Polly (Ewey), 909
Rebecca, 854
Ruth, 788
Samuel, 788
PYLE continued
Thomas Wm., 788
Wm., 250, 788, 909, 925
Wm. C., 120
PYLES
Albert (thresher), 312

QUICK
Cornelius, 128, 129, 138
QUIGLEY
Philip H., 122
QUINBY
Isaiah, 137, 138, 261
Isaiah W., 72, 256
I. W., 321
J. W. (Mrs.), 345
QUINCE
Harris, 552
QUINLY
Jesse C., 121
QUINN
A. T. (Dr.), 200, 217, 235, 345
Cynthia Witten, 200
David P., 72
D. P. (Hon.), 400
Elizabeth, 148
Isaac (Rev.), 200
James (Rev.), 163, 164
John (Dr.), 203
Margaret, 400
Mary Fisher, 235
Thos. (Dr.), 203
QUNN
James, 164

RABB
Mordecai, 117
Sampson M., 72
RADCLIFF
Daniel, 72, 130, 136, 137
RADCLIFFE
Elizabeth (Garner), 881
John, 881
Matilda A., 567, 881
RAINES
Clara, 210
RAILEY
Joseph C., 116
RAINES
Mantie, 210
RAGAN
Patrick, 11-
Daniel, 114
RAINS
---, 272
Aylett (Rev.), 173, 174
Geo., 122
Zion, 271
RAKE
James D., 103
RALEIGH

RALEIGH continued
A. D., 164, 167
RALIEGH
Edwin, 324, 325
RALSTON
James A., 117
RAMBO
James, 122
RAMBOUGH
Isaac, 114
RAMMELS
James V., 123
RANDAL
J. D., 207
Mary, 207
RANDALL
--- (barber), 349
Anna (Mrs. Jos. Roberts), 306
B. F., 122
F. H., 219
John, 276
Q. A., 175, 176
RANDOLPH
Richard (Col.), 797
RANKIN
Hunley, 850
Jane, 850
John, 107, 850
Margaret (Stroup), 850
Marjorie Helen, 850
Nellie (McCullum), 850
T. J., 206
Wm. Turner, 185, 688, 850 688
RANKINS
Rebecca, 688
Samuel, 688
Sarah, 688
RAPALYE
Marie, 587
RAPP
Agatha, 296
Anthony, 113
Alice, 296
Autha, 206
Kate, 296
Laura, 206
Joseph, 206
W. D., 297
RATCHFORD
---, 289
Waldo, 219
RATCLIFF
Jacob, 743
Sarah, 568
RATCLIFFE
Simon, 108
RAVENCRAFT
W., 168
RAY
Ada, 943, 958
Bertha, 958
Chas., 216
Homer, 539
Collins, 944
RAYBURN
James, 685
Margaret, 685
RAYBURN continued
May, 916
Mertie, 506
Rachel Anne, 685
Thos., 916
RAYDURE
Dessa C., 448
RAYNALD
James V., 109
RAYNES
Elliott, 171, 172, 175
READER
J. E., 214
REARDON
Beatrice, 799
Catherine, 799
Catherine (Mitchell), 799
Edward, 799
J. C., 224
John Clinton, 224
J. F., 325
Johanna, 799
Kate E., 350
Margaret, 799
Mary, 799, 882
Michael, 799, 882
Patrick, 799
Sarah (Shaw), 799
Teresa Louise, 799
RECORD
Carrie, 656
Charles, 656
Frank, 656
Jennie, 656
Jessie, 656, 872
John S., 656
Katie, 656
Lafe, 656
Laura, 656
Rachel, 656
Sarah Ellen, 656
Sarah Catherine (Darling), 656
Washington S., 656
REDDICK
Byron, 218
REDINGTON
Daniel, 101
REDMAN
Susannah, 600
REED
---, 289
A. B., 283
Abner, 624
Absolom, 88, 129, 294, 323, 624
Alfred, 517
Amos, 647, 648
Cliff, 349
Corwin, 172
Cyrus, 238, 294, 323, 624
David, 294
Elizabeth, 249, 624
Ella (Driscoll), 647, 648
Geo. P., 121
Hazel, 450, 647, 648
REED continued
H. B., 241
H. C., 287, 290
I. D., 170
Jennie, 517
John, 331, 624
Joseph, 92
Josephus, 624
L. D., 149, 239, 240
Levi, 121
Loammi D., 72, 138
Martha A. (Lyon), 517
Mary, 624
Orville, 648
Rachel, 648
Rosena, 517
Samuel, 88, 131, 294, 300, 624
Samuel P., 624
Sarah (Paris), 624
Seymour, 116
S. J., 102, 103
Wm. (Capt.), 106
William, 104, 108, 243, 324, 325, 624, 648
Wm. G., 121
RANNELLS
Bros., 458
C. A., 176, 205, 206, 224, 349, 549, 583
Chas. Allen, 176, 205, 206, 224, 349, 549, 583
Clora K., 176, 550
Daisy D., 736
Edith, 505
Edith K., 176, 550
Elizabeth Ellen, 742
Eliz. (Flemming), 198, 743
Etta, 550
Harvey, 198, 743
J. L., 175, 176, 550
John, 356
John Elwood, 736
John L., 228, 735, 736
J. M. (Dr.), 184, 198, 199
Leah (Gaddis), 735
Leah, 549
Leah L., 550, 736
L. Etta, 176
Louise, 736
Lula (Bentley), 176, 736
Mae (George), 736
Mary Emile, 550
Mary E., 176, 736, 550
Massie Jane (Wiley), 549, 550, 735
Matilda Jane, 736
Sarah, 515, 550
Sarah Luella, 235

RANNELLS continued
Sarah E., 736
Sara W., 176, 550
Susan B., 184
T. Errett, 176
T. G., 212
Thos. E., 736
Thos. G., 115, 123, 549, 735
William, 428, 549
Wm. B., 176
W. H., 72, 206, 217, 239, 331, 332, 333
Wm. Harvey, 550
William H., 550, 736
REEDER
Cecile, 211
Ethel, 211
E. E., 219
J. E., 214, 289, 946
Joseph W., 120
May, 208
Miles, 103, 116
Wm. M., 121
REES
James, 123
John, 120
REESE
Aquilla, 720
Bishop, 183
Callie, 175
Chockley, 117
Elwood, 124
Henry M., 107
John, 107
Moses, 300
Oglesby, 614
Robert, 71, 260
Susannah (Smith), 720
Thomas, 271
William, 271
Wesley, 175
REECE
Henry S., 115
REEVES
Almeda, 210
Alta, 873
Elizabeth, 253
E. E., 219
E. V., 873
H. B., 208
James, 287
Jonathan, 827
Moses, 72
Robert, 107
Sarah, 827
W. H., 261
W. W., 289
REGAN
Anna, 832
Bartholomew, 831, 832, 881, 882
Catherine, 831, 832
Catherine (Cain), 831, 881, 882
Honora, 831, 881
REGAN continued
Irene, 832
Johanna, 832, 882
John, 831, 832, 881, 882
Julia (Dowling), 831, 832, 881
Leona, 832
Louise, 832
Mary, 882
Mary J., 832
Mary (Reardon), 882
Mary Rosa (Clement), 832
Mathhew, 882
Patrick, 832, 881, 882
Pauline, 832
Thomas, 831, 832, 882
Thos. H., 832
Thos. N., 882
Timothy, 831, 881, 882
Timothy C., 832
William, 832, 882
REID
Whitelaw, 112, 123
W. P., 106, 192
REINWALD
Lewis, 509
RELF
Mary, 621
Rebecca, 524, 525
RELLER
Jacob, 206
REMINGTON
Andrew J., 113
RENNER
Clarence H., 688
Cora, 687
Elizabeth (Meyers), 687
E. Marshall, 224, 687, 688
Gilman S., 687
Henry Clay, 687
Herbert,
Horace, 687
Mahala Q. (Browning), 687
Mercy (Gordon), 687
Robert A., 688
Samuel, 687
RENO
Emma, 947
RESSLER
Buchanan, 813
Charles, 813
Cora, 813
James, 813
John, 813
Laura, 813
Henley, 813
Rebecca (Feasel), 813
Viola, 813
RESSTER
William, 813
REUTER
Albert, 715
Clara, 715
REUTER continued
Frederick, 715
Minnie, 715
Urton, 715
Rudolph, 715
Thomas, 715
REVEAL
Vanora, 908
REGNARD
Adam, 309
REYNOLDS
---, 205, 853
Anna Bell, 899
Anna, 463
Anna M., 216
A. L., 168, 300
Bessie, 899
Callie (Grice), 899
Catherine, 572, 696
Charlotte, 899
Chas. P., 899
Cynthia Jane (Brown), 899
David H., 899
Frank, 297
Georgia Opal, 899
Goldie Ellen, 814
Jennie (Brown), 463
Jeremiah, 188
J. N., 148
John, 117
John P., 899
Joseph, 957
Larkin, 129
Malinda, 585
Orville N., 899
Oscar B., 899
Stephen, 814
Wm. N., 899
Wm., 243, 463, 955
REX
Joseph H., 122
RHEA
Alexander, 212
RHINEHART
John, 324
William, 324
RHODES
Catherine, 390, 847, 853, 886
Frank, 798
Jennie, 407
Silvia, 218
S. W., 218
Vesta, 218
RHONEMUS
A. D., 192
Andrew O., 113
Basil, 750
C., 109, 239, 241, 357
Carrie, 750
Catherine, 750
Catherine Anna (Lippolt), 620
Christian, 300
Ella, 216
F. L., 75, 217
Fletcher, 750

RHONEMUS continued
Frank, 619, 620
George E., 620
Hannah Sophia (Cluster), 563
Henry, 728
Jacob, 277, 711
Jacob, Sr. 563, 619
Jacob, Jr., 563, 620
John, 620
Leo, 620
Mary, 563, 620, 711
Mary (Thornhill), 619, 620
O. Guy, 218, 267
P. E., 218
Ruth, 563, 620, 753
Sophia, 619, 711, 958
Susannah, 552
Sylvia (Matthews), 728
Theo, 620
Wilbur, 750
RIBER
Burch, 948
Margaret Ellen, 948
Martha (Richards), 948
RICE
---, 289, 296, 845
A. S., 227
C. F., Jr., 217
Chas. F., 225
Ella, 484, 889
F. L., 399
George Merrill, 399, 400
G. M., 350
H., 225
Hannah, 308, 537
RICKMAN
James A., 108
RICE
Jennie Campbell (Mrs. Geo. M.),
John W., 484
J. P., 399
J. W. (Squire), 88
Martha (Trickey), 484
Mary E. (Mrs. M. H.), 399
Mary Elizabeth, 399
M. H. (Rev.), 399
Minnie, 170
Paul, 399
R. J., 225
Samuel B., 399
RICH
Phoebe, 901
Thomas, 307
RICHARDS
Amelia (Barron), 947
Amelia (Barrow), 947
Amy (Miller), 947
Anna, 947
RICHARDS continued
Chas., 113
Clara Coleman, 235
Emma (Fisher), 947
Emma (Reno), 947
George, 91, 131
James, 297
James M., 211
Jeptha, 120
J. J., 165
John, 947
John L., 113
J. M., 947, 948
Lucinda (Gibson), 947
Mahala (Woods), 948
Margaret, 518, 947, 948
Martha, 948
Mary, 947
Milverne, 947, 948
Minerva, 947
Newton, 947
Samuel, 113, 331, 947
Wm. J., 115
William, 947
RICHARDSON
Bessie, 386, 707, 708
Charles, 864
Chas. Hinkle, 386, 707
Chas. Pierson, 384, 385, 386, 707
Clarinda, 482
Elizabeth (Skillenger), 384, 385, 386, 707
Esther Rebecca, 708
Eva, 862
Eva (Fisher), 964
Frances, 386
Frances Elizabeth, 708
Frank, 483
Harley, 290
Harwood, 482
Henrietta (Harwood), 481
Herman, 386, 708
Horace Hadley, 386, 708
Howard Horace, 386, 707
Jacob (Dr.), 481, 482
James, 384, 385
James E., 483
James Pierson, 386
James Pierson, Jr., 707
Jane (Johnson), 482
Jane (Villars), 386, 707
Jessie (Crute), 483
John, 182
John W., 482
Jonathon M., 481, 482, 483
J. W., 240, 254
Lillie, 386, 707
RICHARDSON continued
Mary, 483
Mary Jane, 482, 483
Minnie (Ferguson), 483
Nellie, 483
Pierson Jackson, 384, 385, 707
Ruth Eleanor, 708
T. J., 181
Walter (cattle breeder), 312
Walter G., 386, 707, 708
RICHESON
J. J., 143
RICHIE
M. W., 181
Samuel, 610
Sarah, 610
W. T., 514
RICHEY
James, 324
RICHNER
Sarah, 635
RICKMAN
Maria S. (Mrs.), 348
RICKHAM
William, 348
RIDDELL
Humphrey, 355
RIDER
Sarah, 501
RIDGEWAY
Barney, 217, 218
Emma, 243
Jane, 679, 740
John, 243
RIERDON
Matthew, 121
RIGDON
Loammi, 195, 196, 197, 344
S. J. (veterinarian), 312
RIGGINS
Chas., 217
RIGHL
George, 349, 426
RILEY
C. B., 357
Cornelius B., 779
Carrie M. (Aupperle), 779
Catherine S. (Kephart), 779
C. B., 114
Henry C., 779
James, 779
John, 114
Julia, 779
Lewis M., 779
Martha E., 627
Richard, 627, 779
R. M., 210
Sarah, 233, 627
Thos., 122, 777
Wm. S., 246, 256
RITCHIE
James, 325

RIX
Jordon, 800
Nancy, 800
Sarah, 908
Wm., 116
RIZER
Daniel, 210
E. G., 103, 112
RIX
James M., 115
ROACH
Ann, 533
Elizabeth, 533
Mahlon, 533
ROADS
Catharine, 914
Daniel, 915
Ellen (Medsker), 915
George E., 916
James, 915
James W., 916
Lucille, 916
May, 916
May (Rayburn), 916
Nellie (Creed), 916
Nellie, 915
Rose, 915
Susie, 915
Thomas H., 915, 916
ROAK
James D., 102
ROANOKE
Randolph, 797
ROBB
Andrew (Dr.), 200
ROBERDS
Anna Randall, 306
Elias, 73
Isaac, 241
Joseph, 73, 131, 245, 294, 306
ROBERTS
---, 174
Alice (Fell), 492, 784
Benjamin, 124
Cynthia, 864
E., 168
Edward, 864
Eleanor (Walker), 864
Elias, 103, 113, 533
Eliza, 492, 784
Elizabeth, 520, 864
Elizabeth A., 633
Elizabeth Catherine (Hester), 864
Fred, 694
George, 492
George H., 113, 784
Hannah, 633, 683
Hannah E., 520
Henry, 864
Isaac, 158, 256
James, 520
John B., 103, 112
ROBERTS continued
J. M., 213
Joseph, 90, 71, 316
Lida, 864
Margaret, 158
Miranda Jane, 694
Mary, 966
Nancy, 80-
Nathan, 864
Nettie, 510
Rose, 864
Sarah, 213
Thaddeus H. (Ellison), 123
William, 864
James, 633
ROBERTSON
---, 289
Isaac, 256
James, 259
ROBINET
Joseph, 115
ROBINSON
Arthur, 502
Austin (Dr.), 229, 501
Benjamin, 120
Beryl, 896
Bley, 501
Briant, 501
Catherine (Adair), 502
Charles, 261, 502
C. M., 102
Daniel A. J., 501, 502
Edna, 502
Elizabeth, 502, 547, 851
Emma, 502
Fern, 896
Frances, 501, 502
Frances (Darby), 895
Frank, 261
Gertrude, 896
Harvey, 502
Isabel (Van Dervort), 895
James, 501
John, 215, 501, 852
Joseph, 324, 501, 502, 895
Joseph Wm., 895, 896
Jordon, 108
J. R., 125
Levi Benjamin, 501
Marcena, 501
Margaret (Killen), 895
Martha, 501
Mary H., 409
M. C., 125
Robert K. (Dr.), 895
Roma, 378
S., 222
Sarah, 501
Sarah (Rider), 501
Sarah (Ryder), 852
ROBINSON continued
S. W., 331
Tacy P. Walker, 236
William, 502
ROBINETT
G. W., 372
Helen (Mrs. G. W.), 372
ROBINS
Chas., 297
ROBBINS
John, 852
Mary A., 589
Moses, 852
Ruth, 792, 852, 853
ROBBINSON
Robert K., 116
ROBNETT
Mary, 615
ROBISON
Bryant, 107, 119
Evelyn, 508
Nancy (Allen), 849
Rebecca, 849
ROBUCK
Grace, 402
ROCKHILL
E. A., 217
Elizabeth, 581
Francis F., 116
John, 581
John G., 801
Jonathon, 123
Lydia Emily (Green), 801
Mary, 233, 581
Nettie, 801
RODGER
John, 172
RODGERS
Ray, 243
ROLFE
Jane, 797
Jane (Poythress), 796
John, 796
Thomas, 796, 797
ROLINS
Edward, 168
ROLISTON
J. R., 212
ROLLISON
Clarence V., 651
David, 107
Dora, 651
Lola, 651
Russell H., 651
Vincent, 651
Wm., 271
ROGERS
David, 955
Ella, 951
John I., 174
Samuel, 173, 174
W. A., 138
W. C., 174
Wm., 121
ROLSTON
Anna, 920

ROLSTON continued
Anna (Wallace), 714, 751, 920, 928
Clifford, 928
Dellie (Green), 928
Elizabeth, 751
Ellen, 751
Emma, 750
Hattie Marie, 921
James, 751
James A., 920
John, 751
John Matthew, 921
John R., 928
Lina, 714
Mary, 750, 751
Nancy (Fenwick), 920
Robert, 714, 751, 920, 928
William, 928
William McKinley, 920
ROMBACHS
---, 185
ROMBACH
Catherine (Kautz), 497
Charles, 496
Louise C., 367, 498, 561
Matthew, 222, 223, 343, 496, 561
RONE
Michael, 113
RONEMUS
Christopher, 108
ROOKS
Joseph, 320
ROONER
James, 324
ROOP
Jacob, 317
Martin, 317
ROOSEVELT
Col., 389
ROOT
[illegible], 426
ROSCO
Wm., 214
ROSE
(Col.), 791
F. W., 214, 217
Mary E., 399
R., 168
ROSEBERRY
Isaac, 477
ROSEBROUGH
John, 943
Susannah J., 943
ROSECRANS
(Gen.), 118, 366, 731
Sylvester H., 185
ROSS
Amanda E., 602
Benjamin, 843
Chas. J., 844
Clayton B., 844
Clyde W., 844
Cora Belle, 844
Eldon, 157
ROSS continued
Eliza J., 843
Fred C., 218
Gertrude, 844
Howard F., 844
James W., 843
J. R., 290
John R., 843, 844, 851
Lewis F., 843
Lucinda, 843
Maria G. (Jones), 844
Margaret M., 754
Mary Ellen, 843
Mattie, 844, 851
Nancy Catherine, 843
Oliver, 698
P. W., 843
Roy J., 243, 843, 844
Sarah (Frybarger), 843
S. C., 290
Thos., 134
Wilford, 243
Wm., 109, 602
William P., 843
ROST
Henry, 739
Rosa, 739
ROTROFF
Grace, 775
ROUCH
Wm. J., 107
ROUDEBUSH
William, 72
ROUSE
Edith, 885
Mary L., 885
W. L., 215
ROUSH
A. F., 142
Elvah, 747
Frederick, 922
George, 722, 922
Hattie Elma (Dewald), 922
Lillie M., 922
Lydia, 722
Mary (Sanderson), 922
Philip, 922
Rachel, 722
Rachel (Tedrick), 922
W. A., 173
William, 747
William Edward, 922
ROUTH
A. E., 192
Charlotte, 899
Jennie (Moon), 899
John, 89, 899
Martha, 563
ROWAN
Abigail, 544
Amanda, 544
Granville, 544
Hannah, 544
Hannah (Greer), 544
ROWAN continued
Jeremiah, 286, 544
Keziah, 544
Martha Ann, 544
Merrill, 544
Robert, 544
Salathiel, 544
Susannah, 544
Sylvester, 544
Zimri, 544
ROWAND
H. A., 214, 226
ROWE
Agnes, 569
Elizabeth, 503
George, 943
I. N., 943
James B., 121
J. F., 175
John, 503
Lydia, 503
ROWLAND
J. H., 207
---, 283
RUBLE
Bessie, 218, 559
Deborah Ann (Davidson), 558
George A., 558
John, 558
J. W., 176
Louie, 210, 218
Louise (Roberts), 558, 559
Samuel, 63, 73, 90, 316, 317
Stella (West), 559
Washington, 175
William, 356
W. K. (Dr.), 203, 213, 266, 267, 558
RUCH
Kate, 872
RUCKERS
Henry, 300
Jonathan, 300
RUCKMAN
Hannah, 669, 697
Joseph, 669, 697
Sarah, 669, 697
RUDELL
Frank,
RUDDICK
Jesse C., 121
RUDDOCK
Martin M., 120
RUDDUCK
Cleopatra, 235
D. M., 163, 164
David M., 357
RUDE
Abraham, 216
Anna, 816
Catherine, 821
Catherine (Fritz), 821
Edna Rosanna, 821
Eliza, 861
Elizabeth, 847
Emily, 816

RUDE continued
Emmett Mathias, 821
Ester Ann, 821
Felix, 816, 821
Felix Edward, 821
Hester Ann (Shull), 816
John, 816
James, 816
Lillie, 816
Margaret, 821
Martha, 816
Martha Luella, 821
Mary (Broderick), 816
Mary Ethel, 821
Nancy, 816
Nancy (Abbott), 816
Nettie (Weaver), 816
Nicholas, 847
Paul, 8 6 816
Peter, Sr., 133, 816
Peter, Jr., 133, 816
Phoebe, 847
Wm., 124, 816, 821
RUDELL
Frank, 207, 208
RUDRAW
J. H., 116
RUESE
Ella, 514
Emma, 514
Herman, 514
John, 514
Lida, 514
Lydia, 514
Minnie (Tholke), 514
RULER
John G., 120
RULON
Rulin, Rulan
RULIN
Charles, 912
Chas. Edmond, 912
Curtis Robert, 912
Harriett, 912
Harry, 912
RULON
Joseph K., 211
RULAN
Joseph, 91
RULON
Joseph, Sr., 176
Pressly, 273
R. J., 273
S., 104
S. H., 115
[illegible]
Robert, 912
RULON
Samuel, 108, 212
RULIN
Wm. Matthew, 912
RUMYAN
James, 297
RUNK
Elizabeth (Miller), Blanche, 744
RUNK continued
Elizabeth (Miller), 743
Geo. W., 743
Ida (Ent), 744
John, 688, 743
Leslie, 744
Rachel (Ratcliff), 743
Stella, 744
Viola, 744
W. P., 743, 744
RUNNELLA
Wiley, 167
RUNNELLS
(Dr.), 434
Elias, 966
Henry, 966
Isaac, 107
Isabel (Floyd), 966
RUNNELS
J., 108
RUNNELLS
Nannie, 966
Samuel, 966
Sarah (Black), 966
RUNYAN
David, 834, 895
RUNYON
Benjamin H., 965
Charlestine, 966
Chas. Steele, 965
Emily, 966
Emily (Goodwin), 965
Hannah, 834, 895
Helen, 966
James, 299
John William, 965
Lydia L., 965
Mary Jane, 965
Nannie (Runnells), 965
Wm. Riley, 965
Wm. (Rev.), 163
RUSE
Aaron, 264
RUSH
Nelson, 73
RUSSELL
Addison B., 370
A. P. (Dr.), 513
Addison P., 72, 664, 665, 666, 667
Alice, 665
Amanda, 665
A. P. (Dr.), 162
Catherine, 665
Chas., 162, 163, 238, 342, 665, 664
Chas. C., 665
Clara, 665, 667
Drusella, 693
Erwin, 665
Jane, 798
Jane (Sewell), 664, 666
Jehiah L., Sr., 665
Jehiah L., Jr., 665
J. Warnock, 665
Laura, 665
Mahlon, 120, 123
Mary, 664, 665
Mary Elizabeth, 665
RUSSELL continued
Moses, 665
Phineas, 665
Thomas, 665
Wm. MacNabb, 665
William, 664, 665
RUTH
John, 264
Martha, 557
RUTHERFORD
Jennie, 388
RUTLEDGE
Anna, 167
Margaret, 411
Robert, 215
RUTHERFORD
John, 104, 108
RUTTER
Alec, 912
Peggy (Moore), 912
RUNYON
Wm., 165
RYAN
Benjamin, 168
Sarah, 710, 882
RYNARD
Adam, 91
RYDER
James F., 965
Sarah, 852

SABIN
Curtis, 123
Elijah, 101, 260
Elijah, Jr., 328
George (beekeeper), 312
Mariah, 477
Warren, 64, 127, 129, 138, 195, 248, 295, 328, 330, 356
SAGE
Frank P., 150
SABIN
Brothers (groceres), 345, 350
SAGER
John, 219
SALE
John, 164
SALISBURY
Anna (Brown), 723
Fannie, 286
John, 286
S. S. (Dr.), 202, 723
SALLY
Thos., 265
SAMMELY
John W., 911
SAMMONS
Josephine, 536
SAMMS
C. C. (Dr.), 198
SANDERS
Chester, 705
D., 334
David, 104, 221, 474
George, 93

SANDERS continued
John, 129, 261
Wm., 242
W. H., 193
Z. R., 193, 206
SANDERSON
A. D., 217, 283
Alexander, 922
Alzina, 212
A. F., 214
A. M., 212
A. T., 217, 218
Bernice, 214, 283
Dayton, 212
Eveline, 801
Frances (West), 520
Frank, 520
Henry N., 801
Jane, 922
Joel, 107
Mabel, 521
Mary, 922
Rebecca, 214
Roy B., 217, 218
Sarah (Earley), 801
SANDS
Henry, 103
SANTEE
H. S., 217
SAPP
George, 403
Nancy, 403
SARGEANT
James F., 72
SARGENT
A. K. (Rev.), 170
D. H., 167
J., 172
Winthrop, 37, 39
SASS
Minnie, 495
SAVAGE
---, 289
(dry good store), 350
A. J., 138
C. H., 166, 211
Christopher, 267
Elizabeth, 449
Frances, 202
James, 202, 271
John, 107
John S., 99, 137, 138, 217, 422
Mary, 625
O. B., 882
Patrick, 138, 214
Robert, 118
Samuel A., 113
T. J. (Dr.), 202
Wm., 208
Wm. W., 137
W. W. (Judge), 138, 217, 229, 230, 422
SAVILLE
Emmett L., 851
Florence Belle, 678
Frank D., 851
Hannah (Ketteman), 678
Homer Francis, 851
Joseph, 678
SAVILLE continued
Joseph C., 851
Martha A., 394
Mattie (Ross), 851
Ora B., 851
Sarah A. (Oliver), 851
SAXTON
---, 182
SAYERS
David, 115
Chester, 210
F. B., 350
H. D., 104, 106
SAYRES
Wm. A., 208
SAYRS
Daniel H., 116
F. P., 174
Frank P., 143
J. D., 217
L. D., 217
W. C., 149
SCHELL
Miss, 744
SCHILLINGER
William (Col.), 385
Elizabeth, 384
SCHLOTTER
Jacob, 629, 877
SCHOLEY
Nathan, 91
SCHONLEY
Isaac, 120
SCHOO
George, 114
SCHOOLEY
Chas., 895
H. B., 338
Iva, 895
Isaac, 246, 256
SCHOULEY
Ezra, 120
SCHRIEVES
Elizabeth, 230
SCHULER
John F., 273
SCHUMTZ
Anna, 820
Calvin J., 820
Della, 820
SCHUSTER
J. W., 216
SCHWALENBERGER
Anna Elizabeth, 748
SCHWEIN
Anna B., 845
SCOFIELD
J. A., 331
Frank, 350
William, 331
SCOTT
Absolom, 569
Adam, 335
Adeline (Crail), 569
Agnes, 210, 218
Agnes (Rowe), 236, 569
Angela J. (Walker), 896
B. D., 137
SCOTT continued
B. S., 289
David, 503
Ira, 107
Joseph, Jr. (Capt.), 293
John (Mrs.), 399
Jonah, 896
J. W., 214
Molly (Shannon), 569
Pearl, 503
Roberta, 211
Shirley, 637
Thos., 130, 137
Thos. L., 158
Walter, 173, 174
William, 569
Wm. Tecumseh (M.D.), 569
W. T. (Dr.), 203, 213, 216, 266, 267
SCUDDER
Alfred, 412
SEAL
Milton, 116
SEAMAN
Anne, 482
Ebenezer, 947
Geo., 122
J. B., 344
J. H., 122
Jonah, 122
Jonas, 88, 318
Lillis (Mitchell), 947
Nancy, 947
SEAMANS
John B., 188
SEARLES
C. M., 610
SEARS
Charles, 946
Charles Raymond, 946
Dan, 946
Emma, 946
Irene F. (Irvin), 946
Mary, 413
Rena, 243
SEAVER
Amanda, 704
SEEVERS
George L., 121
SEIBERT
Daniel, 117
SEITZ
Elizabeth B. (Sigling), 595
John, 595
John Leonard, 595
SEFFERMAN
Catharine, 821
E., 821
Justina, 821
SELLARS
Alexander, 241, 300
SELSEMEYER
Hattie, 216
SEMANS
Jacob, 212

SERMON
Thos., 277
SERVIS
Catherine, 421
Elizabeth, 421
Uri, 421
SETTLES
---, 277
SETTY
Frank, 210
SEVER
Levi, 170
Geo. L., 220, 227
Thos. T., 107
O. R., 175
SEVERS
Charles, 765
E. T., 300
SEWALL
C. W., 213
SEWELL
Aaron (Judge), 135, 136, 138, 313, 314, 344, 444
Aaron R., 73, 87
Amos, 666
Amos T., 72, 103, 113, 148, 328, 329, 342, 444
Amanda, 444
Amanda N. Flora, 444
A. R., 315, 444
A. T., 162
Carrie, 444
Catherine, 444
Cecil, 444
Celestia Ella, 444
Charles R., 445
Chas. W., 223, 444, 445
C. W., 224
Cyrus, 444
Cyrus L., 87, 444
David, 82, 87, 313, 314, 666
Edgar Newton, 444
Edwin, 444
Elizabeth, 444
Elmer H., 444
Ezra, 444
Mary E., 224
Silas G., 208
Vinnie, 224
W. J., 241
Florence M., 444
Frances Richardson (Mrs. Geo.), 386
Frederick, 444
Gladys, 444
Hannah, 314, 666
Hester, 666
Irene, 444
Isaac, 103
Jane, 666
John, 313, 314
John G., 444
J. W. (Prof.), 506
Louis J., 445
Lydia (Mrs.), 444
SEWELL continued
Mabel, 444
Mary, 444, 666
Mary E., 444
Moses, 666
Nancy, 666
Oscar L., 444
Patience (Green) (Mrs. Amos T.), 444
Peter, 666
Priscilla, 563
Rion, 666
Rose, 444
Roy, 444
Russell A., 309
Ruth Caroline, 444
Sarah, 477, 666
Timothy, 665
Vinnia (Wishey), 444, 445
William J., 505
SEXTON
G. E., 216
SHAEFFER
C. A. (Dr.), 203, 321
SHAFER
Stephen, 107
SHAFFER
Mary, 411
Jane M., 782
Harriett M., 782
Norman, 782
SHAMBAUGH
Joseph, 684
Levi D., 98, 616
SEXTON
(Judge), 837
Rachel, 837
SHAMBAUGH
Sarah, 208
SHANIBAUGH
William, 932
SHANK
---, 289
Alice Florence (Whitacre), 537
Charles, 946
Clarence D., 876
Daniel, 246
Edwin R., 537
Elizabeth, 762
Elva May, 876
G. R. & Co. (Dry goods), 312
Florence May, 876
G. H., 213, 876
George Henry, 213, 876
J. H., 289
James H., 875
Harry, 215
Henry, 286, 596, 875
Jacob D., 121
J. H., 214, 290
Lucius D., 875
Margaret (Crossen), 875
Martin, 121, 876, 946
SHANK continued
Mary Alma, 537
Mary A. (Stump), 537
Mary Elizabeth, 876
Ottis, 219, 876
Samuel A., 537, 876
Valeria, 597
Veda Maud, 876
Valerie, 596
SHANNON
George, 317
Margaret, 512
Molly, 569
Samuel, 569
Sarah (Washburn), 48
Wilson, 48, 49
SHANTON
I. A., 194
SHAPER
A. F., 267
Anna, 213, 218
Wm., 218
SHAPPER
E. A., 215
SHARKEY
William, 350, 536
SHARP
Anna, 787
Birdie, 514
Charles, 523
Daniel, 749
Ellie, 523
Elmer W., 523, 573
Emmet, 523
Eva, 523
Goldie, 523, 573
Hannah, 573
Hannah Mary (Wall), 523
Irma, 523
James T., 208
John, 523
J. T., 207
Leta, 523
Lot F., 523
Louise, 514
Margaret (Blair), 523
Matilda, 523
Olive, 207, 208
Ralph P., 523
Sarah (Heffner), 523
Solomon, 91
Thos., 243
William, 523
SHARPE
W. H., 213
SHARROW
[illegible], 286
SHAW
Catherine (Cline), 799
Ed, 279
Earl, 217
Ida, 218
Frank, 217
James, 114, 210
J. M., 214
M. K., 210

SHAW continued
Rachel, 214
Thomas, 324
Walter (Vet.), 381
Will, 213, 216, 799
SHAWBER
Peter, 120
SHAWHAN
---, 290
Amos, 85
John, 85
SHEA
Ann, 700
Michael, 700
SHEENE
Chas. H., 167
SHEIM
Isaac, 324
SHEIN
Edward,
William M., 324
SHEINN
Alfred, 324
SHELL
Phillip A., 124
SHELDON
Benjamin, 836
Louisa (Justin), 836
Nancy Jane, 836
SHELEY
Ann, 952
Elizabeth (Gatch), 952
Presosia Ann, 952
William, 952
SHELTON
Mabel V. (Crouse), 407
Fannie, 233
Guynn, 407
SHEPHERD
E. W., 331
SHEPPARD
Family, 342
Levi, 328, 329, 342
SHERMAN
Callie (Stoltz) (Mrs. Joe), 431
Clinton, 614
General, 469, 910
James, 245
Joe, 431
Martha C., 955
Sarah Bell (Hester), 955
William, 955
SHEPP
[illegible], 22
John, 822
Mary (Johnson), 822
SHEPARD
Levi, 69
SHEPPARD
Sarah, 162, 199
SHEPARD
Wm. A., 122
SHEPPARD
W. W. (Dr.), 199
SHEPPARD continued
203, 247, 256
SHEPHERD
A. V., 168
Carrie, 828
Edward W., 116
J., 168
John, 566
Frankie, 851
J. B., 116
R. G., 176
SHEPPARD
Levi, 104, 162, 163, 164, 199
Levi P., 116
SHEPPERD
Allen, 120
SHEPHERD
Louis C., 116
SHEPPERD
Wm. H., 120
SHERBILL
Samuel, 123
SHERMAN
(Gen.), 115, 575
SHEWALTER
Elias, 521
Eliza, 521
Eliza (Hale), 521
SHEWALTERS
Ham, 122
SHEWALTER
Hamilton, 125
Maria, 521
Wm. M., 114
SHELBY
John, 91
SHERMAN
Alice L., 175
David H., 175
(Gen.), 855
James, 73, 91
John, 731
Nora, 175
SHEROD
Thos., 227
SHICK
Peter W., 175, 277
SHIDAKER
(Livery Stable), 350
A. R., 224, 690
Andrew R., 224, 690
Catherine,
Elizabeth (Dakin), 690
Emma, 637, 690
Flora, 233
Geo. Riley, 690
J. Harter, 224, 690
Jonathan, 690
Henry, 690
Lyda, 690
Michael, 690
Mitchell W., 690
Robert, 690
Warren, 116, 690
SHIELD
John, 91
SHIELDS
Ann, 447
Ann (McDaniel (Mrs. Geo.), 447
David, 101, 282
Geo., 124, 264, 447
Jane, 447
John, 255, 447
Lydia, 794
Hannah (Frazier), 573
Harriett, 447
Margaret, 573
Martha, 811
Nancy, 447
Nancy (Whinery), 447
Rebecca, 447
Sarah B., 655
Wm., 160, 573
SHINN
Abigal, 679, 740, 803
C. W., 172
George, 679, 740, 803
John, 166
Rachel (Wright), 679, 740, 803
SHIPLEY
Sarah, 846
SHIREY
John W., 103
SHIRK
Barbara (Hoover), 929
John, 929
Mary, 929
SHISLER
S. C., 210
S. W., 210
SHIVELY
Martin I, 627
SHOCK
George, 296
SHOCKEY
Susannah, 600
SHOCKLEY
Alfred, 67
E., 211
Edwin, 123
Cyrus, 121
Joshua B., 121
John, 272
Thomas, 67
SHOEMAKER
Alice, 211
Newton, 109, 123
SHONE
Miss, 869
SHONK
A. D., 338
SHOOK
David, 774
Florence, 774
Lucinda (Devoe), 774
SHOOP
Christ, 297
H. C., 297
John, 519

SHOOP continued
Melvina (Heizer), 519
Orpha, 519
SHORT
R. T. (Dr.), 203
SHRACK
Charles, 891
Frank, 891
F. W., 301
J. H., 793
Mary L., 891
Nettie, 793
Olive (Carroll), 793
Wilbur, 891
SHRIEVES
Edwin B. (Dr.), 733
Elizabeth (Dr.), 203, 235, 346, 347, 348, 350, 732
Emma, 733
Esther Ann (Barnet), 732
Wm. Randolph, 732
SHRIVER
Elias, 117
SHULL
Hester Ann, 816
SHULTZ
J. W. K., 167
SHUMARD
C. L., 215, 290
SHUPERT
Bertha, 574
SHUTT
David H., 117
SIDEL
George, 653
Ida May, 653
Israel, 653, 938
Jackson, 653
Julia Ann, 577, 653, 938
Nancy (Morrison), 653, 938
SIDEWELL
N. H., 217
SIDLES
Isreal, 124
Peter, 207
SIDWELL
James, 201
Lucinda Newkirk, 201
N. H., 331
Nathan N. (Dr.), 201, 202
SIEGFRIED
B. G. (Rev.), 170
SIEHL
John, 120
SIGLING
Elizabeth B., 595
Frederick, 595
Margaret (Fitzdum), 595
Michael, 595
SIGMAN
S. J. (Dr.), 204
SIMCOX
Joshua, 379
SIMCOX continued
Violet Moore, 379
SIMINGTON
McLean (Rev.), 633
SIMMONS
(Milliner), 350
A. E., 168
Josephine, 266
SIMON
J. W., 149
SIMONS
Wm., 246
SIMONTON
A. W., 170
Franklin, 113
Fred, 216
Lyman, 288
L., 214
SIMPSON
D. R., 125
John W., 122
Pearl, 750
Oliver, 322
Wilford, 124
SIMS
Martin L., 120
Matthew L., 120
Nathan, 174
Robert, 120
Scott, 851
SINCLAIR
James, 321
SINE
J. E. R., 330
SINKS
Maggie (Brown), 723
SINTON
Nathan M., 72
SIRCOULOMB
Martha J., 852
SKILLENGER
Elizabeth, 707
SKIMMINGS
Anthony, 612, 641, 959
SKIMMING
Chas., 70, 74, 348, 741
SKIMMINGS
Charles W., 641, 642, 959
Emma, 641, 726, 959
Geneva (McKenzie), 436, 960
James, 107, 643
John J., 480
SKIMMING
Jennie, 612
John, 611, 612
SKIMMINGS
Lucinda, 480
SKIMMING
Lucinda (Hardesty), 612
Martha (McKay), 235, 642
Mary E., 612
SKIMMINGS
Mary Jane, 960
Mary (McDow), 612, 641, 959
Reba Louise, 960
SKIMMING
Robert, 74, 357, 641, 726, 959
Samuel, 436
SKIMMINGS
Samuel H., 641, 726, 959
Tude, 480
Wilbert, 641, 959
SKINNER
George, 591, 773
Hannibel, 122
Harriett, 791
John O., 624
Mary, 779
SLACK
Geo. (Esq.), 246, 255, 256
Jacob, 690
Joseph, 121
Joseph W., 73, 246, 256, 690
J. W., 256
Mary E., 690
Mattie, 690
Susan, 690
Veda, 561
W. J., 219
SLAIGHT
A. J. (Dr.), 241
SLAUGHTER
Sallie, 710, 882
SLATE
Daniel P., 123
SLATER
William, 310
SLAYBAUGH
A. H., 218
SLEPPY
J. W., 149
SLICK
W. J., 219
SLICKER
George, 539
SLIFFE
Elizabeth (Houk), 762
Ellen, 762
Henry, 762
Jacob, 763
Magdelina (Biddle), 762
SLIKER
(Manager), 349
Andrew, 350
Will, 329
SLOAN
Miss, 509
Felix J., 138
James (Judge), 816
J. R., 240
SLONE
F. G., 212
Felix Grundy (Judge), 348
SLOANE
Felix G., 137
SMALL

SMALL continued
D. F., 178
Henry, 121
John, 625
William, 324
SMALLEY
Benjamin, 313
Freeman, 90
Prudence, 468
William, 82, 310
SMART
Elizabeth, 128
Hugh, 128
SMITH
---, 297
Bros. (Dry Cleaners), 350
Abigail, 254, 720, 962, 538
Abner, 691
A. L. (Blacksmith), 312
Alexander, 818
Alfred V., 207
Alice, 685
Almeda, 237, 422
Allen, 422
Althea (Moore), 235
Amanda, 538
Amos, 420, 421, 422
Ann Bailey, 939
Ann (Hartman), 374
Anna, 207, 571
Anna, 421, 422
Anna Maria (Hartman), 720
Arabella, 685
Arthur, 567, 570, 571
Austin, 468
Bishop, 120
Caleb, 177, 315
Carl H., 946
Caroline, 568, 570
Carrie, 567
Catherine, 746
C. C., 175
Chas., 175
Chas. T., 940
C. H., 219, 284
Chas. J., 571
Christopher, 377
C. J., 206, 216
Clara E., 266, 571
Clark, 946
Conrad, 254,720
Cornelius, 421
Cynthia (Cast), 691
Daily, 206, 222
Daniel, 246, 254, 374, 421, 720
Delilah, 691
Dora G., 150
Dr., 318
Duane D., 787
E. D., 207, 288
Edmond J., 374
Edward, 352
Effie, 207, 571
Elizabeth, 421, 860
SMITH continued
Elizabeth (Cain), 685
Elizabeth (Haney) Custis, 381, 382
Elizabeth (McDaniel), 720
Elizabeth (Porter), 939
Eleanor,
Elgar, 536
Ella, 619, 721
Ellen H., 229, 230, 939
Emma, 567, 570
Emma (Cast) (Mrs. Wm., Jr.), 382
Ephraim, 122, 315, 396, 420, 421
Ephraim, Jr., 421
Ester, 687
Eugenia, 382
Eva, 382
Ezra, 260
F. N., 213, 267
Frank (Dr.), 374, 375
Frank R., 350
Fred, 828
F. R., 217
F. T., 218, 219
G. D., 103
Geo., 138, 254, 421, 720, 939, 954
George H., 71, 114, 175, 374, 721
Geo. J., 138
Geo. W., 114
Hamlin, 340
Hannah, 421, 685, 708
Hannah (Babb), 430, 538
Hannah (Hair), 198
Harley H., 685, 686, 741
Harold, 209
Harold S., 382
Harry, 255, 685
Harriett, 685
Helen, 422
Henry (Dr.), 198
Henry C., 109
Herley H., 208
Hester A. Morris, 420, 421, 422
H. H., 262
Hiram P., 422
H. N., 167
Horace Whitehall, 939
H. S., 224
H. W., 262
Isaac, 120
Isaac A., 123
Isabel, 909
J. A., 344
Jacob, 72
James, 250, 256, 261, 320, 684, 685, 939
SMITH continued
James E., 357, 720, 721, 619
James F., 154
James J., 120
James M., 219
James R., 103
Jane, 447
Jane Amanda, 962
J. D., 122
J. E., 219
Jerusha Armita (Botes), 374
Jennie, 837
Jerome, 116
Jesse, 167
Jessie, 237, 422, 536
Jessie Carroll, 237
J. H., 890
John, 114, 286, 447, 500, 567, 568, 570, 720
John A., 107, 108, 138
John B., 246
John C., 343, 721
John G., 71, 121, 124
J. H., 122
John Q., 72, 73, 108
John Quincy, 939, 940
John R., 567, 568, 570
John S., 381, 708
John W., 962
Jonathan, 421
Joseph, 91, 103, 113, 114, 198, 430, 538, 678, 685
Joseph D., 171
Joseph F., 103, 116
Joseph H., 721
Josephine, 685, 536
Joseph W., 113
J. Q., 102
J. W., 290
Kathryn, 422
Katie, 890
Kennedy, 940
Laura, 685
Laurabell Z., 447
Lena, 207, 721
Lenna M., 571
Leona, 505
Leroy, 685
Leslie, 685
Levi, 428, 538
Lewis, 208, 685, 617
Loarmin, 122
Louisa, 572, 697
Lydia Emma (Evans), 939
Magdalen (Trabue), 939

SMITH continued
Margaret, 377, 468, 954
Maria A., 175
Mariah (Smith), 720
Martha, 468
Mary, 382, 395, 421, 850
Mary Ann (Hunt), 567, 570
Mary E., 422, 721, 940
Mary E. (Osborn), 619, 721
Mary (Whitehill), 939
M. M., 168
Matilda, 818
Maude S., 224
Minerva (Richards), 947
Minnie, 685
Minor, 947
Mancy, 685, 818
Nella Marguerite, 235
Orlando, 103, 113
Phebe (Baker), 567, 571
Philip, 109
Prescott, 940
Rachel, 304, 526, 621, 860
Rachel E. (Craft), 685
R. E., 166
Rebecca, 421
Rebecca Dolby, 421
Rena Bell, 685
R. H., 108
Robert Henry, 381
Ruth, 505, 908
Samantha, 422
Samuel, 104, 282, 328, 329, 356, 421, 687, 860
Sarah, 170, 421, 533, 552, 567, 568, 570
Sarah E., 567, 570, 954, 962,
Sarah (Higgins) (Mrs. Ephraim), 396, 421
Sarah M., 208, 209
Sarah (McKay), 209, 236
Seth, 304, 505, 621
Simeon G., 137, 222, 223
Simon, 396
S. G., 149, 235, 239, 335, 349, 382, 408, 409, 421, 420, 422, 423
S. G. (Mrs.), 345, 346, 421, 422
Susan, 381
Susan (Crouse), 708
Susannah, 254, 720
Sophronia, 422

SMITH continued
Tacy, 687
Theodore W., 117
Thomas, 312, 939
Thomas J. (Mrs.), 378
Wayne C., 209, 685
W. B., 314
W. E., 350
Weldon, 894
Wlla M., 422
Wesley, 685
W. C., 262
W. G., 167
William, 107, 329
William (Rev.), 166
William E., Jr., 382
William E., Sr., 381
William F., 685
Winetta Thorpe, 298
Zella, 208, 209
SMITHSON
Arena, 887
Beryl, 919
Blanch, 628
Campbell, 918
Chas. L., 918, 919
Corinna,
C. W., 289
Drummond, 918, 922, 923
Edna, 557
Emily, 887
Eva Jane, 887
Fay, 919
Hannah (Trenary), 918
Homer Clayton, 887
Inez, 919
Jennie (Hildebrant), 919
Julia E., 919, 923
J. G., 103, 113
John Milton, 887
Joseph R., 919
Julia E., 919
Katie, 919
Martha, 628
Millie (Murle), 887
Minnie Isabel, 887
Sallie (Terrell), 918
Sarah B., 919, 922
Sarah Frances, 887
William, 350, 628
Wm. Emerson, 887
SNEDAKER
Mary, 530
William, 530
SNIDER
A. L., 887
Alfred L., 856
Anna (Clark), 887
Anna (Higgins), 887
C. H., 887
Charles, 887
Elizabeth, 857, 887
Ellis, 887
Geo., 207, 290, 887

SNIDER continued
Harrison, 887
Hazel (Moore), 887
James, 122
J. M., 887
Keturah (Pavey), 887
Lena (McVey), 887
L. J., 218
Robert, 887
Rosalie, 887
Sarah (Kneddler), 856, 887
Vernia, 887
William, 887
William H., 887
SNIFF
Bennett, 121
SNODGRASS
John B., 122
Odie, 955
SNOOK
Chas. (Dr.), 213
C. W. (Dr.), 203, 312
Thomas, 311
SNOW
Caroline, 920
Eliza, 929
George, 904
Ocie, 831
SNOWDEN
Alton L., 651, 860, 861
Arthur, 862
Carter L., 121
Cecelia (Kight), 861
Chas., 862
Chas. Edward, 651, 860, 861
E., 622
Henry, 652
Ilo (Carroll), 862
Mary, 862
Mary (West), 651, 860
Myrtle, 862
Nathan, 652
Rachel (Linton), 651, 860, 861
Richard, 651, 652, 860
Robert P., 121
R. P., 220
Sarah, 651, 861, 862
Seth Richard, 651, 652, 861
Sidney, 610
Thomas, 862
Wm. J., 223
SNYDER
(Poultry Co.), 350
Abram, 839
Anna, 466
Augusta Vaudervort, 434
Barbara, 165
Barbara Ellen (Fox), 465
Clarence, 466

SNYDER continued
Giffon, 466
Gilbert, 466
Harry, 466
Henry, 466
H. S., 174, 175
Isabel, 466
Lewis, 466
Lucinda, 339
Lucy (Cooper), 466
Mary, 466
M. R., 434
Nelson, 466
P. A., 165
P. E., 289
Philip Edwin, 465, 466
Philip A., 165
Philip Augusta, 465, 466
Sarah Jane, 466
Warren, 466
William, 296
SOLLARS
James, 952
SOUT
J., 109
SOUTH
Bros. Laundry, 350
Alexander, 453
Benjamin, 71, 376, 378
Edward, 378
Elizabeth (Hill), 602
E. J., 219
Harry, 350, 378
John, 602
Martha, 233, 453
Martha (Anderson), 377
Mary, 378
Mary Brunson, 377
Matilda Jane, 602
Maud, 453
Thomas, 71, 377
Walter, 378
William, 377
SOUTHARD
F. J., 226
SPAFFORD
Amos, 50
SPAHR
Albert, 394
A. N., 165, 166
Earl, 394
Emma, 394
Fannie, 394
F. B., 394
H[illegible],)
Howard, 394
J. Lester, 394
Lester (J. Lester), 350, 394
Martha A. Saville, (Mrs. Robt. S.), 394
R. O.,
Robert S., 394
Sherwin G., 394
Zella (Hayes) (Mrs. J. Lester), 395
SPANGLER
A., 73
SPARKS
---, 297
Abi (Linton), 376
Ada J., 824
Christine, 824
Ethel Rebecca, 376
George P., 376
G. T., 217
H. W., 350
Joseph K. (Dr.), 169, 198, 203, 376, 460
Josiah, 331
Josiah W., 154, 376, 377, 460
J. W., 70, 154, 224, 229, 349, 398, 460, 522, 535, 607
Laura B., 154
Margaret, 892
Mary Evans, 376
P. H., 206, 300
Silas, 824
Stephen L., 376, 3 460
SPARROW
Clarinda, 509
John, 509
SPEAR
Elizabeth (Bryan), 722
Ellsworth, 722
Ivy, 722
James, 72
James A., 722
Jefferson D., 722
John F., 489
Lovina (Matthews), 722
Lydia (Roush), 722
Margaret, 722
Mary, 722
Mary Jane, 722
Olive, 722
Robinson, 722
Thompson, 722
Washington, 107, 176, 274, 722
SPEARS
Carry, 491
Ella, 806
John, 271
J. D., 357
S. C., 510, 806
Testa, 686
Zephaniah, 82, 176, 272, 722, 913
SPEES
---, 278
S. J., 277
SPEER
Benjamin, 686
Eli B., 686
Eliza (Oren), 686
Ethel, 686
Frank, 686
Frederick, 687
Glayds, 687
Harold, 687
Henry, 686, 687
James M., 103, 686
John, 686, 687
Jennie, 686
Lydia, 686
Mary (Fletcher), 686
May, 687
Samuel, 686
Sarah, 686
W. J., 102, 103
SPEAIGHT
Eva, 604
George, 604
Nancy Ellen (Borning), 604
Polly, 604
SPEIGHT
Anna, 907
Elizabeth, 907
George, 907
Henry, 907
James, 907
Jane, 907
John, 907
Linda, 907
Mary, 907
Polly, 907
Rachel, 907
Sallie, 907
Thos. Wesley, 907
SPENCE
A. B., 206
Alfred B., 629
Columbus (Dr.), 198
Daniel T., 629
Edmund, 628
Edmund S., 629
Friend P., 628
Hannah M. (Turner), 628
Isaac, 629
John, 629
Leota M., 210, 629
Mercena (Perin), 628
Shackleford, 628
Susan, 629
SPENCER
Alfred, 123
Carl, 823
C. R., 324
Drusella (Russell), 693
E. A., 324
Elisha, 115
Emma, 693
Erma, 823
Ethan A., 109, 110, 120
Ethan Allen, 107
Frank, 693
Frank (Capt.), 105
Franklin, 114
F. W., 210, 266
Harry, 823

SPENCER continued
Harvey, 123
H. V., 201
James, 101, 125, 308
John, 289, 693
John B., 324
L. Eulass, 265
M. M., 181
Robert, 823
S. A., 226
Silas, 113
Thomas, 693
Vernon, 289
William, 101
SPERS
Samuel L. L., 122
SPEWIZER
Antoinetta, 723
SPICER
J. Lindley, 148
SPICKARD
Alex, 850
Ethel (Bazell), 851
Frankie (Shepherd), 851
George, 850
Lewis Jefferson (M.D.), 850
L. J., 203, 290
Mary Ann (Tedrick), 850
Nancy, 818
Raymond, 851
Robert, 850
R. S., 289
SPILKER
Chas., 750
Christian, 842
Eunice E. (Chase), 842
Katherine (Aumun), 842
Katie E., 750
May, 842
Thos., 842, 843
SPILLMAN
Evann, 600
Peter, 600
Susannah (Redman), 600
SPINKS
Ethel B. (Williams), 464
Jennie, 393
Kate, 463
Martin J., 205, 206, 463, 464
William, 393, 463
SPOFFORD
Ainsworth R., 816
SPRAGUE
Alfred, 449, 556, 557
Alfred John, 556
Bruce, 553, 554, 737, 757
Caroline, 556, 758
Cornelia, 630
Drucilla, 556
Eva, 556, 557
SPRAGUE continued
George B., 556, 630
Henry, 556, 801
James, 556
James A., 556
Jane, 556
John, 556
John R., 556
Joseph, 556
Lida, 758
Mary E., 556
Mary Jane, 556
Myrta Mae, 630
Rosa V. (Vaniman), 557
Susannah, 556
Theodocia, 556
Wm. H., 556, 878
Wm. Henry, 758
SPRAY
Henry, 888
James, 254
Jesse, 98
Jesse, Jr., 98
John, 261, 808
Massie, 808
Samuel, 261
SPRIGG
Mary, 184
SPRING
J. W., 168
SPRINGER
Rachel, 838
SPRINKLE
Iva, 440
R. C., 350
SPRONLE
Geo., 218
SPROUSE
Elizabeth, 663
SPROWLE
J. H., 214
SPURGEON
---, 298
A. J., 212
Cyrus, 519, 522
Edna, 938
Ella, 933
Ezekial, 294
James, 295
Harriet E. (Lyons), 933
James W., 933
J. J., 217
Josephine, 938
John, 297
Lou, 350
Luna, 522
Margaret (Giffen), 522
Mary, 512
Thomas, 938
William, 295
STAATS
Nultze, 587
STABLER
Samuel, 315
STACKHOUSE
Albert, 123, 220
A. T., 224
E. F., 224, 350
STACKHOUSE continued
Jesse, 123
Joshua, 123
W. A., 224
STADDEN
R. B., 211
R. D., 211
STAFFORD
D. M., 167
N. D., 300
STALKER
Mary, 255
Nathan, 255, 309
STALL
Elizabeth, 833
STAMATS
P. A., 102, 103
Peter A., 71, 115
STANAGE
W. H., 499
STANBERRY
---, 286
STANBURY
Rachel, 910, 920
Solomon, 68
STANBROUGH
Solomon, 78
STANBAUGH
Solomon, 283
STANDARD
John, 103
STANFIELD
Aaron, 704
Albert H., 704
Augusta, 704
Christina, 704
Elvira, 753
Elva, 704
Frank, 704
Florence E. (McCray), 704
James, 703, 753
John, 704
J. W., 753
Lizzie, 214
Mahala (Turner), 703, 753
Mary Harvey, 249
Mary (Pagenkopf), 704
Massey (Kennedy), 703
Mattie, 704
Neda, 704
Rachel, 857
R. T., 75, 703, 704
Robert Turner, 75, 703, 704
Samuel, 703, 704
Sarah, 704
Virgene, 704
Virgil, 704
William, 703, 704
Zula M., 704
STANFORTH
Clarence, 218
Clayton, 218
Clyde, 218
Mae, 218

STANFORTH continued
Marian, 216
Nellie, 218
Veda, 218
STANHOPE
James, 152
STANLEY
Edith (Mason), 732
Eliza, 732
Isabelle, 732
Isaiah, 732
Jeremiah, 732
Martha, 732
Mary (Mrs. Wm. Gallemore), 323
Lydia, 732
Mary, 732
Robert, 282, 732
Sarah, 732
Susanna, 732
William, 282
STANSBURY
Catherine, 444
Recompense, 286, 444
Lydia, 444
R., 313
STANSFIELD
J. W., 214
STANTON
Margaret, 663
Lewis, 212
Lucinda, 212
Martha, 766
Rhoda, 251
Samuel, 78, 91, 428
Theodosia (Thatcher), 766
Wm., 131, 663, 766
STANTZ
Nancy, 509
STEWART
Ellen, 722
STARBUCK
Adin L., 554, 669, 696, 737, 757
A. L., 429
Albert, 491, 573, 574
Alberta, 184
Alberta (Vandervort) (Mrs. Arthur W.), 384
Albert Franklin, 574
Almira (Custis), 572, 697
Amy, 155, 663, 696, 697, 572
Arden, 452
Arthur, 219
Arthur W., 382, 383, 384
Asa, 224, 669, 696, 697, 572, 601
A. W., 349
Bertha, 574, 697
Catherine (Reynolds), 572
STARBUCK continued
Chas. A., 697
Charles R., 384
Clarissa, 697, 758, 937
Cora D., 697
Dorcas (Gayer), 572, 696
Earl, 217, 218, 283
Edith, 574, 796
Edward, 383
Edward I, 572, 696
E. J. (Dr.), 204
Elizabeth (Ellis) (Mrs. Thos.), 383
Ella, 697
Elmer E., 383
Emma L., 383
Everett J., 574
Gayer, 156, 160, 238, 307, 428, 572, 574, 669, 697, 759
George, 697
Goldie M. (Sharp), 573
Granville E., 383
Hannah, 574, 697
Hezekiah, Sr., 307, 383, 668, 696, 697, 572, 574
Hezekiah, Jr., 307, 383, 572, 574, 668, 696, 697
Jessie C., 697
Jesse G., 429, 572, 573, 668, 669, 696, 697
Jesse H., 491, 669, 696
Jethro, 572, 696, 697
J. G., 239
John T., 573, 669
Josephine, 573
Latham, 308, 383, 573, 574, 697
Laura, 697
Lawrence E., 383
Louise Pigeon (Mrs. Arden), 452
Lydia, 308, 961
Mabel, 384
Margaret (Shields), 573
Marian R., 523, 572, 573, 697
Martha, 668, 669, 696
Mary, 307, 696, 697
Mary A., 452
Mary Anna (Bailey), 574, 796
Mary (Coffin), Mary E. (Hussey), 574
Mary (Thurston), 572, 574
STARBUCK continued
Maurice B., 515, 574
Maynard, 523, 573
Myra, 697
Nathan, 107, 330
Nathaniel, 572, 696
Nettie, 697
Rachel, 572, 573, 574, 668, 696
Rebekah, 697
Sallie, 697
Samuel, 696
Sarah (Milton), 573
Solomon, 152
Susannah, 572, 574, 697, 759
Thos., 383, 572, 574, 573, 668, 696
W. A., 228, 564, 573, 796, 943
Walter, 317
Wm. R., 669, 696
STARKEY
Chloe, 243
C. P., 289
Hisler C., 207
Isaac, 165
Vesta, 207, 208
Wm., 243
STARNS
Rachel, 870
STARR
Alexander, 527
Amanda Emma, 527
Clarence, 527
Claudia May, 527
Daniel Alexander, 527
Homer Leslie, 527
Florence, 527, 715
Florence Mary, 527
Frank Erwin, 527
John, 90, 276, 527
Julia, 859
Katie Elizabeth, 527
Lafayette, 527
Lula Esther, 527
Martha Gabrielle, 527
Martha (Johnson), 527
Mary Malissa (Swartz), 527
Matilda Josephine, 527
Reba Bowens, 527
Richard, 276
Vera Marie, 527
W. Alexander, 527
William, 276
STARRY
James, 311
Joseph, 213
STATES
A. H., 498
Emma, 956
STATLER
Geo. A., 223, 790, 791
I. M., 208, 225,226

STATLER continued
I. N., 227
Isaac, 849
John, 790
Lula Cecilia, 791
Lydia (Thatcher), 896
Maude Marie, 791
Mary (Harris), 790, 849
Mary M. (McCray), 790, 791
S. L., 896
Priscilla (or Pricella), 849, 873
STATTLER
Samuel, 646, 790, 849, 873
STAUBUS
Ada R., 470
Anna L., 470
Cora, 470
David, 470
Ellen, 470
Emma, 470
Jacob, 470
John C., 470
Leona E., 470
Lewis J., 915
Lottie Lee, 470
Louis J., 470
L. J., 300
Mary (Clark), 470, 915
Olive (West), 470
Regina (Swatzel), 470
Royal D., 471
Samuel P., 470
William, 470
Worthy, 470
STAUTNER
J. C., 216
ST. CLAIR
Arthur (Gen.), 36, 37, 38, 40
Arthur, Jr., 38
STEARN
Achsah Cranson, 255
David, 255
Harvey, 255
Luther, 255
Melzar, 255
STEELE
Auctioneer, 349
Absolom C., 884, 885
Absolom C., Jr., 885
A. E., 108
Alice E., 885, 917
Ann (Lawrence), 885
Anthon F., 885
Donald R., 922
Earl, 689
Edith (Rouse), 885
Elijah, 885
Ervin E., 922
Ethel M., 689
STEELE continued
Evart, 219
Frank, 729, 810
Frank B., 885, 911
Fred A., 885
Frederick, 689
George E., 922
Harry D., 885, 922
Hattie, 693
Hattie (Morris), 885
Jane (Brown), 884
Jehu, 805, 884, 885
John (Capt.), 316
John C., 885
Joseph C., 922
Lillie, 922
Lillie M. (Roush), 922
Lula (Curtis), 729
Martha A., 885
Mary E., 885
Mary J. (Moorman), 884, 885
Mary L. (Rouse), 885
Nettie, 805
Nettie D., 885
Rachel A. (Mathew), 885
Rachel A. (Matthews), 922
Rachel Ann (Matthews), 727
Robert, 837
Robert Sanderson, 922
Rosa B., 885
Sabina Jane, 885
Samuel, 885, 925
Thos. E., 885
W. B., 228, 727
William, 693
William B., 884, 885, 922
William R., 885
STEEN
G. A., 441
Lucille Williams (Mrs. G. A.), 441
STELL
Thomas, 320
STEPHEN
Susannah Freland, 435
STEPHENS
Albert, 217, 218
Alvin, 217
Alwilda McKenzie, 435
Ann Eliza, 435
A. T., 218
Casper, 805
Catherine (McDorman), 805
Charles, 805
Chas. M., 283
Charlotte, 202
Christian, 281
Clarence, 805
Curren, 805
Cynthia, 212
Dennis, 283, 489, 733, 805
STEPHENS continued
Donald Lewis, 806
Ebenezer, 435
Elizabeth, 214, 805
Emmeline, 435
F. H., 217
Francis I., 435
Frank, 415, 416
G. W. (General store), 312
Henry, 120, 212
Howard Wilson, 806
John, 120, 286, 408, 435, 805, 960
John H. (Dr.), 202
Jonah, 806
Joseph N., 356
Julia, 805
Lewis A., 805
Lorena Catherine, 806
Maria Phoenix, 435
Mary, 212, 805
Mary Leota, 806
Minnie Fife (Mrs. John), 408
Minny Mae, 415
M. J., 214
Nellie, 805
Obadiah, 415, 435
Orlando, 217
Orville H., 226
Permelia (Henderson), 806
Peter J., 202, 281
Reese, 108
Roscoe, 805
Sarah Drusilla (Gallagher), 415, 416
Sarah (Gallagher), 435
Susan Ireland (Mrs. Obadiah), 415
Thelma H., 806
Vivie, 805
Webster, 805
Wical, 806
William, 805
W. O., 805
STEPHENSON
A. D., 218
Daniel, 109
James, 165
Robert, 170, 171
STERLING
Jessie Hunter, 236
STETT
Thos., 294
STEVENS
Alexander, 117
C. B. (Rev.), 166
Daniel, 114
E. (Dr.), 199, 202
E. B., 202
Edward (Gen.), 329
E. S. (Dr.), 311
H. B., 203
J. A., 283
J. (Dr.), 199

STEVENS continued
J. N., 225
O. P., 168
Orin A., 121
Sarah, 822
STEWARD
Ethel May Darnell (Mrs. Geo.), 394
George, 394
John W., 168
STEWART
---, 64
Aaron, 716
Aaron Victor, 717
Abigail, 855
A. F., 211, 216
Alfred Franklin,
Alva, 855
Amanda J. (Mossman), 855
Anna, 886
Arminta Jane, 734
Chas., 717, 823
Chas. Oscar, 734
Christopher, 734
Cora, 855
D. M., 242
Daniel, 855
Elizabeth, 855, 856
Ellen, 722
Emma (Diffenbaugh), 735
Frances Marian, 734
Frank,
George, 717
Gordon A., 856
Hannah, 886
Howard, 855
Ida, 717
James, 855
Jane, 886
Jane (Armstrong), 886
John, 717, 734, 855
John P., 124
Jonathon, 855
Joshua, 855
J. W., 150
Lee, 717
Leona P. (Bobbitt), 856
Lois A., 856
Lucinda, 503
Lucinda (Oxley), 734
Mabel, 855
Maggie, 855
Mary (Experience), 855
Mary, 390, 716, 717, 855, 886
Mayor, 346
M. Pearl, 735
Minor D., 855
Nancy Elizabeth, 734
Nathan, 125
Nathaniel, 108
Nettie, 855
Philip A., 855
Polly, 714, 886
STEWART continued
Priscilla, 927
Rebecca, 855
Rebecca (Gillespie), 716
Robert, 717, 734
Rosa, 717
Sarah Alice, 734
Samuel, 886
Sarah, 886
Sue M., 216
Susannah, 855
Verlin D., 856
W. I., 138, 329, 349, 734, 735
William, 167, 717, 855, 886
STIERITZ
Alexenia F. (Abernathy), 739
David, 738, 739
Godfrey, 738, 739
Harry Lee, 739
Henry, 738
Howard Edwin, 739
Jacob, 738, 739
Rosa (Rost), 739
Sophia (Trautwein), 739
STILES
E. B., 149
STILLE
Amelia, 643
STILLINGS
Abraham, 671
Sarah, 671
Susannah G., 671
STILWELL
James R., 121
ST. JOHN
Bertha, 833
E. J., 243
STIMSON
Geo., 181
STINGLEY
Ada, 658, 670
Alie L., 659
Alonzo, 658, 660, 670
Alvin L., 658, 659, 660, 670, 772
Amanda, 658, 660, 670
Arvilla, 772
Calvin, 658, 659, 660, 670, 772
Charles T., 659
Clarence L., 659
Donald, 660
Eliza, 658, 660, 670
Elizabeth, 658, 660, 670, 772, 890
Elizabeth (Bush), 772
Elizabeth (Martindale), 773
Emma, 658, 660, 670
G. E., 98
George, 659, 671, 772
Gilead, 658, 659,
STINGLEY continued
660, 670, 671, 772
Ida, 657
J. Albert, 658, 660, 670, 671, 772
John, 658, 659, 670, 772, 890
Julian, 659, 671, 772
Julia Ann, 890
Luther A., 659
Lewis, 772
Lawson, 772
Martha, 772
Nancy, 660, 670
Nettie, 658, 660, 670
N. B., 98
Noah, 657, 659, 671, 772
Raymond, 772
Russell N., 772
Sarah (Jones), 657, 772
Sebastian, 659, 671
Tabitha, 659, 671, 772
Velmer, 660
Verna, 660
William, 658, 660, 670, 772, 773
STITES
David, 411
George, 411
Harriet C. Ward (Mrs. David), 411
Mary, 411
Phoebe, 411
Priscilla, 411
STITT
Thomas, 89
STIVENS
Daniel, 963
Harvey H., 113
Lucy, 963
STIVINS
W. F., 103
STIX
Henry, 222
STOBIS
Emma, 891
STODDARD
Henry P., 179, 180
STOCKDALE
William, 73, 328
STOKES
H., 166
STOKESBERRY
Sarah, 823
STOKESBURY
David, 321
STOLTZ
Alma, 957
Anna (Pavey), 957
Callie, 431, 956
Charles William, 432
Christian, 431
Christopher, 956
Cora O., 432

STOLTZ continued
C. W., 206
Dean (Bigley), 956
Dora, 431, 956
Elizabeth, 956
Elizabeth (Finner), 956
Ellie (Oldaker), 956
Fannie, 431, 956
Fay, 211, 957
Francena, 956
Fransine, 431
Fred, 228, 232, 431, 432, 956
Jacob, 431, 516, 956
John, 431, 956
John, Jr., 431
Lizzie, 431
Mary, 431, 432, 956
Mary J. O'Niel (Mrs. Fred), 431, 432
Mollie (O'Neal), 956
Rachel, 431, 956
Viola, 432
William, 431, 956
Winifred, 432
STONE
A. C., 232, 329, 350
Elizabeth, 779
Wm. H., 121
STONEBERNER
Peter, 623
STONER
Sara L., 182
STORER
George, 638
Miriam Ramsey, 638
STORY
William, 324
STOTLER
Amanda, 601
Elijah, 600
Elijah P., 600, 601
Elnora, 601
Elvenia Prudence, 601
E. P., 801
Esau, 601
Evann (Spillman), 600
George W., 601
Jacob, 601
Julia Anne, 601
Margaret A., 601
N. M., 601
Peter, 600
Peter D., 601
Rebecca (Atley) Reed, 601
Sarah Elizabeth (Brann), 601
Susannah (Shockey), 600
STOUDER
Benjamin, 955
STOUDER continued
Ida M., 955
STOUT
Charles, 255
Daniel, 71
George, 161
Isaac, 120, 248, 255, 309
Isaiah, 255
Jesse H., 107, 255
John, 128, 306, 344, 388, 828
Lydia, 255
Phebe (Phoebe), 161, 255
Rachel, 828
Rebecca, 255
Sarah, 255, 935
Susannah, 255
Wynn, 176
STOVER
J. I., 297
M. R., 216
STOWE
Harriet Beecher, 351
STRAIT
Mabel E., 755
STRANAHAN
Edgar H., 153, 158 15
STRATTON
Amanda M., 575
C. W., 219
David, 92, 309, 841
James, 116
Joseph, 250, 252, 255
Levi, 246
Mahlon, 246, 249, 255
Martha, 175
Micajah, 253, 254
Nancy, 252, 621, 841, 861
Susannah, 896
Theodosia, 252
STRAUSS
Julius, 178
STRAWN
Margaret (Williams), 503
Osee, 503
Thomas S., 503
STREET
Lola M., 150, 237
STRICKLE
Abraham, 138
Abraham E., 328
Alexander, 101
A. E., 238, 239, 343
Andrew, 168
Benjamin S., 329
F. M., 214, 218, 283
Ida Hale, 236
Isaac, 238, 328
Jacob, 93, 281, 328
John, 281
Kate, 212
STRICKLE continued
Louisa, 106
Rebekah H., 235
Susanna, 281
STRICKLIN
Jemima, 848
Mary Ann, 848
Nathan, 848
STRINGFELLOW
R., 115
Robert, 120
STROAD
William H., 103
STRODE
Abram M., 116
Wm. H., 109
Wm. O., 116
STROUD
Edward, 673
Henrietta, 673
STROUP
David, 698
Elliott, 698
Emma, 698
Evelina, 698
James, 850
Margaret, 850
Mary (Smith), 850
Henry, 698
Jemima (Bogart), 698
John H., 698
Lillie Pearl, 698
Mary Ann, 698
Matilda, 566
Michael, 698
Polly (Walker), 698
Samuel, 698
Sarah Jane, 698
Simon, 698
Sophia, 698
William, 698
W. M., 338
STRYKER
C. P., 500
STUART
Jehu, 253
Sarah, 253
Susannah, 253
STUBBS
Edith, 253
Joseph, 253
Samuel, 606
STUDEBAKER
(Mr.), 306
STUEBE
Christina, 845
STUMM
Henrietta Moore, 236
R. C., 229, 230, 231, 235, 337, 345, 346
R. C. (Mrs.), 345, 346
STUMP
Catherine, 552, 689, 736
Jonas, 468
Mary A., 537
Matilda Catherine, 468

STUMP continued
Prudence (Smalley), 468
Robert, 468
Sarah, 468, 785, 812, 825
Sallie, 774
STUNTZ
Birdie (Sharp), 514
Chauncey R., 514
C. R. (Prof.), 514
Eliza (Hauck), 514
Emma (Meader), 514
Eveline (Elliott), 514
Frances, 514
Frank M., 514
Geo. R., 514
H. (Dr.), 203, 299
Harry (M.D.), 514
Helen, 514
J. Edward, 514
Lida (Ruese), 514
Louise (Sharp), 514
Mary, 514
STURGEON
Jeremiah, 121, 324
John, 324
Priscilla, 760
Robert, 121, 324
Thomas, 324
STURM
Julius, 231
STWEIZER
Antonetta, 810
STYER
Francis M., 117
SULLIVAN
H. Lee, 700
Margaret, 674
Thos., 674
SUMMERS
Caroline, 714, 726
Carrie, 714
David, 714
David E., 713, 714, 726
Edith (Mrs. Geo. Leininger), 427
Eliza, 714, 726
Ella, 714, 726
Eva, 714
George, 726
Hannah (Haskins), 713, 726
Harvey, 726
Ida, 726
Isaac, 714, 726, 727, 904
Jane, 614
John, 713, 726
John Jackson, 713, 714, 726
Joseph, 714, 726
J. W., 273, 726, 729
Lewis, 714, 726
Lina (Rolston), 714
SUMMERS continued
Lottie, 727
Margaret, 714, 726
Martha May, 714
Martha Hannah, 727
Mary, 713, 726
Mary Elizabeth, 714, 726
Ruth, 714, 726
Samantha, 714, 727
Sophronia (Jarrells), 726, 727
Wesley, 714, 726
Winnie Ellen, 727
SUPINGER
Mary E., 467
SUPOWITZ
Ida, 590
Rachel, 589
SURFAS
John S., 103
SUTHERLAND
Laura, 150, 237
Wm. H., 121
SUTTLES
Bros. (Threshers), 312
Jackson, 119
SUTTON
Arthur, 333
David, 618
J. B., 172
Thos., 115
Wm., 115
John T., 115
SWADLY
Catherine, 502
Nickolas, 502
Sarah, 502
SWAIM
(Attorney), 349
Chas. W., 137
Chester D., 205
C. W., 164, 206, 229, 230, 235, 240, 299
David, 610
SWALLOW
Joshua, 174
SWAN
Miner, 225
SWAIN
Barbara, 653
SWARTZ
Benage, 527
Emily (Hildebrecht), 527
Mary Malissa, 527
SWATZEL
Regina, 470
SWEARINGEN
H. J., 267
SWEETMAN
Joseph, 107
SWINDLER
Blanche, 657
James (Esq.), 98, 658, 660, 670
John, 255
Mansfield, 679
SWINGLEY
SWINGLEY continued
Catherine, 963
Chloe, 963
Clara, 963
Emma, 964
Daniel, 963
Duroc, 963, 964
Edith, 963
Elizabeth (Gillespie), 963
Gertrude (DeLong), 964
Grace, 964
Hanna, 963
Henry, 963
Henry L., 963, 964
John B., 273
M., 109
Maxine, 964
Michael, 107, 963
Michael Duroc, 964
Nancy, 963
Sarah (Bernard), 963, 964
Susannah, 963
Thomas, 963
SWINK
Eliza (Stickleman), 817
Enos J., 817
James, 818
John, 818
Margaret H., 818
Martha, 818
SWISSHELM
---, 297
(Restauranter), 350
James, 340
SYFFERD
James M., 107
SYLVESTER
James, 496
J. T., 241
Sallie, 496
SYMMES
John Cleves, 37, 39, 45
SYMONS
Chas. A., 830
John, 829
Lottie M., 830
Mary (Cleve), 829
Mollie E. (Clevenger), 829
Wm., 829
Wm. L., 830

TAAFFE
John, 137, 138
TAFEL
Mayor, 845
TAFT
A. Frank, 206
John, 174
William H., 48
TAGGART
J. I., 167
TALBERT
John, 103
TALIAFERRO
Wm., 273, 274
TALMAGE
W. G., 175, 350
TANNER
Anna, 505
TAYLOR
& Son (Funeral Dir.), 350
(Milliner), 350
Amanda, 458
Anna S., 811
Benjamin, 121
C. B., 350
D. F., 217
D. H., 694
D. T., 72
Edward, 694
Elizabeth Quinn, 163
F. D., 168
G., 172
George, 290
Geo. M., 120
--- (Gen.), 44
Hannis, 472
H. C., Jr., 331
Henry, 116, 125
Isaiah, 120
Jacob, 576
John, 114, 121
John S., 164
Joseph, 115
Justus, 105
Margery (Gwinn), 576
Martha G., 575, 576, 581, 647
Mary Lillie, 472
Will F., 217
W. H., 340, 350
William, 324, 349
TEACH
David, 668
TECUMSEH
---, 33
TEDRICK
Allie, 819
Alta May, 818, 819
Andrew, 818
Catherine (Hopkins), 818, 819
Esla (Hallsted), 818
Ester Jane, 819
Harley Emmet, 818, 819
Helen Catharine, 818
I., 287
Isaiah, 818, 819
Jane (Baker), 818, 819
TEDRICK continued
John, 819, 850
John Andrew, 818, 819
Mary, 819, 850
Matilda (Smith), 818
Nancy, 819
Omer Hallsted, 818
[illegible] M., 818, 819
Otis Hopkins, 818, 819
Polly, 818
Rachel, 922
Raymond Oscar, 818, 819
Samuel, 818
Sarah, 819
Sarah Elizabeth, 818
William, 819
Wm. Turner, 818, 835
TELFAIRS
---, 181
TALFAIR
Alice (Green), 817
Ann, 817, 893
Ann (Barry), 892
Anna, 817
Charles, 816, 892, 893
Clarence Trimble, 892
C. T., 325
David, 816, 817, 892
Eber, 892
Edna (Correll), 892
Edna (O'Peele), 892
Edward Haines, 892
Elton, 892
Elizabeth, 892
Elizabeth (Duncas), 892
Elizabeth T. (Peyton), 816, 817, 893
Florence L. (Haines), 892
Florence H., 892
Geo. M. (Dr.), 181, 200, 893
George, 892
Glennora E., 892
Helen, 892
Harriett (Brown), 893
Isaac, 200, 324, 816, 892, 893
Isadora, 892
Isadora (Haines), 817
Jane, 816, 893
Jane A. (Boys), 816, 893
Jane (Mathews), 892
Jean, 892
John B., 816, 892
John Peyton, 817
Lavina V., 235
Maria, 816, 893
Maria T., 235
Martha, 816, 893
Martha A., 235
Margaret, 893
Nancy A. Boggs, 200
Reva Mary, 892
Roderick Trimble, 892
Rose, 816, 893
Russell, 892
Susan, 817
TELFAIR continued
Tilghman, 892
Timothy, 893
Virginia, 816, 893
William, 816, 817, 893
W. B., 339
William B., 137, 149, [illegible], 817
W. R., 149
TEMPLIN
James M., 122
Nannie, 834
Thos., 124
Wm., 121
TENCH
John, 293
TENELLYN
Henry, 297
TENER
Alice, 623, 765
Elizabeth, 623, 765
Isaac, 623, 765
Jacob B., 178
James B., 297
John B., 879
TERRELL
Allen, 515, 156, 682, 900
Allen I., 515
Allen M., 516
Ann, 682
Anna, 475, 798
Annie, 515
Annie E., 146, 900
A. H., 243
Arthur, 798
Bertha B., 901
Clara, 574
C. Clayton, 901
Charles, 515, 900
Chas. E., 682, 683
Charles David, 550
Christopher, 515, 682, 798, 900
Cora, 798
Daniel H., 515
David (Jr. & Sr.), 515, 682, 797, 798, 900
David A., 798
David E., 920
Dorothy (Book), 798
D. W., 498
Edith Eva, 901
Edith H. (Nordyke), 901
Edward Everett, 515
E. E., 329, 342, 349, 350, 371
E. Everett, 222, 741
Elizabeth, 515, 682, 798, 900
Elizabeth (Williams), 920
Elva (Morrison), 515
Esther (Haines), 515, 682, 797, 900
Flora A., 920
Frank, 798
Hampton W., 920
Harry, 798
Hattie (Finley), 798

TERRELL continued
Hugh E., 797, 798
Howard V., 515
Imogene, 798
Israel, 156, 682, 797, 900, 515
Israel A., 515
Israel T., 515
James H., 515, 682, 900, 901
James M., 72
Jane (Mrs. John,), 414
Jane L., 798
J. Gurney, 901
J. H., 239
John, 414, 515, 682, 797, 900, 906, 920
Joseph, 515, 682, 798, 900
Joseph W., 200
Judith, 515, 682, 772, 798, 900
Lillian Esther, 798
Lois A., 901
Martha, 798, 900
Martha (Johnson), 515
Mary, 515, 682, 797, 798, 900
Mary Anna, 901
Mary (Anthony), 515, 798, 900
Mary Edna, 920
Mary J. (Evans), 798
Mary M., 516
Matilda (Conard), 515
Millie (Terrell), 901
Nancy, 566, 873, 881
Narcissa, 515, 682, 797, 900
Paul James, 901
Phoebe Jane, 920
Pleasant, 515, 682, 797, 798, 900, 920
Rendal H., 515, 550
Rendal Rannells, 550
Russell, 798
Ruth, 515, 682, 798, 900, 906
Ruth Ann, 920
Rutherford, 798
Sallie, 918
Sarah, 145, 682, 798, 900, 515
Sarah (Clark), 515, 900
Sarah (Johnson), 515, 798, 900
Sarah (Rannells), 515
Sidney (Huff), 515, 682, 900
Stanley P., 515
Susanna (McKay), 236, 516
Tasso, 901
William, 515, 682, 798, 900
TERRY
Samuel, 297
Washington, 121
TEWELLYN
John, 297
THARP
Chas. Franklin, 865
John, 865
John Wm., 865
Matilda (Gerord), 865
N. B., 791
Rosella Ann, 865
THATCHER
---(barber), 349
Annie J., 646, 896
Charlotte, 743
David, 246, 256, 896
Deborah (Hadley), 646, 896
Edwin S., 765
Effie Bennett, 176
Emily, 646
Emma, 896
Frank L., 646
George, 491
George Brown, 646
H. C., 350
Jesse, 246, 247, 896
Joseph, 246, 646, 896
Laura A., 950
Lester, 176, 752, 753
L. M., 116
Lydia Maria, 646, 896
Mark, 329, 342
Mary Annetta, 646, 896
Nancy (Crouse), 406, 950
O. J. (Dr.), 190, 240, 349, 646, 896, 897
O. T., 72
Peter (Col.), 743
Ruth, 896
Sarah, 646
Susan, 646, 896
Susannah (Stratton), 646, 896
Susannah, 250
Theodosia, 766, 896
Thomas, 104, 137, 250, 316, 318, 646, 743, 896, 950
Thos. R., 114, 646
Wm., 122, 646, 896
William Estus, 646
THEOBOLD
Emma L., 613
Frederick, 121
Jacob, 206, 300, 296, 613
Johanna F., 613
Lause (Bendell), 613
Mary Elizabeth, 613
THOLKE
Minnie, 524
THOMAS
A., 108
Alden, 117
C. S., 350
Geo. J., 112
Geo. H., 112
Hattie J., 659
Isaac, 120
Isaac B., 209, 238, 356
J. (John), 310, 311
THOMAS continued
J. Albert, 582
J. B., 210
J. E., 167
J. H., 283
Joshua, 659
Martha, 659
Mary, 713
Wm. H., 108
THOMPSON
(Livestock dealer), 350
(Wool Dealer), 350
---, 276, 752
Addie, 952
A. C. (Judge), 673
Alice, 958
Allen, 166
Anna Maria, 867
Arlando, 176
Benjamin, 311
Caroline, 554, 737
Cassius, 680
Catherine, 952
Catherine (Joyce), 493
Castle, 952
Celia, 919
Chas., 216, 243, 952
C. H. (Dr.), 204
Claton, 823
Clayton A., 952, 953
Cora, 449
Daniel, 952
David, 174, 175
David A., 210
Dora (Thornton), 952
Eli, 107
Elisa Jane, 394
Ella, 176, 954
Elva, 449
Ephraim, 955
Ethel, 952
Etta (Hydie), 952
E. O., 217, 218
Frank, 218
Franklin P., 493
Golda Ethel, 953
Hallie M., 635
H. P., 216, 676
Harlan T., 952
Harley, 216
Harriett, 952
Jacob, 107
Jacob R., 121
James, 107, 449, 680, 867, 952, 953
James William, 952
Jessie, 635
John, 952
John D., 351
John F., 952
Joseph, 310, 952
Joseph F., 680
Joseph S., 680
J. R., 168, 242
Kittie (Mathew), 953
Mahala (Brakefield), 680
Margaret, 510
Margaret E., 493
Martha Jane, 775, 951

THOMPSON continued
Mary (Boyd), 952
Mary, 464
Mildred, 216
Myra (Custis), 449
Nellia, 613
Odie (Coe), 952
Ora, 218, 449
Orlando, 176
Presocia Ann (Sheley), 952
Roland, 952
Sadie, 449
Sarah E., 867, 954
Sarah Jane, 926
Trusler, 680
Truston, 952
--- (Rev.), 166
Wade, 952
W. G., 227
William, 175, 349
Wm. Franklin, 680
Yormand, 510
THORN
Elbert, 123
THORNBERRY
Rhoda, 254
Abel, 246, 254
THORNBILL
David, 122
THORNBURG
David, 294
Hattie, 798
Isaac, 138, 271, 306
Israel, 211
Joel, 152
Raymond, 713
Sarah, 233
Shadrock, 282
Mary, 222
THORNE
---(Miss), 347
Eliza H., 158
Stephen, 297
S. M., 241
THORNHILL
---, 276
Adaline, 175
Barnett, 469, 563, 620
Barney A., 175
Alice, 794
Deborah, 469
E. A., 216, 296
Ida, 211, 216
Mary, 563, 620
Ora, 210
Ruth (Jones), 563, 620
Thompsey (Bolden), 794
Malory, 794
Ruth (Jones), 469
THORNSBURRY
Jacob, 117
THORNTON
Dora, 952
THORP
Edmund, 324, 325
H. H., 109, 211, 241
Joshua, 324
S. S., 214
THORP continued
Weice, 214
William, 324
THORPE
Alfred E., 927
Bessie (Easts), 927
Edman B., 927
Edna, 927
Emily (Culberson), 927
Emily (Roberts), 378
Emma (Channell), 927
Florence C., 927
George, 927
G. P., 138, 217, 231, 240, 349, 378
H. H., 378
Joshua, 927
Kattie B. (Barnhart), --
Lawrence R., 927
Maynard B., 927
Nancy B. (Fiers), 927
N. B., 217
Norman B., 927
Ollie G., 927
Rodney T., 927
Roma (Robinson), 378
Siegel (Wicol), 927
THRAILKILL
(the family), 321
THROCKMORTON
Susannah, 939
THRUSHER
J. E., 213, 216, 218, 266
Maggie, 210
Mary, 572, 574, 668, 696, 697
TIBBS
Jane, 434, 588
John, 588
Mary, 588
THURSTON
J. D., 191, 192
TIBBETTS
A. W., 165
TICE
C. P., 120
Elihu, 324
Edward, 48, 197
TILLINGHAST
Dwight J., 120
W., 191
TILLINGHURST
Francis M., 113
TILTON
E. (Rev.), 172
Caroline, 817
Carrie, 818
Eugene, 818
Frank, 818
George, 817
Hester (Keever), 817
Ida, 817
James, 817
James H., 817
John, 817
Margaret, 818
Margaret H. (Swink), 817
TILTON continued
May, 818
Nellie, 818
Rachel, 817
Rachel (Hutchinson), 817
Robert, 818
Silas, 817
Sylvester, 817
William, 817, 818
TIMMONS
Francis A., 166
TINGLEY
W. S., 173
TITUS
A., 290
Joseph W.H., 120
John H., 120
Martha, 171
Thomas E., 310
TOBIN
Lucinda, 487
TOD
David, 49
TODD
Governor, 106, 109, 666
James, 103
John (Col.), 244
TODHUNTER
---, 146
TOLLE
Fred J., 216
TOLLIVER
W. L., 168
TOMLIN
Adon, 114
John, 117
Lewis, 116
Nathaniel, 117
Peter, 316
TOMLINSON
Alva C., 930
Lydia, 908
Moses, 908
Paul, 930
Rachael, 908
Ruth (Smith), 908
TONEY
K. W., 167
TOOHEY
Hubert, 863
Hugh, 863
Mariam (Halpim), 863
Michael, 863
Ursula, 863
TOOKER
V. B., 349
TOOLE
William, 539
TOOPS
Anna May, 425
Benonia, 425
C. E., 217
Lena B. Chancellor (Mrs.), 425
TOOTHACRE
A. R., 170
TORNOF
Mary, 874
TORRY
John, 191

TOWEL
Hannah, 249
Jesse, 249
Ruth Harvey, 249
Sarah, 249, 719
TOWNSEND
Abigal (Holliway, Holloway), 635, 693
Ada Noftsger, 634
Allie, 701
Alpheus, 121
Ann, 691
Caleb, 254
Cammie M., 545, 635
Clinton, 635
Dana G., 635
Dayton H., 693
Emma (Spencer), 156, 693
Esther (West), 545, 634
Floyd E., 635
Geo., 266, 271
George Alfred, 634, 635
Harold E., 635
Harry T., 635
Hattie (Thompson), 635
Herbert H., 635
Horace, 634
Isaac (Jr. & Sr.), 693
Jesse, 693
Jessie (Thompson), 635
John, 246, 254, 691, 693
Josiah, 635
Josiah M., 73, 247, 693, 545, 634
L. M., 213, 218, 265, 266
Lloyd, 634
Mary, 254
Mary (Hazard), 634
Mary (Leaf), 634
Margaret, 254
May, 635
Melville W., 635
Melvin, 629
M. W., 218
Oliver J., 74, 213, 693
Orland, 634, 635
Rachel (Hollingsworth), 693
Richard, 693
Sarah E., 635
T. H., 108
Virgil, 218
Vivian, 635
Wm., 128
Wm. Eugene, 634
W. W., 267
TRABUE
Antoine (Sir), 939
Magdalen, 939
TRAUM
Nettie (Vandervort), 434
Samuel, 174, 434
TRAUTWEIN
TRAUTWEIN continued
Barnhart, 739
Mary (Gates), 739
Sophia, 739
TRACY
Lucy V., 655
TREADWAY
L. C., 212
Lewis, 122
TREMBLE
Allen, 122, 390
TREMPER
Ella, 654
TREN
Catharine, 700
Joseph, 700
TRENARY
Eva, 175
Emma, 175
John, 629
TRENERY
Emily (Smithson), 887
Hannah, 918
Isabel (Coshatt), 887
John, 887
Minnie, 887
Susie (Achor), 887, 918
Thomas, 887, 918
Thos. Benton, 887
TREUSDALL
---, 197
TREUSDEEL
family, 342
Arnold, 205, 344
Beebe, 148, 205
TRIBBET
Clayton A. (Dr.), 562, 203, 278, 931, 932
Elizabeth Ann (Dick), 562, 931, 932
Elmer, 562, 932
Elsworth, 562, 932
Glendora, 562, 932
Harriett, 563
James, 562, 931, 932
James M., 562
John C. (Dr.), 932
John O., 562
Joseph, 562, 931
Lemuel, 562, 932
L. H., 562
Letta (Jackson), 932
Lizzie (Murray), 563
Mabel Elizabeth, 932
Mabel (Graham) Ramsey, 563
Mary, 563
Mary Jane, 562, 932
Myrtle Jean, 563
TRIBBETTA
---, 170
TRIBBEY
Asael (Dr.), 790
Asahel, 73
Asahel (Doctor), 315
--- (Dr.), 311
J., 313
Louisa, 534
TRICKEY
Bryant, 287
Eberle D., 584, 585
E. D., 100
Hazel, 585
J. H., 287
John K., 108, 584
Martha, 484
Mary L. (Lauer), 585
Opal, 585
Sarah A., 584
Theodocia, 584
Thos. R., 584
William, 584
TRIMBLE
Allen, 48
Catherine, 618
--- (Colonel), 97
--- (Gov.), 732
James, 184, 318
Jehu, 137
R. T. (Dr.), 199, 357
TRINDALE
Anna, 214
J. P., 214
W. B., 214
TRINDALL
Joseph K., 117
TRICE
Ira E., 166
TRIPLETT
Wm., 271
TROOPS
Charles (Toops), 340
TROUT
Philip, 208
TROUTWEIN
Barhart, 615
Louisa, 615, 616
Rachel (Getz), ---
William, 698
TROVILLA
Lottie, 208
TROVILO
Mary, 469
O. Benton, 830
Samuel H., 627
TROXEL
Laura B., 381
W. H., 381
TRUAX
John, 174
TRUEBLOOD
Alpheus, 158
Benjamin, 145, 147, 153, 405
TRUESDALL
Arnold, 148
Bebee, 72, 328
C. F., 72, 104
John O., 189
TRUITT
Insurance, 350
Abigail (Applegate), 728, 729, 802, 810, 811
Ada Glass, 603
Benjamin, 602, 617
Carrie B., 350

TRUITT continued
David, 729, 802
Donald Eugene, 603
Frank Wilson, 603
Geo. W., 728, 729, 802, 810, 911, 921
J. F., 622
John F., 602, 603
Laura B., 617
Louise Rebecca, 603, 622
Luella, 921
Martha J., 729, 802, 810, 911
Ora Catherine, 603
Rebecca, 617, 728
Rebecca (Applegate), 602
Robert William, 603
Sarah, 921
Sue, 622
Susan (Glass), 603
William, 602, 911
TRUMBO
A. H., 168
TRUMP
John, 286
TUCKER
ice dealer, 350
A. I., 218
N. R., 227
Pamelia, 387
R. N., 332
Wm., 182
TUDOR
John, 190
TUFTS
Nancy, 311
TULLIS
---, 665
Frank, 243
Isaac, 314
John, 121
TUMLIN
Hannah, 923
Peter, ---
TUMMOUSE or TUNMOUSE
---, 277, 278
TURK
James S., 193, 287
TURKINGTON
Andrew, 170
TURNER
Andrew Jackson, 555
Alvaretta, 839
Amanda, 594
Anna, 839
Chas., 213
Chlora, 555
C. W., 213, 265
Christena (Hegler), 703
Dan, 213
Daniel, 555, 640, 641, 839, 629, 628
D. M., 213
Edgar, 214
Elizabeth, 175
Elijah, 658, 660, 670
Emma (Ford), 555
TURNER continued
Henry, 641
Isaac, 324, 325
James, 644
John, 97, 642, 734, 760, 786
J. W., 218
Lura, 734
Mahala, 753
Margaret, 734
Margaret (Haines), 786
Mary (Philhower), 839
Mary E., 786
Michael, 839, 840
Minnie M., 640, 641
M. L., 722
Nancy Jane (McCann), 640
R. M., 168
Robert, 703
Sallie, 213
Sarah, 213
Serephina (Potter), 555
S. C., 75
Susan, 640, 839
W. E., 555
W. P., 213, 218
William, 97, 640, 839
A. J., 693
Amajiah, 120
Hannah, 628, 692
James C., 120
Louise, 687
S. C., 210
TURNU
Geo. D., 120
TURPIN
Orpha, 528
TUTTLE
Ethel, 724, 810
TUPES
Wm., 123
TYRRELL
Thos. P., 103, 115
Thomas, 103
TYRELL
Fred O., 183
TYRRILL
Jonathon T., 115
TYLER
--- (Gen.), 122
TYSOR
A. E., 879
Wm. A., 121
TYSON
Tacy, 507

UHL
Robert E., 217
UIBLE
C. J., 278
J. M., 319
Jennie, 182
S. D., 75
William, 566
UMSTEAD
Bess D., 476
UMPHLETT
John, 324
UMPHLETT continued
John, 324
UNDERWOOD
Amos, 929, 930
Chas., 273
Custis Paul, 929
Dale (Williams), 441, 929
Elihu, 930
F. M., 103, 113
Faith Marian, 929
Francis M., 113, 356
Isaac, 929
James, 115
Jane Eva, 929
John, 929
John M., 108, 110
John W , 120
Joseph Miles, 929
Kelly, 650
Lewis, 930
Mary (Shirk), 929
Matilda, 929
Matilda J. (Downing), 929
Marcus L., 121
Myrtle (Kibler), 929
Olive, 929
Priscilla Jane, 930
Priscilla (Lewis), 930
Rebecca, 929
Reuben, 929
Ruth, 929
Ruth Anna, 929
Senath, 930
Thomas E., 930
William, 115, 930, 489
Z., 441
Zephaniah, 929, 930, 931
UNTHANK
Dinah, 155
James B., 145, 153, 154
J. B., 217
John, 281, 283
UPTEGRAFF
Ann, 508
URTON
Amanda, 926, 928
Barbara Ellen, 926, 928
Blanche, 532, 536
Charles, 311
Daniel, 876, 926, 928
Edith May, 927
E. H. (cattle breeder), 312
Elmer, 273
Emma Louise, 926, 928
Ephraim H., 552, 926, 928
E. H., 74, 213, 227
John, 926, 928
John W., 350
Louise (Hadley), 926
Lucy, 926, 928
Lucy (Weaver), 926
Lydia, 926, 928
Mary Elizabeth, 876, 926, 928

URTON continued
Nancy, 552, 792, 876
Nancy A. (Brown), 926, 928
Sarah (Smith), 552
Sherman Garfield, 926
Viola (Lewis), 926
Virgil, 926
UTTER
Emma L. Starbuck, 383
William, 383
W. J., 174
W. S., 174

VALE
John, 317
VALGARN
Ella M., 517
VALLANDIGHAM
---, 44
VAN BUREN
Martin, 261
VANCE
Addie, 910
Alpheus, 910
Anna, 912
Cecil, 912
C. E., 213
David, 909
David Clinton, 910
Elijah, 138
Elisha, 70
Elizabeth (Pyle), --
Ella, 910
Emery, 910
Frank, 910
H. R., 319
Jacob, 565, 858
James, 912
Jane, 912
J. H., 218
John, 912
John P., 910
Joseph, 48
J. P., 356, 357
Judith Ann, 565, 858
J. W., 175
Lindley, 912
Lizzie, 909, 910
L. S., 97
Lucy, 565, 858, 912
Mary, 910
Nettie, 910
Sarah A., 175
Susan Jane (Moore), 912
William, 910
VAN CLEVE
L. F., 165, 329
VANDARAN
Mulford, 117
VANDEBUBURG
Henry, 205
VANDERBURGH
Henry, 67
Mary, 744, 745
Paul, 123
VANDERGRIFT
George (Capt.), 105
VAN DER VOORT
Abigail (Halstead), 587, 588
VAN DER VOORT(continued)
Lysbeth Paulus (Dincksen), 434, 587
Marie (Rapalye), 433, 587
Michael Paulus, 433, 587
Nickolas, 434, 587, 588
Nultze (Staats), 587
Paul, 433, 434, 587
VANDERVORT
Ada E., 589
Alberta, 384
Alf, 116
Alice C., 176
Alice C. (Wilson), 434
Alice Devers, 434
Alpheus, 373, 588
Amanda, 627
Anna, 589
Anna R., 589
Andrew R., 434
Arthur W., 174, 589
A. T. (Threshers), 312
Augusta, 434
B. B., 434
Catherine, 184, 384
Charles, 71, 627
C. F., 217
E. Bert, 434
Edwin, 213, 928
E. I., 174
Eleanor, 589
Elizabeth, 627
Ella, 627
Emmerson, 627
Fred, 217
Gusta, 176
H. G., 332
Isabel, 895
James, 174
James H., 372, 433
James S., 434
Jane (Mrs. Josiah), 373
Jane (Tibbs), 434, 587, 588
J. D., 224
John, 434, 587, 604, 627
John, Jr., 627
John M., 372, 433
John Paul, 928
John W., 373
Jonah, 128, 434, 587, 588, 627
Jonas S., 372, 433
Jonathon, 277
Josiah, 373
J. W., 74, 587, 588, 589
L. A., 176
Lloyd, 434
Lorin A., 433, 434
Margaret, 554, 737
Maria E. (Walker), 589
Martha, 434, 587
Mary, 589, 864, 914, 604
Mary Ann (Mitchell), 373, 588
Mary E., 403, 434, 627
Mary A. (Robbins), 589
VANDERVORT continued
Mary Emily, 373, 588
Matilda McKenzie (Mrs. Paul H.), 373
Minerva Noble (Mrs. Thaddeus H.), 433
Nannie J., 434
Nettie, 434
N. R., 224
Nancy, 372, 433, 848, 853
Nellie Elouise, 928
Nickolas, 372, 373, 433, 434, 895
Nickolas W., 372, 433, 627
N. W., 149
Oliver, 753
Paul, 587
Paul C., 116, 372, 433
Paul H., 73, 238, 239, 373, 587, 588
Paul H., Jr., 589
Pearl, 928
P. H., 174, 222
Peter, 587
Phoebe, 844
Preston, 627
Rachel, 149
Rote Winpiglar (,rs. Nicholas W.), 342, 372
Richard, 184, 384
Robert D., 589
Robinette, 589
Samantha, 373, 588
Sarah E., 627
T. H., 403
Thaddeus H., 372, 453, 454
William, 246, 434, 587
William B., 372
William V., 433
VANDERWART
John M., 391
Mary E. Miller (Mrs. John M.), 391
VANDORN
Athlina (Mrs. Wm.), 443
VANDOREN
A. D., 213
Amos, 214
Helen, 149
VANDORN
Susannah, 443
William, 443
VAN DUZEN
Anna E., 597
VANGEGRIFT
M. J., 149
VANHOOK
Nancy, 507
VAN METER
---, 649
Abner, 269, 270
Abraham 82
Absalom, 272
Isaac, 82, 84, 263
James, 83
Joseph, 82, 83, 84
Mary, 274
Morgan, 82, 83, 84, 85,

VAN METER continued
Morgan continued, 88, 269, 272, 315
Solomon, 261
William, 82, 84
VAN MIDDLESWORTH
Ann Marie, 411
Sarah H., 411
VANNARD
J. W., 219
VANNIMAN
Elias, 450, 557, 647
Eva (Early), 557, 647
Eva Early (Mrs. Elias), 450
Elizabeth Jane, 450
Chas., 240
VANIMAN
C. B., 241
L. D., 217
Rosa V., 557
S. H., 217
VANLANDINGHAM
Harriett, 673
VANORSDALL
Harry, 906
VANOY
Geo., 218
Lenna, 218
Sallie, 218
VAN PELT
Abigail, 710, 882
A. J., 782
Albert, 710, 882
Arametha, 711
Chas., Sr., 688
Chas. Wesley, 688
Chas. Wm., 688
C. M., 164
Cora, 711
Cyrus M., 941
David B., 137
D. B. (Judge), 138, 223, 941
Delbert Francis, 689
Edward Franklin, 688
Elijah, 710, 882
Ella (Hodson), 711
Elizabeth (Butcher), 688
Eliza May, 688
Ethel Viola (Johnson), 498
Eugene, 498
Helen, 711
Herbert Cecil, 689
Jacob, 710, 882
James, 211
John, 211, 710, 882
John Ryan, 711
Joseph A., 116
Joseph M., 689
J. W., 498
Lucinda, 710, 882
Lucy (Bethel), 710, 882
Lydia, 710, 882
Martha, 211
Mary Elizabeth, 688
Milner, 74, 710, 711, 882
Ola, 211, 711
VAN PELT continued
Olive Anna (Hendricks), 710
Rebecca (Milner), 710, 882
Royal, 711
Ryan, 710, 882
Ryden, 107
Sarah (Rankins), 688
Sarah (Ryan), 710, 882
VAN PLET
Oliver, 117
VAN TRESS
Alfred, 116, 223, 260
Allie, 581
Archibald, 581
C. H., 109
Charles, 581
C. R., 230, 315, 349, 357
Eli, 120
Emma, 581
Emma (Kline), 581
Francis M., 120
Frank, 331
Henry, 581
Horace, 223
Louisa (Howell), 581
Mary Anna, 580
Mary Rockhill, 581
Nina, 870
Porter, 116
Richard, 581
Thomas, 104, 120, 343
VAN WINKLE
B. F., --
B. L., 207
E. K., 176
Harkens T., 271
N. B., 207
Nelson B. (Dr.), 202
VANZANT
John, 120
VARNER
Abigail Ward (Mrs. Martin), 411
Martin, 411
VARNUM
James Mitchell, 37
VARO
---, 298
VAUGHN
Walter, 231
VENABLE
Sarah, 669
Wm. H. (Dr.), 669
VENARD
Ann, 629, 878
H. A., 217
William, 101, 307
VENLEHR
Geo. H., 220
VENNARD
John W., 124
VENNEMAN
Ferdinand, 455
Frank, 455
Jane (Clifton), 456
John Henry, 455
Henry, 455, 456
Herman, 455
VENNEMAN continued
Mary (Wellinghoof), 455
Sophia (Pavey), 456
VERMILYA
Cora M., 780
Ethel, 648
Mary Jane, 648
Solomon, 648
William B., 648, 780
Wright, 648
VERNON
James M., 190, 217
VESTAL
David, 249
John, 78, 306, 388
Mary, 249
Samuel, 306
Sarah, 249
Spencer, 534
S. W., 116
VILLARS
Alfred, 157
Alfred J., 113
Alfred T., 385
Carrie, 214
Chas. Edwin, 790
Donald Statler, 790
Ed (Thresher), 312
Frances (Gregg), 385, 708, 789
George W., 385
Hiram, 124, 385
Homer, 928
Ida, 841
James, 169, 708, 789, 864
James, Jr., 385
James, Sr., 311, 315, 385
James H., 385
Jane, 385, 708
Jane F., 385, 386
Jennie, 789
J. Oscar, 150, 789, 790
John, 313
John M., 109
John W., 385
Mary O., 385
John William, 789
Horace Finley, 790
Kezia (Penquite), 789
Lulu (Statler), 224, 790
Mary, 596, 868
Minnie, 928
Rachel, 385, 386
Rebecca, 385
Rebecca Davidson (Mrs. Jas., Sr.), 385
Roger Merrill, 790
Samuel H., 385
William, 790
VINCENT
Boyd, 182, 183
VINEARD
James, 262
VIOSKA
Marie, 828
VOICE
C. W., 209
VORHIS
Geo. W., 166
VOUCHER

VOUCHER continued
--- (Rev.Mr.), 352

WADDELL
[illegible]
O. J., 226
WADDLE
Oliver, 296
Truston, 296
WADE
B. F., 289
Carrie E., 955
Charles, 955
Clark, 955
Cora E., 827, 955
Frances, 878, 955
George, 878, 955
Harold Millard, 955
Harrison, 121
G. W., 301
James R., 955
Joseph, 955
Laura E., 955
Lawrence A., 955
Liza, 955
Martha C. (Sherman), 955
Mary, 878
Mary Ruth, 955
Mattie (Mannahan), 855
Odie (Snodgrass), 955
Ollie (Howes), 955
Robert, 955
Seymour, 955
Susie (Humphries), 955
Washington, 955
William, 955
WADKINS
Emma, 168
WAKEFIELD
Joseph J., 110
WALDEN
Bishop, 163
WALDRON
James, 799
WALKER
Abel, 221, 222, 223, 392, 500, 501
A. J. (Auto Livery), 312
Angela J., 896
Asa, 123, 153, 356
Azel, 69, 73, 238, 247, 307, 308, 323, 342, 500, 501
Bert, 350
Bruce M., 548
Betsy Ann, 307
David F., 73, 328
C. M., 239
Calvin B., 137
Catherine (Hickson), 548
Clarence, 216
David F., 138
Eleanor, 864
Elijah, 307, 501
Elijah T., 123
Elizabeth, 308, 452
Elizabeth Ann, 501
Elizabeth Jackson, 501
WALKER continued
Ezekiel, 279
F. M., 216
F. P., 279
Genia, 237, 548
Hannah Mary, 501
Hannah (Jackson), 307, 500, 501
Harlan F., 122, 222, 357
Harley F., 97
Harry H., 350, 383, 384
Henry, 97
H. F.,206
Inez, 279
J. (Dr.), 107
J. A., 279
James, 356
Jackson, 282, 501
Jane (Phillips), 589
J. C. (Dr.), 203
Jesse, 324
Joe, 349
Joe M., 340
Joel, 401
John, 120
Josephine, 405
Joseph S., 307, 501
Joshua R., 103
J. R. (Dr.), 114, 455
Katie, 800
Lewis C., 108, 137, 138, 239, 329, 575
Lewis J., 137
Lewis M., 307, 328
L. J., 225, 329, 581
Louis, 501
Louise Denver, 236, 501
Lydia, 308
Marie E., 589
Mary, 392, 809
Mary C. Nichols, 236
Mary Elizabeth, 392
Mary Hackney (Mrs. W.W.), 405
Mary J. (Patterson), 500, 501
Mary Patterson, 236
Mordecai, 307, 308, 430, 452, 501, 677
Moses B., 105
Nancy, 583, 589
Nancy (Huls), 800
Nathan, 356, 589
Orlando, 936
Phoebe F., 866
Polly, 797
Rachel, 307, 501
Robert, 589, 800
Robert B., 123
Robert J. (Hon.), 366
Roy, 350
Ruth, 307, 501
Samuel, 307, 339 (memorial), 348, 501
Sarah, 392, 565, 858
Sarah Hummer, 501
T. J., 290
Tacy, 229
T. P., 514
Tacy Patterson, 501
W. E., 212
WALKER continued
W., 164
William, 73, 91, 128, 174, 307, 308, 501, 648
Wilmina, 229
W. W., 350, 405
WALL
Absalom, 523, 529, 116, 744, 745
Absalom, Jr., 523
Albert J., 745
Alfred, 523
Anna C., 158
Ann C. (McMillan), 745
Anna, 744
A. T., 104
Azariah, 152, 669, 962, 523
Bayard T., 745
Betsy Babb, 430
Charles J., 523
Clarence, 745
David, 744
Edwin, 745
Eli, 744
Elisha, 523
Ellis B., 103
Esther R., 745
George, 745
Hannah, 523, 529
Hannah (Haines), 523
Hannah (Johnson), 745
Henry, 745
Jennie A., 523
John, 744
Jonathon, 340, 523, 564
Joseph, 120, 523
Louisa, 523
Lovina (Holoway), 523
Lucy Alice, 745
Lydia E., 745
Mahlon, 104, 108, 744, 745, 760
Margaret, 523, 745
Mary E., 523, 529
Mary (Mills), 744
Mary (Vanderburgh), 744, 745
Minnie, 523
Orvall, 470
Phoebe, 575, 669
Rachel, 745
Rebecca (Leech), 523
Robert D., 116, 744, 745
Thomas, 744
Thos. Leaton, 745
U. S., 215
Zimri, 340, 523, 564
WALLACE
Anna, 714, 920, 928
Alice, 243
Cadwallader, 78
C. D., 333, 349
---(General), 123
Granville, 350
Groville, 519
James, 113
Lew, 219, 853
Loy, 349
Roy, 279

WALLACE continued
W. S., 243
WALLEN
Sarah, 778
WALLER
M. S., 170
WALLEY
David, 828
Laura, 828
Melissa, 828
WALN
J. A., 116
J. B., 116
Obed, 168
Obed E., 113, 114, 282
Wm. M., 116
WALSH
Wm., 215
WALTER
David, 114
Robert, 162
Parmelia, 177
Wm., 177
WALTERS
John, 320, 430, 677
Rachel Babb (Mrs. John), 430
WALTHALL
Elizabeth, 648
WALTHAM
Maria Doan (Mrs. Thos.), 388
Thomas, 388
WALTHOL
Thos., 153
WALTMIRE
Elizabeth, 498
WALTON
Benjamin, 156
Edward R., 156
Zimri, 120
WARD
Aaron, 411
Abigail, 411
Alfred B., 411
Amos, 411
Ann Marie VanMiddlesworth (Mrs. Elon B.), 411
Anna Bell, 899
Anne Maria, 410, 411
Anna (Reynolds), 463
A. B., 212, 224
Ayres B., 411
Benjamin C., 411
Catherine W., 411
C. C., 213
Charles A. (Prof.), 150, 462, 463, 899
Danforth B., 411
Donald R., 899
Edgar, 411
Effie, 212
Elizabeth, 411
Elizabeth Pearson (Mrs. Ayres B.), 411
Emma, 212, 691, 462
Emma Pond (Mrs. J. Wesley), 462
Elon B., 108, 411
Elon Bramble, 411
WARD continued
Frances, 411
Frank, 411, 462
George, 462
Harriet C., 411
Ida, 212
Ida May Hoskins (Mrs. Alfred B.), --
Isaac, 411
Israel, 411
James, 167
Jane V., 411
Jefferson, 411
Jeremiah, 411
John T., 107
Joseph, 411
Mrs. Joseph (Muchmore), 411
J. W., 212
J. Wesley, 462
Lewis, 122
Mehala Noftzger (Mrs. Wm.), 462
Marietta, 411
Marjorie, 463, 899
Martha, 477
Mary Bramble, 411
Mary Shaffer (Mrs. Elon B.), 411
Margaret Rutledge (2nd Mrs. Ayres B.), 411
Matilda Chew (2nd Mrs. Benjamin C.), 411
May, 214
May Elizabeth, 463
Mehala (Noftzer), 462
Morris, 411
Morris, Jr., 411
Nugent, 315
Sarah Cook (Mrs. Israel), 411
Sarah Ellen, 411
Sarah Hold (Mrs. Benjamin C.), 411
Thomas, 462
Sarah M. VanMuddlesworth, (2nd Mrs. Elon B.), 411
Usual, 411
William, 462
W. T. (Gen.), 118, 119
WARING
Abigail, 741
WARNING
C. W., 210
T. J., 214, 289
W. F., 782
WARNER
Foster, 350
J. W., 314
WARNOCK
Alexander, 906
Alfred, 906
Catherine, 664
Edward, 906
Ellen (Free), 906
Ellsworth, 906
George, 906
Hallie, 906
Henry, 906
Iona (Leach), 906
WARNOCK continued
June, 906
Lavaun, 906
Lewis, 906
Lord, 664
Lula, 906
Mary, 906
Mary (Bennett), 906
Verne, 906
Walker, 906
William, 906
WARREN
Elizabeth, 457
WARRINGTON
C. B. (Rev.), 166, 272
W. B., 168
WASHBURN
Sarah, 569
WASHINGTON
Anne, 472
Augustine, 472
B. R., 324
Dora, 889
George, 308
Geo. (Gen.), 472, 804, 893
George (Pres.), 576, 675
WASSON
Sam, 269
WATERS
Gay, 173
--- (Rev.), 172
WATERMAN
J., 164
WATKINS
---, 287, 917
Anna C., 494
Anna (Hocket), 493, 494
B. U., 174
Baldwin, 494
C. B., 207, 288
C. W., 324
Eda, 243
Elizabeth, 507
Harrison P., 507
H. C., 207, 225
Jonas (Dr.), 74, 207, 210, 493, 494
Lee, 167
Lida (Baldwin), 494
L. H., 289
Lizzie, 846
Luther, 331
Lydia (Baldwin), --
Lyman, 207, 493, 494
Mary (Collins), 507
Ottis, 243
Raymond (M.D.), 203, 290, 493
WATKINSON
C. (Dr.), 203
Simeon (Dr.), 203
WATROUS
John, 646
WATSON
Elma C., 397
Elisa Megus (Mrs. John M.), 397
--- (Dr.), 352
James, 951
John, 323

WATSON continued
John M., 154, 397
Joseph, 214
Milt, 311
William, 324
WATT
---(Dept. store mgr.), ---
G. E., 211, 593
J. T., 350
Thomas, 73
WATTS
Mary, 441
WATTLES
J. O., 351
WAY
D. L. (Capt.), 190
David L., 120, 125
D. L. (Capt.), 514
George, 344
Phocion B., 112
P. R., 370
Robert, 205, 308, 529
Samuel C., 120
WAYBRIGHT
Benjamin A., 411
Elizabeth Ward (Mrs. Solomon), 411
Henrietta W., 411
Solomon, 411
WAYNE
Anthony (Gen.), 33, 40, 320
WEAVER
Clara, 833
WEAGLEY
Adda M., 476
Eleanor (Whitford), 476
William H., 476
WEAVER
Elizabeth, 623, 765
Lucy, 926
Nettie, 816
Samuel, 260
WEBBS
---, 297
WEBB
Annie, 716
Armanda, 716
Burt, 716
Charles Thomas, 716
Elizabeth, 716
Ella, 211
Fred, 321
Harvey, 716
Isaac, 78, 259
James, 166
James Christopher, 715
James R., 356
John Wesley, 716
Leroy, 215
Mary (Stewart), 716
Mary Jane, 716
Oliver, 716
P. M., 267
Vesta, 218
Wm. Edward, 716
WEBER
Chas. T., 667
WEBSTER
J. H., 168
WEBSTER continued
Wesley, 166
WEDGE
--- (Rev.), 172
WEEKLY
Thos., 101
WEEKS
G. W., 213
S., 165
WEER
Etta, 143
Marietta, 150
WEGMAN
Fred M., 182, 217, 235
F. M., 235
Minnie W., 182
WEIDNER
Jacob, 207
WEIKE
Louis, 892
WEINIGER
Sarah, 559
WELCH
Chas. (Dr.), 148, 229, 331, 526
Darius, 297
Henry, 282
L. B. (Dr.), 104, 203, 334, 343, 482
Margaret, 430, 452
Mary, 836
Olive Linton, 146, 148, 230
Turner, 196, 197, 198, 328
Wm., 107
WELLAR
Anna, 243
Oscar, 243
WELLER
Aaron, 282
Alice, 212
John, 300
Katherine W., 673
Mary, 508
Phillip, 508
William M., 673
Winnifred C., 673
WELLINGHOOF
Mary, 455
WELLS
Clem, 531
Elizabeth, 555
E. T., 165
James, 120
John F., 175
Leo, 771
Robert, 117
WELSH
Margaret, 452
WELTON
Anna Louise, 928
Edward, 928
Ethel Collins, --
WELTZ
Anna Elizabeth (Schwalenberger), 748
Chas. W., 748
Fedor, 748
Frederick, 747
Fred, 217, 749
WELTZ continued
Fred W., 748
Fremont L., 748
Leo, 138, 239, 240, 328, 340, 343, 350, 747, 748
Otto H., 748
Ruth, 749
Sarah L. (Miars), 749
Trebor, 350, 748
WENTWORTH
Marian Craig, 231
WERT
Benson, 436
Stella Carson, 436
WESCOAT
S. F., 72
WESLEY
John, 585
WEST
Alfred, 673
Allen, 443
Allen L., 442
A. M. (Allen), 318, 442, 443
Amelia, 582, 632
Amos F., 520, 633
Amy (Chaney), 635
Anna M., 520, 633
Annetta, 566, 881
Benjamin, 404, 442, 520, 632, 633, 635, 636
Benjamin F., 121, 672, 673
Benson, 215, 177
Bessie (Achor), 805
Capitola, 579, 593
Catharine, 566, 177, 873, 905
Carl J., 636
Caroline, 681
Charles, 633, 712
Chas. H., 520
Clara, 175
Clarence, 673
Cora Wilson, 176
Detamer (Hadley), 663
Dora Fonen, 236
--- (Dr.), 299
E. B., 567
Edmund, 107, 729, 777
Edward Joseph, 137, 138, 176, 217, 672, 673, 674
Edward J., 349
Edwin P. (Prof.), 404, 405
Eldon, --
E. J., 224, 242
Eliza, 177
Elizabeth, 442, 470, 520, 567, 582, 631, 632, 636, 963
Elizabeth (Leggett), 635, 636
Elizabeth (Martin), 442, 520, 632, 636
Elizabeth A. (Roberts), 520, 633
Elizabeth M., 660, 662, 663, 681
Elva (Leaf), 636

WEST continued
Emerson B., 881
Emila, 520
Emily, 442, 636
Emma, 881
Esther, 545, 634
E. P., 143, 148, 149
Facy, 442, 520, 636
Florence, 175, 567, 881
Frances, 520, 633
Frances Alta (Kelly), 633
George, 442, 520, 566, 567, 632, 633, 636, 673, 873, 881
George W., 119
Gertrude, 569
Grace B., 636
Hannah, 442, 520, 632, 633, 636
Hannah E., 520
Harrison, 177, 805
Harriett, 673
Hazel, 150
Hazel May, 443
Helena Jackson (Mrs. Jas. H.), 404
Henrietta (Stroud), 672, 673, 177
Henry, 566, 873, 881
Hortense, 881, 567
Howard R., 636
Iona, 208
Isaac, 442, 520, 632, 636
Isaiah, 663
Isham W., 121
Jacob, 121
James, 442, 471, 520, 627, 632, 635, 636, 681
James A., 216
James H., 404
James M., 635,636
James W., 520, 633
Jane, 442, 520, 632, 636, 681, 729, 805
Jane (Owen), 442, 632, 636
Jennie, 442, 567
Jeremiah, 663
J. Frank, 635, 636
J. H., 104, 105, 242
J. I., 176
J. Irvin, 174
J. M., 266
Joel, 863
John, 72, 121, 442, 520, 632, 636, 681
John W., 442, 520, 632, 635
Joseph, 442, 520, 632, 635, 639
Joseph H., 137, 138, 672
Josephine Walker (Mrs. Edwin P.), 405
Josiah, 175
J. W., 288
Judge, 618

WEST continued
Kathleen C., 673
Lafayette, 727, 809
Laura, 210, 633
Laura E., 520
Leona, 210
Levi, 727, 809
L. O., 243
Mable, 211, 521
Mabel Edna, 443
Margaret, 520, 633
Martha, 633
Martha H., 442
Martha J. Maxfield (Mrs. Allen L.), 442
Mary, 177, 405, 406, 442, 520, 571, 586, 632, 633, 635, 636, 663, 681, 761, 860
Mary E., 520
Mary J., 442
Mary Jane, 471, 881
Matilda A., 567, 881
May, 593
M. E., 213, 266
Mellville, 673
Nancy, 177, 442, 520, 566, 632, 636, 681, 873, 881
Nettie A., 873
O. A. (Dr.), 203, 211, 298, 874
Olive, 470
Ollie, 729
Oval, 765
Owen, 110, 131, 165, 264, 404, 442, 471, 520, 582, 632, 633, 636, 672, 681, 761
Owen A. (Dr.), 633, 520, 521
Peyton, 275, 309, 326, 404, 545, 571, 632, 635, 636, 672, 681
Plyton, 442, 520
Rachel, 442, 520, 632, 635
Reason, 121
Rebecca, 442, 520, 632, 636, 681, 963
Rhoda S. Biggs (Mrs. K.M.), 443
Robert, 177
Ruth Ellen, 443
Sallie, 177
Samantha, 566, 873, 881
Samuel, 442, 520, 632, 635
Sarah, 442, 520, 545, 632, 635, 636, 663, 681, 761, 765
Sarah (Pearson), 442, 520, 632, 635
Sarah Elizabeth, 881
Silas B., 442
Sophia, 805
Stella, 559, 567
Stella May, 881
Susan, 442, 520, 632, 636, 681, 727

WEST continued
Susannah, 442
Sylvia, 633
Tacy, 632
Thos., 442, 520, 632, 636, 663, 681
T. T., 961
Vivian, 405
W. B., 75
William, 264, 442, 520, 593, 632, 635, 636, 681, 761, 963
Wm. H., 137, 673
W. W., 210
Winnifred C., 673
WESTFALL
Abraham, 101
WESTLAKE
B., 164
WESLEY
John, 114
WGEMAN
Frederick, 107
WHARTON
Z., 164
WHEELER
Alfred, 557
Frank S., 103
James, 167
Wm. T., 123
WHERRY
Geo. A., 120
Robert A., 120
WHINERY
A. C., 224
Allen C., 529, 530
Ann, 530
Anna, 530
B. J., 321
Charles D., 530
Charlotte (Hoddie), 529
Clora Peale (Mrs. Lewis P.), 447
Edna, 162
Elizabeth (Hoddy), 610
Eva, 499
F. C., 231
Frank C., 530
Ida, 459
Isaiah, 114
I. S., 191
Jediah, 120
John V., 459, 499
Joseph, 162, 308, 529
Joseph B., 530
J. V., 356, 447
L. W., 211, 226
Lena L., 499
L. P. (Lewis), 357, 447, 459
Lewis E., 499, 500
Louisa (Haynes), 530
Lucinda (Conklin), 530
Lydia Perkins (Mrs. Joseph), 308
Mary E. (Hunt), 499
Nancy Shields (Mrs. John V.), --
Phoebe, 745, 529
Rebecca, 713, 745
Robert, 745

WHINERY continued
Rose Elizabeth, 499
Ruth, 530
Ruth (Miller), 529, 610
Sarah, 609, 610
Sarah (Hiatt), 529
Susan L., 530
Susan T., 530
Thomas, 308, 529, 530, 610
Verna, 447
Warren F., 499
Winona, 211
Winona (Harris), 499
Zimri, 428
WHINNERY
I. M., 445
WHISLER
H. (Dr.), 350
WHISTLER
H. (Dr.), 202, 203, 729
Jacob, 122
WHISTNER
Isaac, 601
Peter, 601
WHITACRE
Alice Florence, 536
Alice (Heintz), 874
Chas. Benjamin, 874
Clara Viola, 874
Elisha, 286
Emmett B., 873
Enoch, 207
George, 536, 873
Lewis, 873
Lewis Edward, 874
Lucile Alice, 874
Martha (Baldwin), 873
Mary (Hall), 873
Mary (Tornof), 874
Naomi Mary, 874
William, 285
WHITAKER
H. O. (Dr.), 203, 261
James (Dr.), 784
Joseph R., 114
Oliver, 317
Steven I, 114
William (Lt.), 293
WHITCOMBS
---, 149
B. R., 400
B. R., 400
WHITE
---, 277, 342
Carr B., 618
C. D., 167
Chilton A., 137, 138
David, 618
David T., 123, 137, 329, 331
David S., 665
D. T., 239, 575
Edward, 167
WHITE continued
Elizabeth, 525, 621
Ella, 176, 721, 619
Ellen G., 183
Emma, 835
Frederick, 615
Grafton B., 137, 138, 238, 239, 329, 617, 618
Jacob, 615, 616
James, 183
J. D., 175, 176
J. J., 168
John, 613
John B. (Mrs.), 350
John D., 72, 74, 168, 138, 617, 618
Joshua, 294
Kate, 618
Katharine (Hildebrant), 615
Laura B., 176, 617
L. L. (General Store), 312, 751
Louisa (Troutwein), 615
Lucinda, 615
Noah, 835
Robert, 315, 721
Robert Wendell, 619
Robert Wickersham, 176, 617, 618, 619
Sarah (Morris), 617
S. M., 213, 267
Susan,
S. W., 168
William, 138, 324
Zachariah, 124
WHITEHEAD
Rebecca, 212
WHITEHILL
Joseph, 939
Mary, 939
Mary (Kennedy),
WHITENACK
Earnest, 290
Nell, 243
WHITESIDE
A. J., 223, 350
WHITFORD
Eleanor, 476
WHITLOW
James, 243
John, 243
Oscar, 243
WHITMERE
Tamzen, 848
WHITNERY
Lewis, 296
WHITNEY
Hitty, 170, 171
WHITSEL
James, 125
WHITSON
Clement, 260
Daiv, 260
John, 429, 672, 677
Jordon, 260, 261
WHITSON continued
Miss Moore (Mrs. John), 429
Sarah, 677
Sarah L., 452
Solomon, 261
WHITTINGTON
O. P., 215
WICAL
Ann, 806
Charlotta, 806
Clara (Morris), 806
Clem, 806
Eliza, 806
Elizabeth, 806
Ella, 184
Ella (Spears), 806
Emily, 806
Frank, 806
George, 806
Grover, 806, 934
Hattie (Ogden), 806
Hilton, 806
Isabel, 806
John B., 806
Jane, 806
J. B., 184
Jonah, 184, 806
Mary, 806
Michael, 806
Pamelia (Permelia) (Henderson), 184, 806
Peter, 806
Samuel Exley, 934
S. Milton, 806
Thurman, 806
William, 806
WICKERSHAM
Enoch, 79, 91
David, 278
Elizabeth, 149
Ewing M., 116
Halsie, 769
James H., 124
J. C., 279, 769, 960
Laura, 960
R., 104
R. A., 344
R. N., 335
S., 277
WIELERT
Amor Geo., 845
Anna B. (Schwein), 845
Christian Louis, 845
Christina (Stuebe), 845
Dorothy, 845
Geo., 845
Irvin Louis, 845
Louis, 845
Russell Jacob, 845
WILBUR
Henry W., 363
WILCOX
Grace, 943
WILDMAN

WILDMAN continued
Ann, 250
Elizabeth, 250
John, 250
Seneca, 246
WILES
G. B., 278
Samuel, 120
WILEY
Allen, 435
Bishop, 163
I. W. (Dr.), 163
Massie Jane, 549, 550, 735
Margaret, 385, 708
Mary, 407
Matthew, 407
Sarah, 735
WILFORD
Dr., 170
WILHELM
Mary Ann, 750
WILKERSON
C. M., 213
(Dr.), 893
Elizabeth, 199, 751
Isaiah, 310
John, 199
John W., 121
Marian (Dr.), 199
W. N., 103
Isaiah, 103, 113
Marian, 107
William N., 103
WILKINS
Elias, 290
Nancy, 611
Peter, 611
Sarah Frances, 611
Vase, 125
WILKINSON
Harry, 75
WILL
S. J., 216
WILLIAM
of Normandy, 424
WILLIAMS
---, 298
A. D. (Dr.), 219, 350
Agnes, 967
A. J. (Dr.) Alfred, 350, 440, 441
Albert, 350
Allemah, 967
Ambrose (Judge), 119, 852, 547
Amos, 124
Amos D., 121
A. J. (Dr.), 203, 930
A. N., 121
Ann, 416
Anna, 967
Arlene C., 683
(Capt.), 405
C. E., 167
Chas. B., 282
Cleta (Miss), 348, 441
WILLIAMS continued
Dale, 441, 929
Daniel, 904, 905
David Y., 441
Delia, 856
Delphia, 689
Dave, 441
Edith, 683
Edward, 614, 683
Eli, 122
Elijah, 120
Eliza, 967
Eliza (Menies), 930
Elizabeth, 547, 920, 967
Eliza E. Minear (Mrs. A. J.), 441
Ellen, 967
Emma (Ward), 691
Enos, 503
Ernest J., 683
Ethel B., 464
F. G., 230, 350
Floyd C., 405
Frances, 689, 814
Francis R., 683, 684
Fred G., 546
Genia, 237, 548
Geo., 167, 614
Hannah (Davis), 683
Hannah (Haines), 614
H. A., 71, 213, 218
Harry Dana, 904
Harvey, 863
I. C. (Dr.), 109, 199, 203, 324
Isaac, 689
J. B., 218
James, 205, 224, 614
James A., 122
James Edward, 683
James K., 441
James L., 121
Jane V. Ward (Mrs. Jas.),
Jennie Florella, 904
Jesse B., 120
Jesse R., 103
John, 324, 683, 967
John D., 747
John H., 441
Joseph W., 904, 905
Joshua Sanford, 904
Katherine Denver, 230, 231, 348, 367
Kathryn, 548
Keenan, 121
Lewis, 122
Lucille, 441
Lucinda Allison, 440
Luthera, 747
Mandy, 967
Margaret, 503
Martha, 208, 852, 967
Martha E. (Ball), 547
Martha J., 967
Martin J., 463
Mary Almeta, 904
Mary (Duncan), 967
WILLIAMS continued
Mary Jane (Brown), 904, 905
Mary Josephine, 904
Mary (Haines), 614
Mary (Hatcher), 904, 905
Mary (Thompson), 464
Mary Watts (Mrs. Wm., Sr.), 441
May, 150
Melissa, 852
N. N., 138
Olive Bertie, 904
O. P., 164
Paul, 124, 220, 464
Priscilla White, 904, 905
Rebecca Harriet, 441
Richard, 107, 683
Salathiel W., 441
Samuel, 547
Sarah (Lewis), 683
Susan, 967
Thomas, 166, 683, 904, 967
Thos. Elmer, 904
Vivian West (Mrs. Floyd C.), 405
William, 169, 324, 440, 441, 683
William E. (Dr.), 441
William Harvey,
W. H., 962
William West,405
Winifred, 548
WILLIAMSON
A. N., 289
B. W., 210, 269
(Capt.), 110
Isaiah V., 790
Mary, 679
R. C., 218
T. A., 207
WILLIS
Frank B. (Gov.), 49, 299, 410, 844
Jane Ann, 722
Prudence, 722
WILLOUGHBY
Cora, 940
WILSHIRE
Amy, 539
WILSON
Alexander, 301, 752, 484, 485
A. J., 70, 176, 221, 222, 241, 340, 449, 485, 486
Alfred, 107, 623, 485
Alice C., 434
Amanda, 176
Amos, 51, 82, 85, 86, 322, 324
Andrew Jackson, 484, 485

WILSON continued
Ann Mills (Mrs. Amos), 322
Benjamin, 172
(Capt.), 742
Catherine, 485, 876, 934
C. C., 175
Charles, 516
Dorothea, 519
D. B., 138
Edwin, 693
Eleanor (Mrs. James), 355, 380
Eli, 871
Eliza, 176
Elizabeth, 254, 623
Elizabeth (Burges), 623
Ellen, 876, 934
Esther, 623, 624
Eva, 957, 958
Ezra, 623
Frank E., 876
Fred Martin, 519
George, 85, 86, 321, 485, 516, 934
Hannah J. (Custis), 449, 485
Hattie, 657
H. W., 889
Isaac, 51, 777, 308, 311
James, 73, 107, 128, 129, 317, 318, 355, 380, 411, 434, 601, 876, 934
Jane, 485
J. B., 298
Jesse, 254
John, 85, 86, 128, 131, 261, 485, 758
John M. C., 107
Joseph, 128
Joshua, 777, 876, 934
J. P., 214
Julia, 876, 934, 957
Leta (Pavey), 876
Lavina, 623, 876, 934
Levi, 623, 957
Lewis, 206, 519, 623, 876
Margaret (Merriweather), 934
Margaret (Plymire), 876, 934
Marian, 256
Marie Pavey, 519
Mark, 357
Martha, 380, 623, 758
Martin A., 876, 934
Mary, 176, 827, 871, 876
Mary Custis, 434
Samuel, 344
Mary E. (Gray), 934

WILSON continued
Maud (Chancelor), 876
Morris Edgar, 693
Moses R., 168
M. R., 167
Naomi, 624
Nellie, 758
Ora, 934
Rachel, 871
Ralph Austin, 519
Ray, 519
Robert Pavey, 519
R. W., 178
Samuel, 91, 238, 282, 876, 934, 484, 485
Sarah, 282, 752, 808, 485
Sarah (Ireland), 484, 485
S. H., 310
Sherman, 213, 214
S. P., 211
Susannah, 876, 934
Thomas, 122, 317, 318, 837
Vern, 218
William, 485, 623
William C., 108, 109, 123
W. C., 212
Wm. I, 116, 300
Woodrow, 561, 580
Zella, 206, 876
WINANS
E. P., 168
J. J., 138
James T., 73
WINE
Louise, 908
WINFIELD
Bessie J., 788
Joseph, 321
Mary, 715
T. J., 219, 255
WINING
Francis, 294
WING
E. D., 289
WINGET
C. L., 166
WINGFIELD
Abigail (Smith), 720
Joseph, 246
Samuel, 720
WINPIGLAR
Isaac, 372
WINPIGLER
James M., 122
WINPIGLAR
Myra (Hanley) (Mrs. Isaac), 372
Rate, 372
WINSLOW
Eunice, 162
WINSTON
George, 413
Howard William, 413
Louelda, 413

WINSTON continued
Mary, 413
Mary Elizabeth, 413
Mary Sears (Mrs. Geo.), 413
Sarah, 397
WINTERS
Gertrude, 218, 266
Margaret (Edginton), 952
W. M., 342
Zepha, 952
Zephaniah, 952
WIRE
Alma L. (Biklen), 455
Andrew, 454
Earl, 629
Elizabeth, 454
George L., 455
George W. (Dr.), 454, 455
G. W. (Dr.), 202, 203, 223, 229, 329, 346, 348, 350, 454, 455, 468, 764
H. D., 217
Herbert, 690
Jennie Ethel (Brown), 455
John, 454, 764
J. W., 217, 235, 345, 350
Lieuvica, 454
Lieuvica (Pond), 454
Louise, 455
Mahala, 454
Mary (Lacy), 230, 455
Matilda, 454
Peter, 454
Sarah, 454
Thomas, 454
William, 690
William B., 454
WISBEY
Agnes, 812
Agnes (Clark), 444, 706, 812
Alice, 812
America, 812
Anna (Garrison), 706, 812
Cassie May, 706
Charles, 706, 812
Clay, 812
Edith, 812
Elizabeth, 812
Emma, 812
Frances, 812
George, 812
Hannah, 812
Henry Clay, 706
Ida (Espey), 706
Jane, 812
Jane (Ray), 811
Joseph, 811
Laura, 812
Lewis, 706, 811, 812
Lizzie, 811
Louis, 444, 445

WISBEY continued
Mabel May, 706
Margaret, 812
Margaret (Cartwright), 811
Phoebe, 812
Ralph, 706
Rebecca, 812
Return, 812
Sarah, 812
Stella, 812
Thomas, 812
Vinnia, 444, 812
Walter, 706
WISECUP
Jessie F., 176
J. M., 176
Rhoda E., 176
Sara E., 176
WISEMAN
John, 256
WITHY
Ezra, 180
WITTAKER
Nancy, 706
WOHLGAMUTH
(Auto Delivery), 349
WOLF
Eva, 164
Eva M., 150
James M., 120
Michael, 101
W. P., 123, 124, 149, 171, 217
William P., 356
W. P. (Capt.), 513
WOLFE
(Capt.), 816
W. P., 343
WOLFER
John O., 114
WOLARY
Michael, 522, 535
Phoebe, 522, 535, 961
WOLLARD
John, 101
WOOD
Albert, 218, 264
Carolin, 929
Carrie, 778
Charles, 778, 929
Daniel C., 599
David, 125
Edna (McMillan), 600
Elizabeth (Edmondson), 598
Ella, 470
Elva, 218
G. W. (Dr.), 350
Hannah, 598
Howard, 600
Isaac, 556, 598, 599, 787, 859
Jesse, 787
Jesse H., 598, 599
Jessie, 599
John, 598
John M., 324
John William, 787
Joseph, 239
WOOD continued
Joshua, 116
Lavenia, 599
Lydia, 598, 599, 787
Lydia (Grubb), 598
Mary, 169, 598, 599
Mary (Campbell), 598
Mary Bell Hudson, 236
Mary D. (Hughes), 599, 786
Mary Lavinia, 786, 787
Myra, 600
Nathan, 598, 599
Nathan S., 500, 787
Otis, 218, 266
Phebe (Hildreth), 599
Reuben, 49
Robert, 169, 787
Robert P., 598, 599
Samuel R., 121
Sarah, 929
Sarah (Wallen), 778
Susan, 598
Tamson (Collett), 598, 599
W. B., 228
W. Carey, 599
William, 598, 599
Will B., 598, 599
WOODBURY
E. M., 227
WOODMANCY
Joseph, 123
WOODMANSEE
(Mrs.), 708
Abigail (Jeffries), 718
Adolphus, 719
Alice, 719
Alonzo, 719
Anna, 206
Brent, 719
Caroline (Hussey), 718
Charles D., 451
Francis, 718, 719
Fred, 719
Hannah, 718
H. M. (Hoy), 350, 450, 451
Jennie (Clark), 719
Jennie May, 719
Jesse, 719
J. F., 211
Joseph, 450, 451, 718
Mary, 400
Mary A. Starbuck (Mrs. H. M.), 452
(Mrs.), 385
Oren, 451
Reuben, 450
R. J., 211, 718, 719
Sarah Ann, 806, 815
Sarah Eliz. Moore
WOODMANSEE continued
(Mrs. Jos.), 450
Silas, 103, 121, 272, 915
Thomas, 317, 352
W. B., 206, 217, 499
William B., 451
Winna, 718
WOODRUFF
Ann, 935
Calvin B., 328
D. L., 278
Elizabeth, 959
Helena, 592
Israel, 195
Joel, 71, 72, 162, 163, 959
Joseph, 125
Matilda, 935, 959
Richard P., 117
Samuel, 102
Wm. W. (Dr.), 195
William, 72
William W., 328
WOODS
(Miss), 874
Alexander, 828
Ada B. (McMillan), 787
Benjamin, 828
Bertha, 829
Charles, 828
Edith, 787
Ellen (Bernett), 948
Etta Mae, 829
Eva, 829
Frank, 828
Harold Edward, 787
Harry A., 829
Henry A., 828
Isaac, 787
James, 828
James F., 786, 787
Jane, 828
Jesse, 107, 684
J. F., 599
John, 121, 828, 948
Joseph, 72, 356, 786, 828
Joseph S., 787
Luvenia, 828
Mahala, 948
Mary (Hughes), 786, 787
Mary Lavinia, 787
Mary Rosanna, 787
Mary Ruth, 787
Rachel (Stout), 828
Robert, 786, 787
Robert Edward, 786, 787
Rosanna (Fife), 786
Sarah (Lieurance), 829
Silas, 786
Wm., 107, 828
WOODSON
T. W., 167

WOODY
Clayton, 901
Edith Eva, 901
J. W., 901
Mary H., 901
Waldo, 154, 156
WOODWARD
Etheldred, 324
WOOLARD
---, 320
WOOLERY
A. B., 213
Anna N., 650
Henry, 116
Calvin, 116
WOOLEVER
Mary, 780
Peter, 780
WOOLEY
Henry, 282
Nathaniel, 116
WOOLMAN
John, 89, 283, 329, 351
Keziah, 544, 865, 883, 884
Polly, 282
Samuel, 283
WOOLSON
Lawrence, 97
WORK
Elijah, 536
Eva, 532, 536
John, 352
John C., 328
Lizzie, 106
Melinda (Brown), 536
WORKMAN
A. N., 121
Elizabeth, 775
Joseph R., 115
Samuel, 775
WORRELL
Chester Emery, 634
Eva (Speaight), 605
Florena, 605
George P., 633, 634
Granville, 604, 605, 633
James, 633
James G., 604, 605, 633
Louisa (Hubbard), 604, 605, 633
Lura Evelyn, 634
Magnolia Emma (Emery), 634
Raymond Harold, 634
Wm. B., 177
WORSTER
Katherine, 667
WORTHINGTON
(Col.), 105
Ephraim, 560
Matilda, 560
Rhoda, 154, 232
Thomas, 48
Wm. C., 121
WRAITH
Thos., 163, 352
T. R., 104, 105, 106
WREN
H., 167
WRIGHT
(Insurance), 350
Abel, 120, 467
Alice, 807, 816
Allen, 130
Amos, 91
Bessie (Lewis), 807
Campbell, 764
(Capt.), 637, 836
Carrie, 233
Charity (Mrs. Geo. Haworth), 428
D., 313
Daisy D., 736
Daniel, 443
David, 90, 120, 128, 317
David H., 125
Davi S., 481
D. C., 214
Dorothy, 816
Edith B., 807, 816
Edith Esther, 807
Eleanor (Lewis), 807
Eleanor C., 481
Elizabeth, 350, 480
Ellen, 148, 154, 912, 480
Elwood, 746, 481
Emma, 481, 688
Empson, 317
Frank, 211
Hannah (Gilbert), 480
H. Doyle, 807, 815, 816
Henry C., 481
H. J., 206, 266, 746
Isaac, 344, 428
Isaac S., 73, 137, 191, 582
Israel, 79
J. B., 149
James, 129, 301, 305, 428, 471, 606, 649, 661, 765, 806, 815, 816
Joel, 90
John, 89, 263, 265, 305, 316, 480, 606, 649, 661
John M., 356
John T., 271
Jonathon, 154, 160, 166, 247, 249
Jonathan B., 153, 481
Joseph, 688, 746, 480, 481
J. S., 205
Kate V., 224
Lawrence G., 272, 806, 807, 815
Lewis, 71, 328
WRIGHT continued
Lindley Murrey, 481
Louisa, 765
Lydia (Cowgill), 480, 481
Mary L., 941
Mary Jane (West), 471
McLain, 815
Nathan, 249
Nora, 684
Phoebe, 582
Rachel, 679, 806, 807, 815, 816
Rebecca, 746
Rebecca (Johnson), 746
Rhoda, 443
Robert Elwood, 746
(Rev.), 181
Sarah, 467, 787
Sarah Ann (Woodmansee), 806, 815
Sarah E., 471
Sarah Jane (West), 765
Stella (Morris), 816
Tate, 324
Teresa, 443
Thomas, 308
Thos. (McClain), 806
William, 428
Wm. H., 113
WRIGHTSMAN
---, 649
WYKE
O. C., 613
WYLES
Dinah, 161
WYSONG
Anna, 224
James, 311
Joseph, 310
L. A., 224, 891
Sisters (Prop. of the Star Hotel), 312
WYERS (Myers)
Sydney D., 350

YEAZLE
---, 300
G. W., 241
YEO
Allie (Duffey), 637
Joshua, 73, 637
Joshua L., 116
W. H., 116
Sarah, 637
YEOMAN
(Col.), 99
Samuel N., 73
Walter, 172
YOUNG
Almeda, 821, 822, 964
John, 656
John C., 116
James L., 116
J. M., 168
J. W., 168

YOUNG continued
Lafayette, 166
Nancy, 184
Thomas L., 49
W. D., 97
YOWRELL
Peter, 295

ZAHN
C. E., 232
ZANE
---, 83
Ebenezer, 47
Isaac, 47
ZEARYEL
John G., 117
ZEIGLER
Geo., 125
George M., 103, 111, 117
ZELL
B. F., 170
ZETTNER
John, 113
ZIMMER
William, 286
ZIMMERMAN
Anna, 387
Henry, 248
Maggie, 214
Walker, 350
ZINK
M. P., 166
ZORTMAN
W. E., 212